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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1867.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 31st January 1867.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Ninth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Since our last Report, the appointments of the Deputy Commissioners, which were only for a limited period, have been continued, by the Act 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 51, until Parliament shall otherwise determine. The degree of permanence thus given to the arrangements for the inspection of patients in private dwellings can scarcely fail to exercise a general beneficial influence on the condition of the insane.

Appoint-
ments of
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1866, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private resources, were as follows :—

Statistics
of Insanity.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public and District Asylums, .	1592	1615	3207	441	412	853	1151	1203	2354
„ Private „	366	446	812	109	143	252	257	303	560
„ Parochial „	193	243	436	...	...	...	193	243	436
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	235	337	572	...	...	...	235	337	572
„ Private Dwellings,	698	891	1589	8	13	21	690	878	1568
TOTALS,	3084	3532	6616	558	568	1126	2526	2964	5490

It appears from this Table, that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1126 were supported by private funds, and 5490 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1865, the corresponding numbers were 1076 and 5392. There was thus, in 1865, an increase of 50 in the number of private patients, and one of 98 in that of paupers.

In the manner of distribution, the following changes occurred in 1865 :—

In Public and District Asylums there was an increase of 27 private and 55 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 23 private patients and 1 pauper.

In Parochial Asylums there was a decrease of 61 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 144 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was a decrease of 41 pauper patients.

In 1864, the increase of private patients was 37, and that of pauper patients 72, over the numbers of the previous year. The tendency to increase is shown by the foregoing figures to have been somewhat greater in 1865 than in 1864.

We have excluded from the list of lunatics the imbecile children in the training school at Larbert (with the exception of 4 who are paupers, and who are reckoned in our registers as single patients), as they are not under the Sheriff's order, nor certificated as lunatics in terms of the Statute. Their numbers at 1st January 1866 were 22 males and 26 females. We have likewise excluded a considerable number of paupers in ordinary wards of poorhouses, who are not less of unsound mind than many patients in asylums, but who nevertheless are not lunatics in a legal point of view, from not having been certified as insane by two medical men.

The criminal lunatics in the Central Prison at Perth on 1st January 1866, were 34 males and 12 females; being an increase of 9 males and 1 female since 1st January of the preceding year. The total number of lunatics of whom we had official cognizance, at 1st January 1866, was thus 6662. The corresponding number at 1st January 1865 was 6504.

The following Table shows the distribution of lunatics at 1st January of each year since the institution of our Board :—

Statistics
of Insanity.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
In Public and District Asylums.	2380	2496	2632	2712	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207
„ Private Asylums,	745	821	852	907	921	927	872	788	812
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, }	839	797	866	845	838	878	910	925	1008
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, }	26	29	33	31	29	30	32	36	46
„ Private Dwellings,*	1784	1901	1868	1809	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589
TOTAL,	5774	6044	6251	6304	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662

It appears from this Table that in eight years the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5774 to 6662. This increase corresponds very closely with the increased accommodation in public and district asylums. Hence, the numbers accommodated in private asylums, parochial asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, were only 41 more at 1st January 1866 than at 1st January 1858. There is, however, a decrease of 195 in the number resident in private dwellings, which is compensated by the increase in private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January of each of the eight years, 1858-1866, and the respective numbers accommodated in establishments and private dwellings:—

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Number of Private Insane.	
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	As Single Patients under the Sheriff's order.
1858, . . .	2953	1784	1012	20
1859, . . .	3103	1877	1011	24
1860, . . .	3379	1847	971	21
1861, . . .	3470	1787	992	22
1862, . . .	3548	1741	1031	21
1863, . . .	3604	1679	1023	21
1864, . . .	3683	1637	1018	21
1865, . . .	3783	1609	1055	21
1866, . . .	3922	1568	1105	21

* Under official cognizance.

Statistics
of Insanity

This Table shows in eight years an increase of 969 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 93 in that of private patients similarly disposed of. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 216 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of only 1 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's order. We have no reliable knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others without having been intimated to us. We cannot, therefore, institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper insane; but if we compare the numbers of the two classes resident in establishments, we find that the paupers predominate in the ratio of about 3.5 to 1.

From the following Table it further appears, that of the numbers of the two classes sent to establishments considerably more than a third are private :—

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments.*								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	179	167	346	523	552	1075	702	719	1421
1865	204	225	429	482	561	1043	686	786	1472
1866	235	210	445	537	585	1122	772	795	1567
AVERAGE	195·7	203·6	399·6	482·0	566·1	1048·1	677·7	769·7	1447·7

We have seen, however, that in the eight years the increase of pauper patients in asylums was 969, and that of private patients only 93. Bearing in mind the differences in the resident numbers, and in the numbers sent to asylums, of the two classes, this result shows that the accumulation in establishments goes on at a rate

* The figures in this Table exclude transfers. The growth of pauper lunacy may be followed approximately, by comparing the results of the Table on p. viii. with those of the Table on p. v. Thus : total intimations in eight years, 9212 ; total removals from registers, 8481. Increase, 731. The real increase, deduced from the Annual Returns is, however, 753.

three times as great for pauper patients as for private. The causes of this divergence are, to some extent, explained by the following Table, which shows the manner in which lunatics are removed from our registers:—

Statistics of
Insanity.

YEARS.	Recoveries.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1858	171	503	141	262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
1863	161	458	123	205	82	375	366	1,038	1,404
1864	155	441	101	196	63	439	319	1,076	1,395
1865	166	478	137	146	64	384	367	1,008	1,375
TOTALS,	1,278	3,888	1,029	1,373	615	3,220	2,902	8,481	11,383

The number of private patients annually brought under our cognizance is, as we have stated, more than a third of the corresponding number of pauper patients. The recoveries are nearly in the same ratio; but it appears from the preceding Table that the proportion of private patients removed unrecovered from our registers is so much higher than that of pauper patients as to afford an explanation sufficient to account for the difference in the degree of accumulation of the two classes. The last Table, however, it should be observed, embraces patients in private dwellings as well as those in asylums. But the proportion of the former removed from our registers unrecovered is too small to affect in any material degree the results of this comparison.

This difference is a matter of so much practical importance that we may be excused for further illustrating it by reference to the Twentieth Report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy. Of 22,285 patients in the county and borough asylums of England at 1st January 1865, only 208 were private. On the other hand, of 6,655 patients in hospitals and licensed houses, 4,969 were private. In contrast, the number of patients discharged unrecovered from the county and borough asylums in 1865 was only 1063, against 1268 similar discharges from the hospitals and licensed houses. The influence of this result on the accumulation of pauper patients in asylums is at once apparent.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics

Statistics of chargeable to each county at 1st January of each year from 1858
 Insanity. to 1866 :—

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at January 1st of									
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	
1. Aberdeen,	318	345	387	406	428	414	407	411	424	
2. Argyll,	179	210	220	222	214	207	215	228	239	
3. Ayr,	212	216	260	255	238	251	237	239	241	
4. Banff,	80	85	89	87	91	91	91	87	99	
5. Berwick,	65	62	58	61	64	61	59	55	58	
6. Bute,	31	30	37	40	37	34	34	33	35	
7. Caithness,	72	88	93	99	105	104	101	97	96	
8. Clackmannan,	26	36	37	33	35	34	29	30	33	
9. Dumbarton,	57	62	55	69	69	71	70	75	74	
10. Dumfries,	129	143	157	152	151	145	139	139	147	
11. Edinburgh,	599	596	604	607	606	629	623	626	618	
12. Elgin,	70	74	76	88	85	83	89	89	91	
13. Fife,	245	275	275	275	268	253	253	259	251	
14. Forfar,	355	369	390	393	416	415	418	440	447	
15. Haddington,	83	89	95	100	97	96	88	86	85	
16. Inverness,	190	209	212	214	209	198	198	195	212	
17. Kincardine,	75	80	84	82	82	76	84	87	81	
18. Kinross,	14	12	16	18	16	14	14	14	16	
19. Kirkcudbright,	63	70	80	84	93	85	95	98	95	
20. Lanark,	663	658	693	682	706	736	775	793	826	
21. Linlithgow,	45	41	45	48	45	47	51	52	55	
22. Nairn,	26	26	26	23	22	23	22	20	20	
23. Orkney,	56	58	58	49	57	63	55	54	54	
24. Peebles,	18	20	21	21	19	15	17	23	22	
25. Perth,	330	350	358	365	365	353	357	353	353	
26. Renfrew,	181	205	210	185	179	177	186	184	189	
27. Ross and Cromarty,	178	183	175	184	181	189	184	179	182	
28. Roxburgh,	92	93	88	86	85	92	106	110	98	
29. Selkirk,	17	16	15	17	18	15	14	13	17	
30. Shetland,	42	40	45	43	49	49	51	48	54	
31. Stirling,	108	118	125	128	122	125	128	130	131	
32. Sutherland,	52	50	51	53	50	51	49	52	46	
33. Wigton,	66	71	91	88	87	87	81	93	101	

It will be observed, that in some counties the number of pauper lunatics has undergone very little change since 1858, while in others there has been a large increase. This increase no doubt bears a certain relation to the increase of population; but this cause will not afford a satisfactory explanation of the large growth of pauper lunacy in such counties as Aberdeen, Argyll, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Nor will the recent erection of district asylums afford a solution of the difficulty; for, of the counties named, Argyll is the only one in which, since 1858, a new asylum has been provided.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1859-1865, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings:—

COUNTIES.	1859				1860				1861				1862				1863				1864				1865			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	34	55	4	11	45	37	6	3	40	59	3	4	35	43	1	34	31	6	40	40	38	35	6	4	38	35	8	4
2. Argyll, . .	16	16	1	5	22	4	3	6	5	7	1	4	8	3	4	11	23	3	21	14	14	13	2	6	14	13	5	6
3. Argy., . .	22	38	9	18	66	21	5	3	13	22	...	3	24	18	1	18	23	...	27	27	25	20	2	2	25	20	2	2
4. Banf, . . .	3	5	4	5	3	8	2	1	6	6	1	2	4	11	...	5	4	...	7	2	9	7	1	...	9	7	3	4
5. Berwick, .	1	4	1	2	3	6	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	...	2	4	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...
6. Bute, . . .	2	4	1	1	3	7	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
7. Cathness, .	9	5	2	2	2	3	6	1	4	...	6	2	6	1	...	2	3	...	4	3	...	5	...	...	6	5	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	...	9	2	1	2	1	...	1	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	...	9	5	...	1	5	12	2	7	...	...	1	6	9	...	4	8	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...
10. Dumfries, .	10	6	4	5	8	11	1	1	16	14	1	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	17	14	...	...
11. Edinburgh, .	80	71	1	2	67	112	1	3	51	92	1	...	74	80	2	53	67	...	61	76	...	...	...	...	49	76	...	...
12. Elgin, . .	1	10	...	...	8	9	1	2	3	7	1	...	9	8	...	5	7	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...
13. Fife, . . .	13	22	8	7	20	20	3	...	13	25	4	2	11	14	...	21	16	...	21	34	...	...	...	...	14	18	...	...
14. Forfar, . .	32	38	7	5	29	43	3	3	36	51	...	...	34	45	...	31	39	...	25	41	...	...	...	...	33	57	...	...
15. Haddington, .	5	8	2	2	1	5	6	1	3	3	2	...	10	...	...	4	9	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...
16. Inverness, .	7	5	2	6	9	8	3	...	3	9	4	5	5	2	...	5	8	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...
17. Kincardine, .	7	8	1	3	6	11	...	...	8	9	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
18. Kinross, . .	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright, .	10	4	3	4	10	9	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark, . .	121	122	5	8	111	119	5	2	124	109	8	6	123	132	3	127	123	6	119	133	138	123	4	...	138	123	1	...
21. Linlithgow, .	2	3	...	...	12	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	3	1	3	7	...	10	4	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, . .	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	2	5	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles, . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth, . .	15	18	7	5	16	24	4	4	17	24	6	8	8	1	...	25	28	...	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Renfrew, . .	37	53	1	3	28	44	...	...	30	45	...	...	30	33	...	32	34	...	44	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross, . . .	4	4	2	6	4	9	10	9	5	7	3	12	3	5	...	4	5	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh, .	6	5	3	1	7	6	1	1	5	4	...	...	7	6	...	9	9	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk, . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland, .	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, . .	11	14	1	5	9	15	2	...	10	14	2	3	10	15	...	14	15	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	12	18	...	...
32. Sutherland, .	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, . .	7	3	4	10	4	4	...	...	5	6	...	...	5	2	...	6	2	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...
Totals,	474	532	84	125	450	565	61	63	440	555	48	81	447	502	32	455	491	60	500	531	41	466	532	47	466	532	47	59
	1215				1139				1124				1031				1055				1147				1104			

Statistics
of Insanity.

In the following Table the results of these years, along with those of 1858, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-1865.				Total Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	294	347	38	47	332	394
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	94	83	32	52	126	135
3. Ayr,	96,994	101,977	163	195	26	49	189	244
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	39	51	19	22	58	73
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	23	35	9	13	32	48
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	18	23	2	8	20	31
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	34	31	24	41	58	72
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	11	22	2	14	13	36
9. Dumbarton, ...	25,387	26,647	61	58	5	11	66	69
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	94	104	16	20	110	124
11. Edinburgh, ..	126,390	147,607	483	660	19	31	502	691
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	47	65	8	12	55	77
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	137	171	37	33	174	204
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	251	360	16	28	267	388
15. Haddington, ...	17,854	19,780	33	59	7	12	40	71
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	58	64	29	37	87	101
17. Kincardine, ...	16,744	17,722	38	51	5	10	43	61
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	4	5	1	1	5	6
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,789	22,706	52	54	7	12	59	66
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	980	1011	44	63	1024	1074
21. Linlithgow, ...	19,868	18,777	48	30	4	3	52	33
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	9	9	2	...	11	9
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	18	11	10	16	28	27
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	15	13	2	3	17	16
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	138	187	38	40	176	227
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	259	326	11	19	270	345
27. Ross,	38,023	43,383	37	39	29	49	66	88
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	55	49	23	22	78	71
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10	11	4	1	14	12
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	13	10	10	17	23	27
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	93	111	16	19	109	130
32. Sutherland, ...	11,552	13,694	15	11	10	9	25	20
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42	34	10	27	52	61
Totals,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3666	4290	515	741	4181	5031

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of different counties during the year 1866, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the establishments for which they were granted :—

Statistics
of Insanity.

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								TOTAL.	
	Public and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	45	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	93
2. Argyll, .....	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
3. Ayr,	1	5	3	27	...	7	...	...	4	39
4. Banff,	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17
5. Berwick, .....	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Bute,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Caithness, ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Clackmannan, ...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	4
9. Dumbarton, ...	2	3	1	7	...	1	...	...	3	11
10. Dumfries,	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	49
11. Edinburgh, ...	79	154	43	72	...	...	...	...	122	226
12. Elgin,	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14
13. Fife,	4	26	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	30
14. Forfar,	34	101	1	2	...	...	...	...	35	103
15. Haddington, ...	1	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	5	9
16. Inverness, ...	...	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	33
17. Kincardine, ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
18. Kinross,	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
20. Lanark,	75	170	15	33	...	104	...	...	90	307
21. Linlithgow, ...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	5
22. Nairn, ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23. Orkney, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	32	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	47
26. Renfrew,	5	3	1	13	...	43	...	...	6	59
27. Ross,	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
28. Roxburgh, ...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	5
29. Selkirk,	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
30. Shetland, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
31. Stirling,	6	4	1	10	...	2	...	...	7	16
32. Sutherland, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
33. Wigton,	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Totals,	356	791	74	194	...	157	...	...	430	1142

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 68 exceptions,* to patients removed from their homes to asylums.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1866 :—

* Vide p. xiii.

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COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1865.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1866.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male paupers.	Proportion of female lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,462	4,442	5,904	189	235	424	112.1	303.8	124.3
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	876	2,261	3,137	111	128	239	104.8	258.1	115.3
3. Argy.,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,449	3,725	5,174	110	131	241	105.1	237.0	119.0
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	436	1,346	1,782	40	59	99	111.4	308.7	147.5
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	304	816	1,120	23	35	58	110.1	261.8	152.1
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	163	352	515	14	21	35	126.5	215.9	150.0
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	279	1,115	1,394	44	52	96	112.4	399.6	118.1
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	144	400	544	10	23	33	115.8	277.7	230.0
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	354	910	1,264	42	32	74	104.9	257.0	76.1
10. Dumfries,	35,674	40,204	75,878	522	1,404	1,926	76	71	147	112.7	288.9	93.4
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,854	4,830	6,684	253	365	618	116.7	260.5	144.2
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	299	1,039	1,338	39	52	91	113.3	354.1	133.3
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	919	2,459	3,378	128	133	261	113.1	267.5	96.0
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,190	2,891	4,081	189	258	447	121.6	282.9	136.5
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	285	825	1,100	87	48	85	110.7	289.4	129.7
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	694	2,420	3,114	98	114	212	114.8	348.7	116.3
17. Kincardine,	16,744	17,722	34,466	262	836	1,098	37	44	81	105.8	319.0	118.9
18. Kinross,	3,787	4,190	7,977	42	118	160	9	7	16	110.6	280.9	77.7
19. Kirkcubright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	345	1,009	1,354	43	52	95	114.8	292.4	120.9
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,569	9,630	13,199	391	435	826	107.6	269.8	111.2
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	251	677	928	31	24	55	94.4	289.7	77.4
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	74	206	280	11	9	20	111.8	278.3	81.8
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	188	648	836	26	28	54	117.0	344.6	107.6
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	63	168	231	10	12	22	101.6	265.6	120.0
25. Perth,	63,423	70,072	133,500	973	2,561	3,534	168	185	353	110.4	263.2	110.1
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,125	3,039	4,164	81	108	189	112.7	271.9	133.3
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	608	2,236	2,844	92	90	182	114.0	367.7	97.8
28. Roxburgh,	26,732	27,337	54,119	285	813	1,098	48	50	98	102.0	265.2	104.1
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	38	100	138	10	7	17	105.0	263.1	70.0
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	182	780	962	30	24	54	142.6	438.5	80.0
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,926	518	1,472	1,990	63	68	131	103.6	284.1	107.9
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	170	714	884	21	25	46	118.5	420.0	119.0
33. Wigton,	19,395	22,700	42,095	473	1,217	1,690	52	49	101	107.0	257.2	94.2
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,396	57,499	77,895	2,526	2,964	5,490	111.2	281.4	117.3

The relative tendency of males and females to insanity, as determined from the number of private patients resident in asylums, is, on an average of the nine years, 1858-1866, as 100 to 102·4. When determined by the numbers sent to asylums, the relation is as 100 to 104. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the first comparison will be affected by the proportionally greater mortality of the males, and that the second must be materially modified by the various influences which relatively determine the placing of males and females in asylums.

Statistics
of Insanity.

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the five years 1862-1866.

AT 1ST JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1862,	297·3	121·0
1863,	288·8	118·6
1864,	279·3	117·7
1865,	288·3	117·7
1866,	281·4	117·3

In the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent (1.) on differences in the constitution of the inhabitants; (2.) on differences in their education and mental culture; (3.) on different degrees of social intercourse, and in the amount and nature of their occupations; and (4.) on differences in their pecuniary position. These discrepancies, however, as they appear in the Table, p. xxxvii., are so various and manifold that we are not able to maintain that pauper lunacy is more or less abundant among a manufacturing or agricultural population, or among people of Saxon or Celtic race. But whatever may be their causes, the following Table shows that the amount of pauperism and pauper lunacy in all Scotland has not varied materially since we entered on our functions:—

AT 1ST JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 1000		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1859,	27·416	1·723	62·879
1860,	27·174	1·809	66·572
1861,	25·253	1·717	68·002
1862,	25·612	1·727	67·433
1863,	25·707	1·725	67·108
1864,	25·705	1·736	67·558
1865,	25·693	1·757	68·414

Statistics
of Insanity.

In Appendix D. will be found four Tables which show the changes in the population of public and district asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the nine years 1858-1866, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The most prominent feature which they present continues to be a low rate of mortality, although one less favourable than in some previous years.

The following Table* shows the rate of mortality in Scotch and English asylums in the five years 1861-1865, on the average numbers resident :—

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.			ENGLAND.		
	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Both Sexes.
1861	9·61	7·77	8·62	12·49	8·45	10·37
1862	10·58	8·64	9·55	11·67	8·14	9·81
1863	8·79	7·13	8·13	12·09	7·80	9·83
1864	8·73	7·40	8·16	12·67	9·31	10·94
1865	7·56	6·89	7·20	12·68	8·44	10·45
Average,	9·05	7·56	8·21	12·32	8·42	10·28

The figures from which these results are deduced show that of every 1000 patients who die in Scotch asylums, 512 are males and 488 females; and that of every 1000 who die in English asylums, 567 are males and 433 females. In French asylums the average mortality for the years 1854-1866 was 14.03 per cent.; and the deaths of male patients were to those of females as 131 to 100.

These results show that the mortality in Scotch asylums will compare favourably with that in English and French establishments. The smaller male mortality in Scotland is particularly remarkable.

One effect of transfers of chronic and incurable cases is to vitiate the calculations which, founded on the proportion of recoveries to admissions, are generally regarded as indicating most correctly the degree of successful treatment. Parochial asylums are in a great measure exempt from this disturbing influence, and herein, no doubt, lies a main cause of the proportion of recoveries to the admissions being much greater in these establishments than in public, district, or private asylums. It has also to be borne in mind that the transfers to parochial asylums are made as soon as it is discovered that the pauper is chargeable to any parish possessing one, and probably therefore while he is still curable. The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums in 1866 are shown in the following Table :—

* Patients in parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses are embraced in the Scotch returns, but not in the English.

Removed from	To Public and District Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Public Asylums,...	7	5	54	51	2	...	37	45	6	2	17	29	14	241
Licensed Houses,	2	4	135	128	...	3	5	8	...	1	5	4	9	286
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	5	...	14
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, .....	...	...	10	26	...	...	4	44	...	...	1	25	...	110
TOTALS,	9	9	200	206	2	3	46	100	7	4	25	63	23	651

In 1865 the patients transferred were 23 private and 277 pauper. The large increase of pauper transfers in 1866 was due partly to the opening of new asylums, and partly to the adoption of existing establishments as district accommodation. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 22 private and 584 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; and those of 1 private and 67 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff. Of the latter number, 61 were transferred from lunatic wards of poorhouses, into which they had been admitted on the authority of the Board alone. On this account the Sheriff's order became necessary for their admission into asylums. Consequently, in only seven instances was the Sheriff's order applied for where the authority of the Board was competent.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments in the different months of 1866 :*—

* The difficulty of procuring reliable Returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1866; but the Tables of the Changes in Asylums are for the year 1866.

Statistics
of Insanity.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1866.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	72	54	53	52	51	49	54	78	73	71	73	69	63	80	71	65	61	61	73	81	55	60	74	75	773	795
Recoveries,	22	20	13	19	24	34	31	24	23	33	24	35	30	31	33	44	28	27	33	29	24	32	21	39	306	367
Deaths,	23	16	14	16	16	23	25	23	27	13	12	12	14	14	16	19	14	17	18	16	22	29	14	20	215	218

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

The influence of season on the admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in the period from 1858 to 1866, both years inclusive, is shown by the following Table:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.*		RECOVERIES.		DEATHS.	
	From 1858-1866.		From 1858-1866.		From 1858-1866.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	441	472	147	192	159	135
February,	389	412	157	208	164	131
March,	424	526	172	223	140	140
April,	443	562	165	207	173	140
May,	481	573	220	275	144	130
June,	543	583	180	261	130	120
July,	509	594	197	254	116	132
August,	464	566	206	256	109	112
September,	432	444	168	240	97	112
October,	470	504	203	241	127	122
November,	396	460	161	208	138	128
December,	402	400	176	276	157	129
Totals,	5394	6096	2152	2841	1654	1531

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in December, January, February, March, and April. The proportion of female recoveries is, at all seasons, considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries; and, as a rule, the male mortality is in a considerably higher ratio than the female mortality.

There are many other points of statistical interest, embracing, among others, the civil condition of the patients, their occupations, their ages at the period of attack, the causes and forms of their mental affections, the duration of the malady on admission, and the intervals between successive attacks, which we would gladly have brought under review, had the materials at our command been sufficient for the purpose.

In the following Table we continue the progressive history of patients admitted into asylums during the year 1858. A remarkable feature in the results of 1866, is the increase in the numbers resident at the close of the year, above those of 1865. This arises from the readmission, during the year, of 30 patients belonging to the original category, and the discharge or death of only 26. For the reasons formerly stated, we have restricted this analysis to one year only, but we think it may be accepted as closely indicating the results of other years:—

* The Admissions do not include Transfers.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS admitted into Asylums during 1858.

	Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Recoveries during year.	Number of Discharges not recovered during year.	Number of Deaths during year.	Number of Patients re- maining at close of year.
RESULTS OF 1858.					
Patients admitted during 1858, 1308					
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year, 30	1338	338	68	108	824
RESULTS OF 1859.					
Remaining at 1st January 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 824					
Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 74	898	194	28	77	599
RESULTS OF 1860.					
Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, 599					
Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, .. 53	652	36	25	45	546
RESULTS OF 1861.					
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 546					
Patients re-admitted during 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 37	583	38	28	29	488
RESULTS OF 1862.					
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 488					
Patients re-admitted during 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 43	531	19	9	33	470
RESULTS OF 1863.					
Remaining at 1st January 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 470					
Patients re-admitted during 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 26	496	24	7	21	444
RESULTS OF 1864.					
Remaining at 1st January 1864 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 444					
Patients re-admitted during 1864 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 26	470	10	10	12	438
RESULTS OF 1865.					
Remaining at 1st January 1865 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 438					
Patients re-admitted during 1865 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 11	449	7	3	13	426
RESULTS OF 1866.					
Remaining at 1st January 1866 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 426					
Patients re-admitted during 1866 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ... 30	456	16	4	6	430

The following Table shows the changes which have occurred during the year 1865 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1865.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by					Total Re- movals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lu- natic-roll.	
1609	106	25	1740	40	85	16	32		173

Position of
Districts.

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, placed in establishments, and left in private dwellings, at 1st January of the years 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, and 1866:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Pauper Lunatics									
	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1866.	
	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ...	209	109	270	117	308	120	303	104	315	109
2 Argyll,	64	115	94	126	89	125	98	115	122	117
3 Ayr,	93	121	133	127	125	113	140	97	159	82
4 Banff,	23	57	35	54	44	47	47	43	54	45
5 Bute,	10	21	16	21	17	20	20	14	19	16
6 Caithness, ...	17	55	26	67	36	69	39	62	35	61
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	185	143	211	120	203	112	224	119
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	531	94	544	81	550	90	562	78
9 Elgin,	34	36	42	34	53	32	58	31	58	33
10 Fife,	180	79	208	83	192	92	194	72	203	64
11 Forfar,	296	59	323	67	352	64	358	60	385	62
12 Glasgow,	554	109	585	108	603	103	658	117	729	97
13 Haddington, ...	51	32	55	40	60	37	56	32	55	30
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	168	296	174	288	181	272	220	240
15 Kincardine, ...	44	29	52	32	55	27	60	24	56	25
16 Orkney,	17	39	24	34	21	36	22	33	22	32
17 Perth,	175	155	203	155	221	144	226	131	219	134
18 Renfrew,	153	28	175	35	148	31	159	27	164	25
19 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	66	95	85	82	88	91	86	87
20 Shetland, ...	18	24	19	26	19	30	20	31	21	33
21 Stirling,	150	86	169	93	191	80	202	78	214	79
TOTALS,	2953	1784	3379	1847	3548	1741	3682	1636	3922	1568

This Table shows that although there has been an increase in every district of the numbers placed in establishments, amounting in the aggregate to 969, there is far from being a corresponding diminution in the numbers left in private dwellings. In some districts, indeed, namely, those of Argyll, Caithness, Forfar, and Shetland, there has even been an increase of single patients. The district of Inverness shows the greatest decrease of this class, namely, from 312 to 240. The increase of asylum patients has extended to all the districts, but has been least in those of Edinburgh, Fife, Orkney, Renfrew, Roxburgh, and Shetland.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1866.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Public and District Asylums, .	1181	506	1970	384
Licensed Houses,	180	441	163	397
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	927	81
TOTALS,	2084	1019	3060	862

Position of
Districts.

It thus appears that notwithstanding the increased accommodation which has been provided, there are still 862 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, or only 157 less than at 1st January 1859.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in each year, from 1858 to 1866, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated, frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and, on this account, the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot, by any means, be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of
Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1. Aberdeen, .	38		38	44	32	38	29	25	45
2. Argyll, .	2		2	2	1	1	1	1	...
3. Ayr, .	7		16	8	3	4	5	6	4
4. Banff, .	1		5	4	3	3	4	3	5
5. Berwick, .	..		4	2	3	1	...	...	...
6. Bute, .	1		1	3	...	1	1	2	1
7. Caithness, .	...		...	...	3	1	...	1	...
8. Clackmannan, .	3		4	2	1	1	2	3	2
9. Dumbarton, .	4		3	2	9	...	2	4	3
10. Dumfries, .	41		30	35	35	26	45	38	46
11. Edinburgh, .	97		97	128	94	92	84	108	122
12. Elgin, .	1		5	13	8	4	2	4	4
13. Fife, .	18		7	10	8	11	5	10	6
14. Forfar, .	35		43	53	37	32	27	28	35
15. Haddington, .	5		4	...	2	1	1	1	5
16. Inverness, .	2		3	4	2	4	3	3	1
17. Kincardine, .	1		1	2	...	...	1	...	2
18. Kinross, .	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2		1	2	5	2	4	...	...
20. Lanark, .	147		113	103	115	102	94	107	90
21. Linlithgow, .	...		3	1	3	2	2	1	3
22. Nairn, .	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...		2	...	5	...	1	...	...
24. Peebles, .	1		2	...	3	2	...	3	...
25. Perth, .	30		27	24	24	25	20	30	32
26. Renfrew, .	8		9	4	2	4	3	11	6
27. Ross, .	1		1	1	1	1	1	...	3
28. Roxburgh, .	1		4	3	2	2	4	5	3
29. Selkirk, .	...		...	1	...	2	2	...	1
30. Shetland, .	...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	7		5	4	...	6	1	2	7
32. Sutherland, .	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, .	1		...	2	5	2	3	2	3
Totals,	455		431	457	409	371	347	398	430

No distinction between Private and Pauper Patients.

As regards the individual districts, we have to report that no change has occurred during the past year in the accommodation or relations of those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, Caithness, Elgin, Forfar, Glasgow, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, and Perth. The wants of these districts are, on the whole, satisfactorily met; but the pressure for additional accommodation in Argyll, either by an extension of the district asylum, or by the provision of lunatic wards in the poorhouses of Oban and Lochgilphead, cannot long be overlooked.

The position of the remaining districts is as follows:—

District of
Ayr.

The asylum for the District of Ayr was begun in the spring of 1866, and satisfactory progress has since been made. The contracts are arranged for the completion of the whole works by the 1st of March 1869; and the architects report that if the building continues to progress as well as it has hitherto done, it may reasonably be expected that the time provided for by the contracts will not be exceeded.

The arrangement which the district of Bute had formed with the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the reception of its pauper lunatics has been terminated by notice from the asylum. No other provision has yet been made by the District Board, but we understand that the matter is at present under their consideration. In the meantime, the patients of the district are placed wherever accommodation can be procured.

Position of Districts.

District of Bute.

Various alterations intended as improvements have been undertaken in the Southern Counties Asylum during the past year. The principal object has been to provide more suitable accommodation for the sick and infirm patients. These alterations, however, are not in our opinion satisfactory in a hygienic point of view, and we regret that we were without authority to direct the more beneficial application of the ample funds of the Institution. The increase of buildings, in conjunction with the augmented number of the patients, adds to the evils which, as we have formerly shown, cannot fail to be associated with an extent of land too limited for efficient industrial occupation, extended exercise, and varied recreation.

District of Dumfries.

The District Board of Edinburgh and Peebles has at length concluded an agreement with the Royal Asylum, under which all the pauper lunatics of the combined district, in excess of those who, with our sanction, are disposed of in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings, shall be received and maintained in the asylum; at the rate of £23 per annum for the patients of parishes possessing rights of presentation, and at the rate of £27 for all other patients from parishes within the district. This agreement is to last for three years from 1st October 1866; and thereafter until put an end to by the contracting parties, or by the Board. We are not aware what determination the Parochial Boards of the parishes of Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's have come to, as regards the erection of lunatic wards in connexion with their contemplated new poorhouses.

District of Edinburgh.

The Asylum for the District of Fife and Kinross was opened on 4th July 1866. It is calculated for the accommodation of 200 patients, and at 1st January 1867 already contained 173. We have considered it our duty not for the present to renew the license to the Lunatic Wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse; but this decision may be reconsidered in the event of a pressure arising for accommodation beyond what the asylum can supply, and of the Parochial Board of Dunfermline undertaking the necessary improvements in the poorhouse.

District of Fife.

After considerable delay, arising principally from difficulties connected with the drainage, the District Asylum of Haddington was opened on 1st November 1866. It is calculated for 90 patients, and on 1st January 1867 contained 43.

District of Haddington.

The position of the District of Renfrew is still very unsatisfactory. Arrangements are, however, in progress by which accommodation will be insured to certain parishes in the Abbey Parochial Asylum. Whenever these are completed, we shall exercise our

District of Renfrew.

Position of Districts. statutory powers for the provision of whatever further accommodation is necessary.

District of Roxburgh. The proprietors of Millholm Asylum, Musselburgh, which had been recognised as the statutory accommodation for the District of Roxburgh, having announced their intention of withdrawing from its management, we have intimated to the District Board that we will not in future sanction any agreement for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district in any but a public asylum. As it appears that no public asylum is in a position to enter into any such agreement, no course remains open to the District Board but to provide an establishment for the district. With this view, negotiations have been entered into with the Duke of Buccleuch for the purchase of a site near Melrose.

District of Stirling. The building of the asylum for the District of Stirling is being proceeded with, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation by Whitsunday 1868. In the meantime, subsidiary accommodation within the district has been provided by licensing lunatic wards in Dumbarton poorhouse, for 20 male and 20 female patients, who are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.
1858.	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859.	40,393 3 9	£14,361 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860.	44,760 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861.	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862.	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863.	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3½	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864.	52,181 6 7½	14,356 8 2½	16,796 19 6	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865.	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1865 was 1,964,126, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5381 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1864 was, 1,921,104. There was thus in 1865 an increase of 43,022 days, equivalent, making allowance for 1864 having been leap year, to an increase of 120 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1865 there was an increase of £2292 4s. 7d. over that of 1864, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in asylums.

* Included in Public Asylums.

The proportion per cent. of the total number of days of maintenance in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the seven years 1859-1865, is shown in the following Table:—

Expenditure for
Pauper
Lunatics.

ASYLUMS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
In Public and District Asylums,	35.4	37.2	38.9	39.2	41.0	41.5	42.6
In Private Asylums,	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.0	11.1	9.8
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.7	16.9	18.2
In Private Dwellings,	36.2	34.2	32.7	31.9	31.2	30.4	29.3

The most notable features of this Table are the steadily increasing proportion of patients under treatment in Public and District Asylums, and the corresponding steady decrease of that of those in private dwellings.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in each year from 1858-1865:—

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, . .	4,920	6,534	7,651	8,097	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,625	3,497	3,564	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154
3. Ayr, . .	3,598	4,357	4,258	4,019	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796
4. Banff, . .	1,515	1,420	1,403	1,546	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,077	1,058	1,349	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173
6. Bute, . .	400	637	593	626	544	627	630	685
7. Caithness, . .	931	1,082	1,177	1,442	1,536	1,473	1,473	1,463
8. Clackmannan, . .	686	607	549	696	676	551	556	681
9. Dumbarton, . .	1,291	1,327	1,445	1,545	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694
10. Dumfries, . .	1,880	2,068	2,187	2,371	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538
11. Edinburgh, . .	10,189	10,201	11,388	12,435	12,758	13,202	12,966	13,240
12. Elgin, . .	982	1,047	1,271	1,240	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359
13. Fife, . .	4,471	4,996	5,419	5,452	5,057	4,988	5,223	5,145
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	7,068	7,423	7,679	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350
15. Haddington, . .	1,545	1,748	1,873	1,835	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731
16. Inverness, . .	2,976	2,971	3,191	3,153	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243
17. Kincardine, . .	1,338	1,350	1,433	1,435	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527
18. Kinross, . .	194	244	307	284	278	238	254	296
19. Kirkcudbright, . .	784	998	1,178	1,520	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610
20. Lanark, . .	12,934	14,072	13,871	14,699	14,931	15,296	16,158	17,615
21. Linlithgow, . .	731	738	839	820	847	954	1,064	1,193
22. Nairn, . .	594	541	455	479	469	439	497	372
23. Orkney, . .	657	675	695	762	830	870	789	779
24. Peebles, . .	395	415	440	378	342	443	476	553
25. Perth, . .	5,885	6,115	6,581	6,878	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	4,067	3,603	3,480	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062
27. Ross, . .	2,053	2,166	2,505	2,710	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648
28. Roxburgh, . .	1,354	1,467	1,399	1,570	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800
29. Selkirk, . .	271	211	245	299	312	248	240	284
30. Shetland, . .	405	664	658	606	647	691	768	771
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,092	2,203	2,383	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397
32. Sutherland, . .	583	607	699	735	736	719	919	690
33. Wigton, . .	800	942	1,009	1,228	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1865 was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	In Public and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poor-houses.	In Private Houses.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients	
						In Establishments.	In Private Houses.
* 1. Aberdeen, .	s. d. 1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	... ...	s. d. 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 1 1	74·2	25·7
* 2. Argyll, .	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	1 3	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0	51·0	48·9
§ 3. Ayr, .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	65·9	34·0
* 4. Banff, .	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7	1 1	54·5	45·4
* 5. Berwick, .	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·1	44·8
‡ 6. Bute, .	1 6	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1	0 6	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	54·2	45·7
* 7. Caithness, .	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	36·4	63·5
§ 8. Clackmannan, .	1 3	1 4	1 0	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	78·7	21·2
§ 9. Dumbarton, .	1 6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	71·6	28·3
* 10. Dumfries, .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 6	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·1	23·8
* 11. Edinburgh, .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2	87·5	12·9
* 12. Elgin, .	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·7	36·2
* 13. Fife, .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	77·2	22·7
* 14. Forfar, .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 10	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	86·1	13·8
* 15. Haddington, .	1 6	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	64·6	35·3
* 16. Inverness, .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	50·9	49·0
* 17. Kincardine, .	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 0	0 6	1 0	69·1	30·8
* 18. Kinross, .	1 5	1 7	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	56·2	43·7
* 19. Kirkcubright, .	1 1	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	62·1	37·8
* 20. Lanark, .	1 5	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 6	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	88·2	11·7
§ 21. Linlithgow, .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	78·1	21·8
* 22. Nairn, .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·0	30·0
† 23. Orkney, .	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	40·7	59·2
* 24. Peebles, .	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	95·4	4·5
* 25. Perth, .	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	62·0	37·9
§ 26. Renfrew, .	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	86·7	13·2
* 27. Ross & Cromarty, .	1 3	1 4	1 3	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	43·9	56·0
* 28. Roxburgh, .	1 2	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	45·8	54·1
* 29. Selkirk, .	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	52·9	47·0
§ 30. Shetland, .	1 5	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	38·8	61·1
§ 31. Stirling, .	1 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·1	29·8
* 32. Sutherland, .	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	39·1	60·8
* 33. Wigton, .	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 8	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	52·4	47·5
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	71·5	28·5

The counties marked * either possess district asylums, or have concluded agreements with existing asylums to serve as district accommodation ; but in several instances the erection of the asylum, or the conclusion of the agreement, is too recent to have much influence on the rate of the maintenance. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums, or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds.

The preceding Table, when compared with the corresponding one of last year, shows identical results, with the exception of a small increase in the expenditure in private dwellings.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF LUNATICS.

Statutory provisions for the Care and Treatment of Lunatics.

As the system of Lunacy in operation in Scotland differs in several important respects from that of England, and is imperfectly understood by many of the officials employed in working it, we think it will prove useful to give a short summary of its principal features.

In Scotland lunatics are classified under three heads: Private, Pauper, and Criminal; but we shall confine the present remarks exclusively to the two first. We shall consider, 1. the manner in which lunatics are brought under our notice; 2. the steps which are taken for placing them under care and treatment, whether in asylums or in private dwellings; 3. the guarantees which the State has provided for their proper care; 4. the statutory guarantees against the risk of unnecessary detention; and 5. the guarantees for the proper application of the funds of insane persons for their maintenance.

1. The State takes no cognizance of private patients so long as they are resident with their own families, and there is no reason to suppose that they are harshly or cruelly treated. Should any such patient, however, have been insane for more than a year, and have been subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, or to restraint or coercion of any kind, it is directed that intimation of the case shall be made to the Board; and, in this case, or in the event of no such intimation having been made, steps are prescribed by which the Commissioners, if they have reason to believe that coercion of any kind, or harsh and cruel treatment has been used, shall be authorized to visit the patient; and, if they see cause, to make application to the Sheriff for authority to remove him to an asylum. In general, it is only by accident that such cases become known to the Board, and the extent to which they may exist in Scotland is therefore altogether uncertain. Our experience, however, has shown us that it is principally among the poorer classes of the community that they are likely to occur, when the family funds are too scanty to bear the expense of asylum treatment, and when there is either unwillingness to accept parochial aid, or a refusal by the parish to grant it.

Intimation of Lunatics.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 14.

The law becomes more jealous when an insane person is boarded with strangers; and it declares that this shall be illegal without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board, one or other of which must be obtained within fourteen days after the reception of the patient, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and every person detaining, or aiding in detaining, any lunatic, or any person who on inquiry is found to be a lunatic, without such authority, is liable in this penalty. But exception is made in favour of patients who are boarded out, for the purpose of temporary residence, for a period not exceeding six months, under the certificate of a medical man bearing that the malady is not confirmed, and that such

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 13.

temporary change of residence is expedient for recovery. But notwithstanding this statutory provision that no person shall receive or keep any person as a lunatic for gain without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board, we had at 1st January 1866 official cognizance of only 33 private patients who were so placed. Our means of information of such cases, however, has been recently

29 and 30,
Vict. c. 51
sect. 17.

extended, by its being made lawful for the Board to obtain from the Accountant of the Court of Session the names of all lunatics having judicial factors; and to make such investigation, by inspection or otherwise, as we shall consider necessary, to ascertain in what manner such lunatics are treated and cared for. Under this provision, and the stringent enactment of last session just quoted, we think it likely that in future years there will be a considerable increase in the number of private patients reported to us as boarded in private dwellings.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 112.

When the patients are paupers, it is the duty of the inspector of poor to intimate their cases to the Board, within seven days after he is aware of their being within, or chargeable to, his parish, under a penalty of ten pounds. As in addition to such intimation, we are furnished by the inspectors of poor with annual returns of all the pauper lunatics chargeable to every parish in Scotland, showing the establishments or houses in which they are placed, our information regarding them is very full. The number of those in private dwellings at 1st January 1866 was 1568; the corresponding number of private patients, for the reporting of whom no organized machinery exists, being, as we have already stated, only 33.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 5.

Lunatics may be disposed of in private dwellings, either singly, or in numbers not exceeding four. When the number is more than one, a license by the Board is necessary; for which, however, no fee is exigible. The intention of this provision is to afford facilities for the accommodation of patients elsewhere than in regular asylums.

Disposal of
Lunatics.

2. Practically, except in cases of gross neglect and cruelty, or in the event of danger being apprehended, the disposal of private patients is left to the discretion of their friends, whose duty it is to decide whether they shall be detained at home, be boarded out, or be placed in Asylums. The case, however, is very different with pauper patients, all of whom, it is enacted, shall be sent to the asylum of their district, unless the Board shall consent to their disposal otherwise. Accordingly, whenever a pauper lunatic is intimated to the Board by an inspector of poor, the patient must be forthwith removed to the asylum of the district, unless on application to the Board sanction is granted to his being kept at home, boarded out, or placed in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, in accordance with the special forms prepared for such purposes. In the event of the parochial board neglecting to remove the patient to the asylum, or refusing to do so within twenty-one days after requisition by the Board, compulsory measures may be taken for the purpose, and the expense recovered from the parochial board.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71
sect. 95.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 18.

Asylums in Scotland are classified as District Asylums, Public

Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Private Asylums. The first are erected by assessment of the district; the second with funds left for charitable purposes, or collected by voluntary contributions, and administered without any view to pecuniary profit; the third by parochial boards with funds raised under the Poor Law Act; and the last are establishments belonging to private proprietors, and carried on for gain. With the sanction of the Board, public, parochial, and private asylums may serve as district accommodation. The two last named, however, require an annual license, for which the minimum fee is fifteen pounds; an additional payment being necessary should the patients exceed a certain number.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 8.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 28.

Intermediate between asylums and private dwellings are lunatic wards of poorhouses, which the Board are authorized to license for the reception of such pauper lunatics only as are not dangerous, and do not require curative treatment.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sects. 3 & 4.

Whenever it is desired to place a patient, whether private or pauper, in an asylum, the order of the Sheriff must be obtained for his transmission and reception; and this order is granted on certificates of lunacy by two medical men, who must examine the patient separately, and neither of whom shall have any immediate or pecuniary interest in the establishment in which the patient is to be placed. In the event, however, of such establishment being a public or district asylum, and the patient a pauper, one of the certificates may be granted by a medical officer of the establishment; but in no case shall a certificate for a private patient be granted by any resident medical officer of an asylum for detention under his own care.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 54.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 4.

The medical certificate must specify the facts on which the opinion of lunacy was formed, distinguishing between those observed by the person granting it, and those communicated to him by others; and no person can be legally received into any asylum under any certificate which purports to be founded only on facts of the latter class. The law fixes no limit to the duration of the validity of the medical certificates; it is presumed the Sheriff will exercise his own discretion in rejecting them if of too old a date; but the patient cannot be admitted into the asylum after the expiry of fourteen days from the date of the Sheriff's order, unless such order shall have been granted by the Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, when a period of twenty-one days is allowed.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 35.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 14.

Should it appear that the order or medical certificates on which a patient has been received into an asylum are in any respect incorrect or defective, they may be amended with the sanction of the Board by the persons who had granted them, within twenty-one days after the admission of the patient; and failing such amendment, the Sheriff shall, if satisfied of the existence of the error or defect, recall his order. This provision is too vague to be of much practical value; but we shall have occasion to speak of the difficulties which occur in connexion with the Sheriff's order and the medical certificates in a later portion of this report.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 5.

In cases of urgency it is permitted to place a patient in an asylum, and to detain him for a period not exceeding three days, without

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 14.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 4.

an order by the Sheriff, provided the case is duly certified by one medical man to be one of emergency. This certificate may be granted by any medical man, not excepting the medical superintendent, or other medical officer, of the asylum in which the patient is placed; but for his detention after the expiry of the three days, medical certificates and the Sheriff's order must be obtained according to the usual procedure.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 15.

For the protection of the public it is enacted, that when a lunatic who has been apprehended charged with assault or other offence, or who is in a state threatening danger to himself or the public, or who is offensive to public decency, shall, when certified by a medical man to be insane, be committed by the Sheriff to a place of safe custody until inquiry be made into the case. Notice of such proposed inquiry must be given in the newspapers, and special intimation made to the inspector of poor, to whose care it is enacted the patient may be entrusted, provided that within twenty-four hours he makes arrangements satisfactory to the Sheriff for his safe custody. Failing action by the inspector of poor, or in the event of the arrangements proposed by him not being satisfactory to the Sheriff, the inquiry is continued, and further evidence as to the condition of the lunatic is taken in the Sheriff-court; and in the event of the Sheriff being satisfied that the person arrested is a lunatic and dangerous, or offensive to public decency, an order is granted for his transmission to an asylum, and his detention therein until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 15.

With the view of facilitating recourse being had to asylum treatment in cases in which the mental malady is not sufficiently declared to warrant regular certificates of lunacy, but where the person affected is nevertheless desirous of submitting himself to treatment, the superintendent of an asylum is authorized, with the previous assent of one of the Commissioners, which assent shall be granted only on written application by the patient himself, to receive and keep such patient as a boarder.

For the admission of patients into the lunatic wards of poor-houses, the sanction of the Board is sufficient. This sanction is granted on one medical certificate, bearing that the patient is a lunatic, is incurable, not dangerous, and incapable of deriving benefit from asylum treatment.

Guarantees
for proper
care and
treatment.

3. The guarantees provided by the State for the proper care of lunatics, whether in private dwellings or in establishments, will be most conveniently considered under separate heads; and we shall treat first of those in private dwellings.

To private patients who are living with their families, or who are boarded out without the order of the Sheriff or sanction of the Board, the statutory protection is of a very limited kind, and takes effect, for those of the first category, only when it becomes known that gross neglect or cruelty has been committed; and for those of the second, only when proof has been obtained of the infringement of the law. Patients in private dwellings who are under our official cognizance are visited by a medical man at such intervals as the Board shall

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 13.

determine; and it is directed that at each visit an entry shall be made, in a book kept in the house for the purpose, of the date of each visit, and of the mental and bodily condition in which the lunatic was found. As a rule, these visits are required by the Board to be made once a quarter. By the Poor Law Act it is further provided, that every pauper shall, unless under certain exceptional circumstances, be visited at least twice a year by the inspector of poor or his substitute.

8 and 9
Vict. c. 83,
sect. 55.

By the authority of the Board, every patient in a private dwelling is directed to be visited by one of the Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners once in every year, unless such dwelling shall be situated in Orkney or Shetland, or in the Western Islands, when, owing to the difficulty of communication, a biennial visit only is required. It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioner to see that the quarterly visits of the parochial medical officer have been regularly made and recorded; to offer the inspector of poor such suggestions as occur to him for the proper care and management of the patient; and to transmit to the Board a special report on each case, embodying such recommendations as, in the circumstances, he considers proper. After consideration of these reports, such instructions are issued by the Board as appear necessary, and in those cases in which the guarantees for proper treatment are unsatisfactory, or in which it is supposed asylum treatment may promote recovery or improvement, sanction is withdrawn, and removal to an asylum required in the cases of pauper, and recommended in those of private, patients. A pauper lunatic, for whose removal to an asylum the Board have issued their order, cannot be taken off the poor-roll, and so be withdrawn from their jurisdiction, without their sanction.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 10.

Guarantees for the proper care of patients in establishments are provided by the visits of their directors and managers, by the inspections of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and by the visits of the Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and District Inspectors. The directors and managers of asylums visit the establishments under their respective care at intervals, which vary according to the regulations of each house. The Commissioners in Lunacy are required to visit at least twice a year, and are directed 'to inquire into the particulars of the management, and the condition of each asylum, as to its state of repair, heating, ventilation, cleanliness, supply of water, diet, and otherwise;' and to enter the results of their inspection in a book kept for the purpose. A copy of this entry is directed to be transmitted to the Board within eight days after it has been made. The visitation by Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace is permissive merely. It is very seldom undertaken by Sheriffs; and as yet, in no instance, with which we are acquainted, by Justices.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 17.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sects. 25 &
26.

The appointment of inspectors by District Boards is optional, and hitherto has been made only in the district of Forfar. It is the duty of a district inspector to visit every asylum within his district whenever called upon to do so by the District Board, the Sheriff, or the Board; and to report on the condition in which he

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 70.

found it, and on the health—mental and bodily—of the patients. Hitherto the visits of the inspector of the district of Forfar have taken place not oftener than once a year, and have invariably been made at the instance of the District Board.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 16.

In addition to the guarantees against neglect or ill-treatment afforded by visitation, another is provided by requiring, first, that every letter from a patient in an asylum to the Board, or any of the Commissioners, shall, unless special instructions to the contrary have been given by the Board or any of the Commissioners, be forwarded to its address unopened; and secondly, that every letter from the Board or any of the Commissioners to any patient, when marked 'private' on the cover, shall be delivered to him unopened. Any person intercepting, detaining, or opening any such letter, without the authority of the patient by whom it is written, or to whom it is addressed, is liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 15.

To guard against the chance of abuse, through the reception of voluntary patients, every such person must be produced to the Commissioners at their statutory visits; and notices of admission, discharge, and death must be given for them in the same manner as for lunatics. With the view of affording facilities for change of scene and circumstances, and for recovery in the event of escape, it is declared that the Sheriff's order shall remain in force for twenty-eight days, although the patient should be absent from the asylum; and this period is extended to three months when the patient is accompanied by, or remains under the immediate care of, the officers or attendants of the establishment.

25 and 26
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 16.

It is frequently very desirable that before a patient is permanently discharged, his powers of self-control and ability to be at large should be put to the test. With this view the Board is empowered to authorize the discharge on probation of any patient on whose account application to this effect may be made to them by the person at whose instance he has been placed under treatment, for such time, and under such regulations, as they may consider proper. The Sheriff's order remains in force during the period of probation; and as the patient is regarded as absent on leave, no fresh certificates nor other formalities are necessary for his readmission, beyond intimation of this fact to the Board; and the superintendent of the asylum is bound to readmit him on application. When a pauper lunatic has been discharged on probation, he becomes subject to inspection by the Commissioners in the same manner as patients permanently placed in private dwellings; and it is illegal to take any such pauper lunatic off the poor-roll, or to alter the conditions on which the Board have agreed to his probationary discharge, without their sanction, during the period of probation.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 8.

The law, however, is not satisfied with instructions for the proper care and treatment of lunatics; it prescribes heavy penalties for neglect and cruelty. It declares, accordingly, that if any superintendent, inspector, officer, or servant, or other person employed in any public, private, or district asylum or house, or otherwise having the care of any person detained as a lunatic, shall wilfully maltreat, abuse, or neglect any person so detained, to the injury of such

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 99.

person; or if any person detaining, or taking, or having the care or charge, or concerned, or taking part in the custody, care, or treatment of any lunatic, or any person alleged to be a lunatic, shall, in any way abuse, ill treat, or wilfully neglect such lunatic, or alleged lunatic, such superintendent, inspector, officer, servant, or other person shall be guilty of an offence, and for every such offence shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months, without prejudice to any action for damages at the instance of the party aggrieved, or of the person on whose application he was detained acting on his behalf, or of any other person having interest, in any competent court of law. This declaration is exceedingly comprehensive, and is calculated to afford great assistance to superintendents of asylums in maintaining humane and kindly discipline in their establishments.

4. When a lunatic is restored to sanity his detention in an asylum becomes, from this very fact, illegal; and, as the law has prescribed no particular procedure in such cases, he is discharged by the superintendent of the asylum without other formality than notice of recovery to the Board.

Guarantees
against un-
necessary
detention.

But it is specially enacted, that when a superintendent is of opinion that a patient has so far recovered that he may be safely liberated without risk to the public or himself, he shall grant a certificate to this effect, and transmit a copy thereof to the person at whose instance the patient is detained, or, in the absence of such person, to the nearest known relative of the patient, or, in the case of a pauper lunatic, to the inspector of the poor; and in the event of no steps for the liberation of the patient being taken within fourteen days from the despatch of the copy of such certificate, the superintendent shall intimate the facts to the Board; and, after such inquiry as they may deem necessary, the Board, if satisfied that the lunatic has recovered, or that he may be liberated without risk of injury to the public or himself, may order his discharge.

25 and 27
Vict. c. 54,
sect. 17.

The law, however, does not trust implicitly either to the judgment of superintendents, or the discretion of the person at whose instance the patient has been placed in an asylum, for his discharge; but declares that it shall be lawful for any person 'having procured and produced the certificate of two medical persons, approved by the Sheriff, of the recovery of any lunatic, or bearing that such lunatic may, without risk of injury to the public, be set at large, and also an order from the Sheriff for the liberation of the lunatic, to require the superintendent of the asylum in which such lunatic is, to liberate such lunatic; and such lunatic shall be liberated accordingly.' By an analogous procedure, patients may be discharged by the Board; but their authority is restricted to the liberation of patients certified to their satisfaction to be sane. But before patients can be discharged, either by the order of the Sheriff, or by that of the Board, eight days' notice in writing must be given of such intention to the person at whose instance the patient is detained, or, in the absence of such person, to the nearest known relative of the patient.

20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 92.

Sect. 93. These powers of liberation, however, do not extend to lunatics detained under the sentence of any court of justice.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 7. In addition to these guarantees against the unnecessary or improper detention of patients in asylums, it is further enacted that the Sheriff's order, which formerly was of unlimited duration, shall not remain in force longer than the first day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, or than the first day of January in each succeeding year, unless the medical superintendent of the asylum shall on each of the said first days of January, or within fourteen clear days immediately preceding, grant and transmit to the Board a certificate, on soul and conscience, that on a careful review and consideration of the case, he is of opinion that continued detention is necessary and proper. By this enactment the case of a patient who has been detained for more than three years in an asylum becomes subject to careful revision every year thereafter. Failure to comply with this provision renders the further detention of the patient illegal, and such neglect can be remedied only by a fresh order being granted by the Sheriff.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 12. As private patients are placed in asylums by the voluntary act of their friends, they are subject to removal by the same parties at any time, whatever may be their mental condition, and without any legal formalities, unless the superintendent shall be of opinion that the discharge of any such patient would be attended with danger. In this case it is enacted that the superintendent shall forthwith communicate with the procurator-fiscal of the district, and in the meantime detain the lunatic. The further detention or the discharge of the patient then becomes dependent on the view of the case which may be taken by the Procurator-fiscal. If he considers him dangerous, he is required to take evidence according to the procedure followed in the cases of dangerous lunatics found at large; and if he sees no cause to take such proceedings, he shall signify this determination to the superintendent, who shall forthwith discharge the patient.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 9. Pauper patients who have not recovered may be removed from asylums by the parochial boards responsible for their maintenance, unless they have been committed as dangerous lunatics at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal. The discharge of the patient must be authorized by a minute at a duly-constituted meeting of the parochial board; and on the production of a certified copy of such minute, the superintendent of the asylum is required to discharge him within seven days. In order, however, to prevent injury to the patient, and to guard against danger to the public, it is provided that, on the written representation of the superintendent that the patient is dangerous to himself or the public, or in any other way not a fit person to be discharged, the Board, after making such investigation as they shall consider expedient, may prohibit his discharge; and any inspector of the poor removing any pauper lunatic from an asylum against the written representation of the superintendent, and without the sanction of the Board, is liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. When there is no reason to

apprehend danger to the public, or injury to the patient, the sanction of the Board is not necessary for the removal of a pauper lunatic from an asylum. But the inspector of the poor is required within fourteen days after removal to intimate to the Board the date of the discharge, the situation of the house in which the patient has been placed, the name of the occupier thereof, and the amount and nature of the parochial allowances made for his maintenance. The lunatic is then entered in the list of single patients, and becomes subject to periodical visitation by the parochial medical officer, the inspector of poor, and the Commissioners. Should his condition, when seen by the Commissioners, be reported as unsatisfactory, the Board may endeavour to effect amendment by change of guardian, or in whatever other way this seems likely; but should improvement by such procedure be found impossible, their order is issued to the inspector of poor to replace him in the asylum; and this order must be carried out within fourteen days, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 10.

Voluntary patients cannot be detained in an asylum for more than three days after having given notice of their intention or desire to leave it, unless well-marked symptoms of insanity have supervened, and the Sheriff's order has been obtained, on medical certificates of insanity, according to the usual procedure; but in no such case can either of the medical certificates be granted by any medical man connected with the asylum, or having any immediate or pecuniary interest in its affairs.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 15.

We have stated that dangerous lunatics, that is, lunatics committed to asylums by the Sheriff at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal, are to be detained until cured, or until caution satisfactory to the Sheriff shall be found for their safe custody. In order, however, to obviate the risk of the detention of such patients being unnecessarily or unduly prolonged, either through the inability of relatives to provide caution, or the natural unwillingness of inspectors of poor to undertake this obligation, the Sheriff may authorize the discharge of such lunatics, on certificates by two medical men, approved of by the Procurator-fiscal, that this course may be adopted without danger.

29 and 30
Vict. c. 51,
sect. 19.

5. For the protection of the property of lunatics, it is enacted that whenever the Board, or the Accountant of the Court of Session, have reason to believe that the funds of a patient are not properly managed, or are not duly applied to his maintenance, they shall take steps for the appointment of a judicial factor to his estate. In cases where the funds are of small amount, the cost of such a step is, however, proportionally too heavy to make this provision of much practical importance, and some inexpensive procedure for the management and application of the funds of lunatics under such circumstances is still a desideratum. In the event of the Board, or Accountant of the Court of Session, being of opinion that the property, when placed under the care of a judicial factor, is not properly administered, or duly applied to the maintenance of the lunatic, they are directed to take certain steps to remedy this evil; and

Protection
of Pro-
perty.
20 and 21
Vict. c. 71,
sect. 81.

Sect. 82.

29 and 30
 Vict. c. 51,
 sect. 17.

the Board, in order that they may be in a position to form a correct judgment on the matter, are furnished with the names of all lunatics under judicial factors, and with a statement of their funds; and are authorized to investigate, by visitation or otherwise, into the manner in which such lunatics are treated and cared for.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Single
 Patients.

The experience of the past year corroborates the opinion, expressed in former reports, that it is principally in families little removed above pauperism that the chief risk of the maltreatment of single patients occurs. By the Act of last Session our powers of visitation in private dwellings, and interference when there has been culpable neglect, have been extended, and there is now, we trust, little risk of the continued occurrence of cases such as that described at p. 247 of the Appendix; or such as one brought under our notice by the chairman of the parochial board of Dundee, and reported on as follows by one of the medical officers of that parish:—

‘I found him in an attic room alone, in a most miserable condition, crouching on a litter of wet, filthy straw, which was spread out on a rough bedstead. His body and extremities were much contracted—the knees and chin being nearly in contact—and he seemed quite unable to extend his limbs, or render himself any assistance. His evacuations are all passed in bed, and, after percolating through the straw, are received in a large tub underneath. The tub was nearly half-full of putrid excrement, and had evidently not been emptied for some weeks. He is much emaciated, and there are several excoriations on his back and hips.

The woman who showed us into the apartment, and who professed to be in charge of him, stated that he had lain in that condition more than ten years; and, on being questioned, admitted that it was “several weeks” since the straw on which he lay had been changed.

‘He is apparently about 60 years of age, but would answer no questions, although he appeared to be so far cognizant of what was said to him.’

The statutory steps for the removal to an asylum of the case first alluded to have been successfully taken, and the condition of the second has been so much improved, under our directions, as to render this step unnecessary.

It may, however, be well to show by one or two additional cases that the powers conferred on us by the Act of last Session were not unnecessary:—

D. H., *visited 2d October 1866*, ‘is chained, and has for years been chained to the corner of the hearth. The chain is four feet long, and permits him to occupy a seat on the settle. The restraint is adopted, according to his mother, to prevent him from eloping. He, upon one occasion, broke the chain, ran across the country, and was absent for fourteen hours. It appears that about two years ago he became somewhat better, was liberated, and taught to carry dinner to his father a short distance. This continued till he was horsewhipped by some evil-disposed person. The pain or terror induced a relapse into his former condition.’

W. T., visited 18th September 1866, 'was found in bed perfectly naked, bound by ropes connected with leather wristlets, and, after passing twice across chest, fixed to the sides of the bedstead, while the feet were tied by means of a twisted cheese-cloth to the footboard. The man could move his head, fingers, and toes ; but no other part of his body. He had been confined in that position for a week. He is represented as requiring such treatment frequently ; and, upon one occasion during the current year, was, according to the statement of Mrs. S., so confined for three months at one time. He is said to be harmless, and to be restrained in order to prevent his elopement. He is daily raised to relieve the wants of nature.'

Single
Patients.

D. H. has been removed to an asylum, and steps are being taken for the removal of W. T., whose treatment at home we have failed to improve.

Evil consequences occasionally result from inspectors of poor taking too narrow a view of their duties, and refusing applications for relief on the ground that the person legally responsible for the patient's maintenance is able-bodied. A case occurred during the past year in which a husband, after obtaining medical certificates of the insanity of his wife, who, moreover, had attempted suicide, called on the inspector to remove her to an asylum. The application was refused on the ground that the husband was earning 18s. a week. The wife being thus left under insufficient supervision, succeeded in hanging herself. If the view taken by this inspector were correct, a great deal of suffering would necessarily be entailed on the labouring classes, whose wages, as a rule, are insufficient to provide for their own maintenance and to meet asylum payments for their dependants. In general, however, little difficulty is experienced in obtaining parochial assistance in such cases.

The reports on the condition of single pauper patients are, on the whole, favourable ; but certain parishes continue to be noted for the unsatisfactory manner in which they carry out the directions and recommendations of the Commissioners.

During the year 1866, the applications for exemption from removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 100 ; the number during the previous year having been 86. The cases in which application for exemption was refused or delayed were 22. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings were 15 ; and, in addition, 144 were removed by their friends, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 24 and 90.

New special licenses were granted in 1866 in 11 instances.

The condition of single patients has been investigated during the past year in every part of Scotland, with the exception of the Orkney, Shetland, and Western Islands, the visitation of which is undertaken biennially.

The total number of pauper patients visited and reported on was 1646, and in several instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 80 private patients, nearly all of whom were visited and seen ; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their

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Patients.

families, or boarded out. The general reports of the Deputy-Commissioners in the Appendix record their impressions of the effects of their visitations on the condition of the patients. The following analysis shows the more tangible results of the visitation :—

	Dr. Mitchell.	Dr. Paterson.	Dr. Browne.
Number of Pauper Patients Visited, .	647	647	352
„ Private „	61	7	12
„ Patients Unvisited, .	6	5	6
Recommendations made :—			
Of removal to Asylums or Poorhouses, .	17	11	9
Of change of Guardians or Residence, .	21	12	7
Of assistance in Guardianship, .	2	6	9
Of supplies of Bed or Body Clothing, .	65	158	105
Of increased Alimentary Allowance, .	19	28	35
Of greater attention to Cleanliness, .	4	11	15
Of more attention to keeping of Medical Registers, .	13	50	33
Of a miscellaneous nature, .	46	38	52
No recommendations considered necessary, .	346	333	142

The following are the counties inspected :—

By Dr. Mitchell.	Dr. Paterson.	Dr. Browne.
Banff.	Aberdeen.	Ayr.
Bute.	Argyll.	Berwick.
Caithness.	Dumbarton.	Edinburgh.
Clackmannan.	Forfar.	Haddington.
Dumfries.	Kincardine.	Lanark.
Elgin.	Perth.	Linlithgow.
Fife.	Ross and Cromarty.	Peebles.
Inverness.	Stirling.	Roxburgh.
Kinross.		Selkirk.
Kirkcudbright.		
Nairn.		
Renfrew.		
Sutherland.		
Wigton.		

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in 1865 was as follows .—

Average Number of Patients in 1865.			Deaths.			Mortality per Cent.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
696.0	892.5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts on 1st January 1866 ; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings ; and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population :—

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ments.

It is not always easy to determine whether a patient has been legally placed in an asylum. The superintendent, as a rule, seems to be of opinion that the Sheriff's order shields him from all responsibility; while the Sheriff, on his part, may hold that it is no part of his duty in granting his order to investigate the grounds on which insanity has been certified. In illustration of this remark, we may refer to the case of a patient who, in February 1866, was admitted into Dumfries Asylum. The evidence of insanity observed by the granters of the certificates was stated as follows:—By the first—‘Is at present in a state of intoxication.’ By the second—‘Cannot elicit proofs of legal insanity in this case at present.’ There was, however, hearsay evidence to the effect that the patient was frequently intoxicated, and was then violent and dangerous; and it appeared that both the medical men were acquainted with the previous history of the case. Indeed, the granter of the second certificate was the superintendent of the Asylum, and it appeared that the patient had already, on former occasions, been under his care. The statutory report from the superintendent to the Board on the mental state of the patient, nine days after admission, was to the following effect:—‘Cannot in this case (detect) any symptoms of legal insanity; but from the nature of the case and history given, believe the man to be dangerous to himself and the public, unless reclaimed from drink.’ We considered it right to direct the attention of the Sheriff to the case, but he declined to withdraw his order on the ground that unsoundness of mind was certified under the hands of two medical persons, and he held that he had no authority under the Statute to inquire into the reasons upon which they deemed themselves warranted in granting their certificates. It would appear, therefore, that the Sheriff-substitute of Dumfries, in granting his order, does not consider that he is acting in a judicial capacity. Other Sheriffs, however, dissent from this view, and occasionally an order is refused on medical certificates, which not only affirm the existence of insanity, but state strong grounds in support of this conclusion. As an example, we quote a case in which application was made, in July 1866, to the Sheriff-substitute of Argyllshire, for his order for the admission of a pauper from the Lochgilphead Poorhouse into the District Asylum. The medical certificates were as follows:—

‘1. He is very restless and excitable, and in my opinion labouring under disease of the brain. Is very unsteady in his gait, wanders about, and seems unconscious of his actions; he is averse to answering questions, and tries to escape from those in charge of him—Governor of poorhouse is afraid he may injure himself, as he is always inclined to secret places, such as the privy and cart-house. 2. Asking him questions, speaks with a low tremulous voice, as if frightened, with a forced stare of his eyes, and seems unconscious of his actions, and takes every opportunity of escaping from those in charge of him, and appears to be labouring under brain disease—Governor of poorhouse seems anxious lest he may do injury to his person, as he goes to places out of sight to secrete himself. At times it is with difficulty he can keep him in bed.’

Notwithstanding the fears expressed in these certificates, the

Sheriff refused his order, and the patient, left under inadequate supervision, within a short time committed suicide. Cases such as this illustrate the risk of the Sheriff acting in a judicial capacity, and give grounds for believing that the more prudent course would be for him to grant his order whenever medical certificates affirmed the existence of insanity, without inquiring too minutely into the relevance of the facts stated in support of this conclusion. It must be admitted, however, that it is extremely desirable that the grounds on which insanity is assumed should be clearly stated in the medical certificates, and that the facts observed by the medical men themselves should afford, at least, probable evidence of its existence. The following examples of the slovenly manner in which medical men occasionally discharge this very responsible part of their functions refer to several cases; and in the loose habit of thought which such certificates display, lies doubtless a chief cause of the discredit in which medical opinion in cases of insanity is held by the public:—

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‘States that he is unable to control himself with regard to stimulants, and that he becomes violent and dangerous when under their influence.’—‘Is sometimes taciturn, at other times restless and talkative. Is inclined to wander from home at night. Is fond of reading tracts.’—‘Great cunning and too ready acquiescence in everything. Obsequious.’—‘Speaks, and is silent when she chooses, laughs and otherwise misconducts herself when spoken to, and is occasionally mischievous.’—‘When questioned regarding some of his irrational actions, he attributes them to his bumps of caution and conscientiousness being over-excited; believes, however, that a mesmerist could allay the excitement referred to.’—‘Paralysis, bad habits, and a tendency to steal.’—‘Paroxysms of irritability and loss of temper. Blasphemous and obscene thoughts.’

We might quote many more certificates equally unsatisfactory, but these will be sufficient to justify our censure.

The relative responsibility of the certifying medical men, of the Sheriff, and of the superintendent of the asylum, in the admission and detention of patients, will probably remain uncertain until determined by the results of an action at law; but in the meantime it might be a prudent precaution for superintendents, as a body, to take the opinion of counsel whether they are to regard the Sheriff's order as a judicial warrant which they are bound to obey, or whether it is their duty to exercise their own judgment, and to refuse patients when no adequate proof of insanity appears in the medical certificates.

In their Twentieth Report, the English Commissioners in Lunacy state their opinion that certificates signed by medical men in Scotland or Ireland, or indeed in any place out of England, do not constitute a valid authority for the detention of lunatic patients under an Act which is expressly restricted to England and Wales. If this view be correct, similar reasons would render invalid in Scotland certificates granted by practitioners resident in England or Ireland. The question, however, is not free from difficulty, and the Sheriff-substitute of Dumfries, after consideration of its different aspects, arrived at the conclusion that he would not be justified in refusing to give effect to the medical certificates of properly qualified persons, on the ground that their place of residence was furth of Scotland.

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At the same time, he admits the difficulties in regard to the clauses of the Lunacy Act which refer to procedures and penalties, but is, nevertheless, of opinion that these can only be overcome by statutory enactment. Accordingly he continues the practice of granting his order on English and Irish certificates. The Sheriff-substitute of Edinburgh, under whose attention the question was also brought, came to the conclusion that, while the Statute certainly contemplates that certificates granted in Scotch cases shall proceed from medical men amenable to the jurisdiction of the Scotch Courts, it does not declare invalid or informal certificates granted by registered practitioners resident out of Scotland. In view, however, of the expediency of the certificates in Scotch cases emanating from Scotch practitioners, instructions have been given that certificates of insanity granted by medical men residing out of Scotland are no longer to be accepted in the Sheriff's office in Edinburgh. We have proposed to the English Commissioners in Lunacy to join them in taking the opinion of the Attorney-General of England and the Lord Advocate of Scotland on the law of the question; but to this proposal no reply has been received.*

The condition of patients on admission is still, in many cases, very wretched, and not unfrequently their bodies bear marks of contusions and other injuries. Occasionally, too, the limbs are painful and swollen from having been bound.

The general management, during the past year, of all asylums subject to our supervision, has been on the whole satisfactory, but we have had to regret an outbreak of fever in the Inverness District Asylum, and the occurrence of cholera in the private asylums of Saughton Hall and Hallcross House, and in the lunatic department of the Central Prison. On our attention being called to the epidemic in the Inverness Asylum, we directed immediate visitation of the house by Dr. Browne and Dr. Mitchell; and the measures of isolation which these gentlemen, in concert with Dr. Aitken, recommended for checking the further diffusion of the malady, were happily successful. The number of deaths from the epidemic was 3.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 4 in Saughton Hall, to 4 in Hallcross House, and 2 in the Lunatic Wards of the Prison. The malady seems to have been introduced into Saughton Hall by a servant, and spreading rapidly, appeared in so many different parts of the House, that it was deemed expedient to remove the whole of the patients to private dwellings. By this decided step, which fortunately could be taken under the authority of the Lunacy Amendment Act of last session, the malady was quickly arrested, and no evil results, so far as we know, followed to the inhabitants of the places to which the patients were sent. Saughton Hall is supplied with water from two wells. On analysis the water of one of these wells was found hard but not tainted; but in that of the other strong indications were found of contamination by

* Since this was written, we have been informed that a letter in reply was posted on 1st January. It did not reach us, but we learn from a copy which has been sent, that the English Commissioners see no necessity for the step proposed.

organic impurities. The water of the first is reserved for culinary and drinking purposes, but some weeks before the outbreak of the malady, owing to the pump of this well being temporarily out of order, contaminated water was used for a few days in the kitchen and at table. But whether this fact had any connexion with the occurrence of the malady appears very doubtful, as a considerable interval elapsed after resumption of the use of the purer water before the outbreak. When the disease appeared in Hallcross House, it was epidemic in Musselburgh, and the water of this town has long been noted for its impurity. The circumstances under which the disease appeared in the lunatic department of the General Prison are stated at p. 243 of the Appendix.

The deaths from suicide in asylums during the past year have amounted to 5, a number which is unusually large. There were, besides, 5 attempts at suicide of a serious nature.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in Asylums during the past year are as follows:—

ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.	ASYLUMS.	Nature of Accident.
Aberdeen, .	Fractured rib from a fall. Attempted suicide by cutting throat.	Perth (District).	Injury to the person by another patient. Eight slight.
Banff, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat.	Garngad, .	Attempted suicide by drowning. Four slight.
Dumfries, .	Fracture of the humerus by a fall. One slight.	Millholm, .	One slight.
Edinburgh, .	Fracture of 2 ribs in scuffle with attendant.	Newbigging,	One slight.
Elgin, .	Suicide by fire-arms.	Abbey Parochial Asylum.	Suicide by drowning.
Fife, . .	Assault by attendant.	Barnhill Parochial Asylum.	Seven slight.
Glasgow, .	Suicide by cutting throat with razor. Attempted suicide by setting fire to dress. Four cases of fractured ribs, and 36 slight.	Falkirk Parochial Asylum.	One slight.
Inverness, .	Attempted suicide by cutting throat at dinner. Face disfigured by another patient. Self inflicted injury. Severe injuries in attempting escape. Three slight.	Glasgow Parochial Asylum.	Suicide by drinking lime. One slight.
Montrose, .	Fatal accident from a fall.	Greenock Poorhouse.	Suicide by hanging.
Perth. (Murray's).	Six slight.	Perth Poor-house.	Two slight.

During the past year the Asylums of the Fife and Kinross and Haddington districts have been opened, and the accommodation thus furnished has enabled us to withdraw our license from the Lunatic Wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse and from Tranent Private Asylum. The latter establishment we regard as definitely closed, but the reopening of the lunatic wards of the poorhouse may be subject to reconsideration, should, as we anticipate, subsidiary accommodation within the district become necessary. The

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general management of establishments continues to be marked by increased attention to industrial occupation, exercise, and recreation; by the provision of more comfortable furniture; and by an extension of external and internal decoration. The establishments in which least improvement has been effected, apart from the mere extension of accommodation, are the Asylum of Dumfries, and the Lunatic Wards of the Greenock Poorhouse. In several houses the temperature in winter is too low for comfort, and a fear is expressed by the Visiting Commissioner, lest, in the Perth District Asylum, the extent of exercise and the amount of work, may not, in conjunction with the low temperature of the wards, prove too heavy for the constitutions of the patients.

A considerable number of attendants have been discharged, chiefly from private asylums, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness, and from being generally unsuitable for their duties; and one was dismissed for the serious offence of assaulting a patient. This case, we may state, was brought under the notice of the Procurator-fiscal.

On the other hand, we have had frequent opportunities to note the zeal, assiduity, and cheerful spirit with which the attendants of both sexes discharge their arduous, responsible, and we may add hazardous duties; and we take this occasion to record our sense of the devotion to duty, which last year led an attendant to sacrifice his own life in attempting to save that of a patient who in endeavouring to escape rushed into an old quarry full of water. By the Amendment Act of last session, the directors of the chartered asylums are authorized to grant superannuation allowances to such of their officers as are not less than fifty years of age, and have been at least fifteen years in their service. We trust that this provision will be so acted on as to increase the inducements to good attendants to continue in the exercise of their duties; and that before long it will be extended to the district asylums.

The propriety of discharge on probation might, we think, be more frequently considered by superintendents in chronic cases, which manifest no strongly-marked features of insanity, but which nevertheless are detained from year to year, more, perhaps, from habit than from any conviction of such a course being really necessary. Of such apparently unnecessary detention we give the following example:—On the opening of the Fife District Asylum, it became necessary to remove all the pauper lunatics of the district to that establishment. But it was then discovered that a patient who had been a long time in a Musselburgh House no longer required asylum treatment. Instead, therefore, of sending her to the district asylum, she was allowed to go home, but with an intimation that if she did not find her position there comfortable, she would be received back as a paid servant. In a few days she returned to the asylum, where, instead of being supported by the parish, she is now in receipt of wages, although her mental condition is precisely the same as it has been for many years.

In contrast with this case, we may refer to that of a private patient, also a female, who was discharged from the Edinburgh

Asylum, and turned loose in the streets of Paisley, because no remittances were received on her behalf. She was arrested by the police, and placed in a local establishment as a pauper lunatic; but the procedure adopted by the authorities of the Edinburgh Asylum for relieving themselves of her maintenance was hazardous, and might have led to distressing results. We quote these two cases with the view of showing that the question of the liberation or detention of patients not unfrequently depends on circumstances quite apart from their welfare. In the present instances the interests of the asylums appear to have furnished the reasons for the course which was followed.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1866 was 15.

At 31st December 1865, 40 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 4 have been returned to asylums, and 15 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1866, 102 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 24 have been finally discharged as recovered, 3 have died, 18 remain insane under the care of friends, 15 have been returned to asylums, and 42 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862, to the close of 1866, has been 387, namely:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	16	Brought forward,	295
Argyll District do.,	18	Millholm Private Asylum,	30
Banff do. do.,	1	Newbigging do. do.,	14
Dumfries Royal do.,	46	Saughtonhall do. do.,	9
Dundee do. do.,	5	Somerside do. do.,	2
Edinburgh do. do.,	75	Tranent do. do.,	3
Elgin District do.,	5	Englishtown do. do.,	1
Fife do. do.,	1	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	2
Glasgow Royal do.,	1	Falkirk do. do.,	1
Inverness District do.,	1	Glasgow do. do.,	10
Montrose Royal do.,	64	Paisley do. do.,	3
Perth do. do.,	12	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	2
Perth District do.,	21	Cunningham do.,	2
Bellfield Private Asylum,	1	Edinburgh do.,	1
Campie do. do.,	1	Govan do.,	2
Garngad do. do.,	10	Linlithgow do.,	3
Gilmour do. do.,	3	Old Machar do.,	1
Hallcross do. do.,	10	Perth do.,	2
Longdale do. do.,	4	St. Cuthbert's do.,	4
Carry forward,	295		387

Of the above 387, 55 patients were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling.

The escapes during 1866 have been 104. Of these, 63 were brought back within 24 hours, 25 within a week, and 7 after a week; 9 were not recovered.

IN PUBLIC AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Public and District Asylums, in 1866:—

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

PUBLIC AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	55·0	55·0	24	19	6	8	6	3	3	4	25·0	42·1	5·4	7·2
	118·0	146·0	43	62	24	28	9	9	13	11	55·8	45·1	11·0	7·5
	173·0	201·0	67	81	30	36	15	12	16	15	45·6	44·4	9·2	7·4
2. Argyll District Asylum,	61·5	63·0	17	14	5	5	7	3	3	2	29·4	35·7	4·8	3·1
3. Banff District Asylum,	23·0	33·5	10	14	...	4	1	...	3	1	...	28·5	13·0	2·9
	92·0	53·0	35	18	12	7	3	9	5	4	34·2	38·8	5·4	7·5
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	128·0	118·5	27	32	9	13	4	4	8	10	33·3	40·6	6·2	8·4
	220·0	171·5	62	50	21	20	7	13	13	14	33·8	40·0	5·9	8·1
5. Dundee Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	23·5	26·0	8	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	87·5	50·0	...	...
	56·0	59·0	31	41	12	18	17	16	4	4	38·7	43·9	7·1	6·7
	79·5	85·0	39	51	19	23	17	16	4	4	48·7	45·1	5·0	4·7
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	106·0	117·0	49	49	16	30	12	18	12	5	32·6	61·2	11·3	4·2
	231·5	238·5	105	127	31	34	54	60	25	21	29·5	26·7	10·8	8·8
	337·5	355·5	154	176	47	64	68	78	37	26	30·5	36·3	10·9	7·3
7. Elgin District Asylum,	37·5	35·5	6	10	1	5	1	2	3	6	16·6	50·0	8·0	16·9
8. Fife and Kinross District Asylum,	72·5	76·0	90	91	1	4	...	1	2	...	1·1	4·4	1·3	...
	83·0	88·0	41	43	14	27	13	10	11	8	34·1	62·8	13·2	9·0
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	182·0	160·5	139	116	48	28	57	52	22	19	34·5	24·1	12·0	11·8
	265·0	248·5	180	159	62	55	70	62	33	27	34·4	34·5	12·4	10·8
10. Haddington District Asylum,	15·0	16·0	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Inverness District Asylum,	117·0	108·5	33	25	7	5	3	1	3	12	21·2	20·0	2·5	11·0
	37·5	27·5	19	10	7	2	3	3	1	1	36·8	20·0	2·6	3·6
12. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, do., { Pauper Total,	145·0	177·5	33	25	14	12	23	29	15	18	42·4	48·0	10·3	10·1
	182·5	205·0	52	35	21	14	25	32	16	19	40·3	40·0	8·7	9·2
13. Perth Royal Asylum,	37·5	27·5	12	6	4	6	7	5	2	2	33·3	100·0	5·3	7·2
14. Perth District Asylum,*	95·0	108·5	37	36	9	22	5	5	8	14	24·3	61·1	8·4	12·9
GENERAL TOTALS,	1716·5	1735·0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	29·1	34·1	8·3	8·1

* Several Private Patients were admitted into, and discharged from, Perth District Asylum during the year, and are included in the above numbers.

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1865, In Public certain differences appear, to which we shall briefly direct atten- and Dis- tion :— trict Asylums.

YEARS.	Average Nos. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1865, . . .	3275.5	1126	413	387	226
1866, . . .	3451.5	1550	491	456	285

The increase in the number of admissions, and in the removals unrecovered, in 1866, is in a great degree caused by the transfer of patients in consequence of the opening of the asylums of the Fife and Haddington districts, and the recognition of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum as the district asylum for Midlothian and Peebles. The admissions consequently include a large proportion of chronic cases; and thus although the number of recoveries is considerably greater than in the previous year, yet, in relation to the admissions, the results are less favourable. In conjunction with the increased number of recoveries, the increase in the number of deaths denotes an augmented activity in the character of the disease, both bodily and mental, of asylum patients.

The proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident in Public and District Asylums, in each year, from 1858 to 1866, was as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	8.6	8.0	1863,	8.8	6.7
1859,	8.1	7.4	1864,	8.1	6.6
1860,	10.2	7.5	1865,	6.7	6.9
1861,	8.7	7.2	1866,	8.3	8.1
1862,	10.4	7.5			

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, must be deemed favourable. It is not improbable that the proportion of recoveries, if ascertained by a method affording a fair comparison, would be equally satisfactory, but owing to the disturbing influence of transfers, no calculations founded either on the proportion of recoveries to admissions, or on that of recoveries to the average numbers resident, would afford reliable data.

The following Table shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during a series of years in each of the Asylums named :—

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Number of years on which average is taken.	Average proportion per cent. of deaths on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	155.0	175.8	9	7.3	4.3
2. Argyll District Asylum, .	56.7	52.3	4	7.0	3.3
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	200.6	148.0	9	6.8	6.9
4. Dundee Royal Asylum, .	105.1	92.9	9	6.4	3.5
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	342.5	336.9	9	11.7	7.4
6. Elgin District Asylum, .	30.5	30.7	9	6.5	10.1
7. Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	255.1	241.7	9	8.4	8.8
8. Montrose Royal Asylum, .	179.8	243.9	9	10.3	10.0
9. Perth Royal Asylum, .	77.4	77.6	9	6.3	4.1
10. Perth District Asylum, .	92.0	93.4	3	7.6	10.2

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The distribution of the patients in the different asylums is shown in the following Table :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients											
	On 1st January 1866.						On 1st January 1867.					
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.		Private.		Pauper.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.		
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	48	49	122	143	362		62	61	114	149	386	
2. Argyll District Asylum,	...	...	61	61	122		...	...	62	65	127	
3. Banff District Asylum,...	...	...	20	29	49		1	3	25	35	64	
4. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	87	54	126	116	383		98	52	131	121	402	
5. Dundee Royal Asylum,...	23	24	57	57	161		24	28	55	61	168	
6. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	102	106	231	237	676		111	114	225	247	697	
7. Elgin District Asylum,...	8	5	29	32	74		9	6	29	28	72	
8. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, .....	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	88	85	173	
9. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	87	90	174	151	502		79	86	190	170	525	
10. Haddington Dist. Asylum,	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	20	23	43	
11. Inverness District Asylum,	1	...	106	105	212		2	4	125	108	239	
12. Montrose Royal Asylum,	33	21	155	194	403		42	24	135	161	362	
13. Perth Royal Asylum,.....	38	31	...	...	69		37	24	...	...	61	
14. Perth District Asylum,...	4	12	84	99	199		7	15	95	91	208	
TOTALS,	431	392	1165	1224	3212		472	417	1294	1344	3527	

The only notable decrease in numbers has taken place in the Asylum of Montrose, owing to removals in consequence of the opening of the Fife District Asylum. There is a small decrease in the Elgin District, and in the Perth Royal Asylum; but in all the others there is an increase, which in those of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, and Argyll, is giving rise to difficulties in the accommodation of the inmates.

We shall now briefly refer to the condition of the individual asylums, as described in the reports of the Medical Commissioners:—

Aberdeen
Asylum.

The Aberdeen Asylum continues to afford adequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district. In the establishment for private patients at Elmhill there is also plenty of room. The reports of both visits refer to the greater employment of extended exercise, and the increased attention given to amusement and recreation; but they concur in recommending further progress in both respects. The general condition of the patients is spoken of as satisfactory, but, at the winter visit, fears were expressed that some parts of the house were too cold for the health and comfort of persons whose vitality is depressed by disease. The supply of water was considered too scanty for the purposes of cleanliness, and the use by several patients of the same water in bathing is reprobated. The lavatory accommodation is still deficient. The provision of a new laundry, and the conversion of all the airing-court privies into water-closets, will remove evils which have been repeatedly commented on. The food is described as good and abundant; but there was occasionally overcrowding at table, and the manner of serving the meals might be further improved. Night-nursing continues to give very favourable results. Seclusion and the shower-bath are in occasional use for purposes of discipline. A regret is

expressed that, instead of reducing the rate of maintenance, it has not been kept at an amount that would have supplied a fund for gradually modernizing the arrangements and furniture of the older portions of the building.

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The reports on the Argyll District Asylum are very favourable ; but, at the second visit, the number of female patients was in excess of the accommodation, and, in consequence, three slept in the amusement-hall. Great attention is paid to dietetic and general hygienic management, with very satisfactory results. The value of industrial occupation and extended exercise is also duly appreciated. The house is described as clean, well ventilated, and presenting an aspect of considerable comfort ; but an opinion is expressed, that more objects of ornament and interest, and a greater variety of furniture, might now be fitly introduced, with the view of increasing cheerfulness, and influencing favourably the mental condition of the inmates. Seclusion can scarcely be said to be ever used. Several of the patients might, were proper accommodation provided, be fitly placed in private dwellings.

Argyll
District
Asylum.

The first report on the Banffshire District Asylum has special reference to fears that appear to have been entertained lest the liberty accorded to the patients should prove dangerous to the public. No evidence was forthcoming that such fears were well grounded, nor was there any proof that the rules of good management had been departed from. The general aspect of the house was exceedingly cheerful, and the state of the bedding and clothing was reported on as satisfactory. Some doubt is, however, expressed lest the temperature of the wards in winter should be too low for health and comfort. The food was good and abundant ; but in the manner of serving the meals there was room for improvement. The value of varied industrial occupation appears to be properly appreciated, but more attention might fitly be given to extended exercise by the non-industrial patients. The means of outdoor recreation will be increased as the grounds are put in order. The sufficiency of the water supply is doubtful. Measures of repression are rarely used.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

The manner of keeping the registers in the Dumfries Asylum is considered in several respects objectionable, and the practice of entering in them the names of voluntary patients who are not certificated lunatics is regarded as wrong. The dull and cheerless aspect of many portions of the Crichton Institution is again commented on ; and various recommendations for its improvement, already repeatedly made, are reiterated. The alterations in the Southern Counties Asylum are regarded as being by no means judicious ; and the further increase of buildings on an extent of land already too limited for proper exercise and recreation is deplored. The use of canvas stretchers, without mattresses, and in free contact with the air below, is deprecated ; and attention is directed to the waste which accompanies the meals, to the want of variety in the food,

Dumfries
Asylum.

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums
—

to the unsatisfactory manner of serving it, to the insufficient and neglected clothing of the men, and to the unvarying style and occasionally inappropriate character of the furniture. Along with the reports of the Commissioners, we have printed in the Appendix the comments made on them by the asylum authorities.

Dundee
Asylum.

The condition of the Dundee Asylum is unfavourably influenced by the removal of a large proportion of the quiet and more easily-managed patients to the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of the town. This leads to an undue proportion of noisy and excitable cases, and to the more frequent use of seclusion than would otherwise be necessary. Extended exercise, and varied occupation and recreation, now receive more attention; but the position of the asylum in a populous locality, and its circumscribed possession of land, impede development in these respects. The condition of the bedding and clothing is regarded as satisfactory; but the practice of private patients providing their own bedding is considered objectionable. The cheerfulness of the house has been increased by the removal of sheds and airing-court walls; but a strong recommendation is made to abstain as much as possible from all structural alterations, in the prospect that, before long, the establishment will be removed to a better site. The general management of the house is favourably noticed. The diet is good and abundant, and the mortality remarkably low.

Edinburgh
Asylum.

The general aspect of the female department of the Western House of the Edinburgh Asylum is pleasing and cheerful, but that of the male department continues to be noted as gloomy and depressing. In the East House papering and painting have been extensively carried out; but the inappropriate structure of the house limits the measure of benefit which can thus be obtained. Articles of decoration and interest continue to be furnished, and the supply of books and periodicals is reported as adequate. Industrial occupation has been largely developed in the female department, and suggestions are offered for providing more varied sources of occupation for the men. Great attention is paid to recreation, and exercise beyond the airing-courts has become much more general; but more frequent walks beyond bounds might be properly extended to the pauper patients. The improved diet has greatly lessened the waste, and has, moreover, it is thought, acted beneficially on the health of the inmates. In serving the meals, more neatness and order are desirable. The clothing of both sexes was sufficient, but that of the male paupers lacks neatness and taste, and was frequently untidily kept. The supply of water is insufficient to allow of its being changed with sufficient frequency in bathing. The bedding was generally in good order and condition, and by more careful night-nursing the number of wet beds has latterly been greatly reduced. The use of seclusion has been greatly lessened; but the noise and tumult in the female refractory wards point to the propriety of further subdivision and more attendants.

Ventilation is well attended to, but fears are expressed lest the extent to which the windows are kept open may interfere with comfort and health. A better supply of gas is recommended.

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are very favourable. The house was clean, orderly, and cheerful; and the clothing and bedding were in all respects satisfactory. Agricultural operations employ nearly the whole of the men, and the women also are fully provided with suitable work. Restriction of exercise to the airing-courts is of very rare occurrence, and seclusion is seldom used. Excursions to the country form a common source of recreation in summer. The asylum, however, labours under a deficient supply of water, which may materially affect the health of the inmates. The accommodation of the house is nearly fully occupied, and it is suggested that additional room should be provided by cottages on the farm.

Elgin
Asylum.

The Fife and Kinross District Asylum was opened on 1st July 1866, and already contains nearly its full complement of patients. When visited in October, the house was in a very satisfactory state, and the superintendent reported that he had found it well adapted for its purpose. The clothing, bedding, and general furniture were considered comfortable and appropriate, and there were numerous indications that the establishment will be conducted in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

Fife and
Kinross
District
Asylum.

The Royal Asylum of Glasgow now serves as the District Asylum for Lanarkshire. A large number of admissions has consequently taken place, and, at last visit, the house was in some parts overcrowded. In essential respects its condition was regarded, on the whole, as very satisfactory; but comments are still made on the scanty and uncomfortable furniture of the pauper department, and on the hardness of many of the beds. The general aspect of the house was, however, cheerful. The small number of patients employed in the various workshops still attracts attention; and it is considered probable that, were exercise more resorted to, and in a more extended fashion, less necessity would be experienced for having recourse to seclusion. The patients were remarkably free from excitement. The food was abundant, and endeavours are being made to serve it with more neatness. A greater supply of gas is recommended. In the private department the accommodation is excellent, and the manner of serving the food was very commendable, especially in the male division.

Glasgow
Asylum.

The Haddington Asylum when visited had only recently been opened.

Hadding-
ton
Asylum.

The number of patients in the Inverness Asylum is gradually increasing, although still considerably within the limits of the accommodation. At last visit, of 118 males and 105 females, only 20 of the former and 9 of the latter were deemed curable. A fear is

Inverness
Asylum.

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Inverness
Asylum.

expressed that this result may be in some degree due to the withholding of parochial relief until the malady has become incurable. The number of patients of degraded habits is comparatively small, and the institution of night-nursing on the male side has had a very beneficial effect in ameliorating habits, and in securing attention to the sick. The appointment of a female night-nurse is contemplated as soon as the services of a trustworthy person can be obtained. The house was clean and in excellent order, but there is rather a want of comfortable furniture for the sick and infirm. The clothing and bedding were in good condition, and the food was of good quality and neatly served; but with care there should be less waste both by patients and attendants. Occupation and exercise meet with considerable attention, but it is suggested that a general workroom for the females would tend to foster industrial tendencies in a greater degree than can be the case under the present system of sewing in the various day-rooms. The sources of recreation might, it is considered, be judiciously extended. No one is confined to the airing-courts except from physical disability, and seclusion is very rarely used. The terrace in front of the house is still in a rough state, and unavailable as airing-ground for the feeble and convalescent. The supply of water has latterly been more abundant, and sufficient for bathing purposes. An epidemic fever which attacked several of the attendants and patients has entirely disappeared. It appears to have been contagious, and was probably introduced from without.

District of
Montrose.

The Asylum of Montrose continues to merit its deservedly high reputation. The house was found in excellent order, and some defects of ventilation which were pointed out in the sick wards have been corrected by apertures in the floors of the dormitories and corridors. The clothing and bedding were sufficient, and are undergoing gradual improvement in appearance and quality; but the hampered state of the finances, dependent in a considerable degree on the low rates paid for district patients, impedes progress in this direction and in many other ways. Personal cleanliness meets with great attention, and combs and brushes are abundantly supplied. Industrial occupation to the males is supplied by the possession of a hundred acres of land; and a large proportion of the females are engaged in various suitable employments. Care is, however, taken to restrict the hours of labour to six in summer and five in winter. Extensive and varied means of recreation are provided by classes of various kinds, lectures, dramatic, dancing, and musical entertainments, a bowling green, an aviary, pic-nics, etc., and a curling pond is being formed. The result is the entire desuetude of restraint and seclusion. There is likewise an almost complete immunity from accidents, the only occurrence of this kind during the year being a case of inadvertent poisoning by swallowing laburnum seeds. The general mortality, however, has been high; and in connexion with this fact, it is recommended that an investigation should be made as to the sufficiency of the diet. Night-nursing continues to give favourable results, and drinking founts have been introduced into several of the dormitories.

The experiment of boarding a few patients in cottages with attendants is regarded as satisfactory. The opportunities afforded by the Institution for scientific research are zealously taken advantage of by Dr. Howden and his assistant Dr. Addison.

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Great general improvement has been effected in the main building of the Perth Asylum, which now offers a very comfortable and cheerful home to patients of the upper and middle classes, at exceedingly moderate rates. In the back-wards, which are reserved principally for the lower class of private patients, considerable improvement has likewise been effected; but in painting, papering, and improving furniture, there is here still much to be done. The reduction in the number of inmates, consequent partly on the removal of the pauper patients, and partly on the rejection of those of noisy, destructive, and degraded habits, while raising the comfort of the establishment, has placed it in financial difficulties which must at present be met by the strictest economy. To this cause are owing the reduction of the staff and the dismissal of the medical assistant. The advantages which the asylum now offers will, however, it is hoped, prove sufficient gradually to attract a sufficient number of patients to fill the wards. The food is of good quality and well cooked, and the meals are comfortably served. Of late seclusion has been very little used.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The Perthshire District Asylum is remarkable for the attention given to industrial occupation and extended exercise. About four-fifths of the inmates are actively employed, and about nine-tenths dine in the general hall. Both reports, however, speak of the low temperature of the wards, and a caution is expressed lest danger to health should arise from this cause, in conjunction with too much muscular exertion. The house was in excellent order, and the bedding in good condition, but the frames of the bedsteads scarcely afford sufficient support to the mattresses which are used for patients of wet habits. The clothing of the men would admit of improvement. Seclusion is rarely had recourse to, and few special contrivances in dress are in use. The presence of a destructive patient on the female side has led to a number of the windows being protected with heavy trellises. Means of recreation, instruction, and amusement, are amply and methodically supplied. More attention might with advantage be given to personal cleanliness.

Perth
District
Asylum.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

In Private
Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1866 and 1st January 1867 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1866.			At 1st January 1867.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution, . . .	9	19	28	23	9	32
Campie Lane House, . . .	20	24	44	19	17	36
Garngad House, . . .	36	32	68	40	34	74
Gilmer House, . . .	21	9	30	13	7	20
Hallcross House, . . .	35	50	85	23	39	62
Hawkfield House, . . .	7	10	17	7	10	17
Longdale House, . . .	65	63	128	43	53	96
Millholm House, . . .	69	99	168	43	79	122
Newbigging House, . . .	31	46	77	25	51	76
Saughton Hall, . . .	27	30	57	23	26	49
Somerside House, . . .	...	18	18	...	21	21
Tranent House, . . .	12	18	30	8	16	24
Whitehouse, . . .	13	31	44	15	32	47
Totals,	345	449	794	282	394	676

The decrease in the numbers is caused by the transfer of patients to the newly opened District Asylums.

The results of treatment in 1866 are shown in the following Table :—

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Campie Lane House,	19.5	20.5	26	14	9	4	16	13	2	3	34.6	28.5	10.2	14.6
2. Garngad House,	43.0	33.0	28	24	10	9	11	12	5	1	35.7	37.5	11.6	3.0
3. Gilmer House,	17.0	8.0	1	5	1	3	8	4	...	...	100.0	60.0	...	...
4. Hallcross House,	29.0	44.5	8	21	...	5	16	18	4	8	...	23.8	13.7	17.9
5. Hawkfield House,	7.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Longdale House,	54.0	58.0	36	53	10	14	47	44	1	6	27.7	26.4	1.8	10.3
7. Millholm House,	56.0	89.0	12	30	7	6	25	38	6	7	58.3	20.0	10.7	7.8
8. Newbigging House,	28.0	48.5	17	37	4	6	16	25	3	1	23.5	16.2	10.7	7.6
9. Saughton Hall,	25.0	28.0	10	7	2	4	3	2	7	6	20.0	57.1	28.0	21.4
10. Somerside House, .....	...	19.5	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Tranent House,	10.0	17.0	4	11	...	1	6	10	...	3	...	9.9	20.0	17.6
12. Whitehouse,	14.0	31.5	3	7	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	42.8	7.1	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5

In Private Asylums.

N.B.—Baldovan Institution is excluded from this Table, as its character is more that of a School than an Asylum.

In Private
Asylums.

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1865 and 1866 :—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1865, . . .	765·0	284	105	86	67
1866, . . .	710·0	360	98	322	66

The great increase of admissions and of removals unrecovered is connected with the transfers consequent on the erection of district asylums, and the recognition of existing houses as district accommodation. The general operation of this cause has been to reduce the numbers.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent., on the average numbers resident, in private asylums, in each year from 1858-1866 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	8·4	7·5	1863,	6·8	8·9
1859,	10·8	6·1	1864,	8·8	7·3
1860,	5·5	8·1	1865,	9·3	8·2
1861,	7·2	7·4	1866,	10·2	8·5
1862,	10·3	8·6			

The general rate of mortality is rather less favourable than in public and district asylums; and here, also, the results of 1866 are above the average.

The reports of the Medical Commissioners furnish the following details on the condition of the individual asylums :—

Campie
Lane
Asylum.

The reports on Campie Lane Asylum continue to be unfavourable. The condition of the males is especially unsatisfactory, and their clothing and accommodation are described as shabby and poor. Their chief occupation, with the exception of a few who are industrially inclined, consists in idle-lounging in the narrow airing-court. The condition of the females is in all respects more favourable; but little is done for the medical or moral treatment of either sex, and means of recreation and amusement can scarcely be said to exist. The frequent changes of the male attendant from drunkenness are commented on, and attention is directed to the use of seclusion without medical sanction. Mr. Chalmers proposes removing his establishment to more cheerful premises.

English-
town
Asylum.

Owing to the withdrawal of a number of patients from English-town Asylum, in consequence of the Montrose Asylum being adopted as the district asylum for Caithness-shire, this establishment has been closed.

The site of Garngad Asylum becomes from year to year more objectionable, but in the management of the establishment an improvement is recorded. The bedding, however, is not altogether satisfactory, and in bathing the same water serves for several patients. Seclusion is little used, and considerable attention is given to exercise and recreation. Several patients are taken for considerable periods to the coast for change of scene and circumstances.

In Private
Asylums.
Garngad
Asylum.

The general aspect of Gilmer House is described as comfortable and home-like, and the management as having much of a domestic character. Seclusion is rarely, if ever, used, and considerable liberty is extended to the patients.

Gilmer
House
Asylum.

The reports on Hallcross House are very unfavourable. They comment on the abuse of restraint and seclusion, on the shabby and untidy condition of the clothing, on the neglect of cleanliness, on the inadequate attention paid to ventilation, and on the frequent changes of attendants from drunkenness, insubordination, or incompetency.

Hallcross
Asylum.

The reports on Hawkfield House record a condition varied neither by admissions, discharges, nor deaths. The patients are all affected with dementia, and meet with kindly treatment.

Hawkfield
Asylum.

The characteristic feature of Longdale Asylum is the extent to which profitable industrial occupation is carried. The food is good and abundant, but the accommodation, clothing, and general arrangements are too much controlled by a spirit of economy. Seclusion is rarely used, and few patients are said to be entirely confined to the airing-courts. At the same time, more attention might properly be given to extended exercise and to recreation.

Longdale
Asylum.

The condition of Millholm Asylum is favourably reported on. The patients were tranquil, well clothed, and tidy in person and dress; and the accommodation is described as cheerful and comfortable. Some doubts are, however, expressed as to the sufficiency of the bed-coverings; and the bath-room, it is considered, might be improved. Great attention is given to providing means of industrial occupation and recreation, but seclusion is, nevertheless, occasionally used, as well as restraint by gloves. The present proprietors have announced their intention of leaving the country.

Millholm
Asylum.

The reports on Newbigging House are not satisfactory. The means of occupation, especially for the males, are deficient; the attendants are insufficient in number, and of indifferent quality; the clothing is old, patched, and motley; the bed-coverings occasionally insufficient; the means of washing and bathing comfortless, inconvenient, and inadequate. The buildings show signs of dilapidation, and the registers are badly kept. The redeeming points are a

Newbig-
ging
Asylum,

In Private
Asylums.

spirit of homely kindness, which pervades the management, and an adequate diet.

Saughton
Hall.

The accommodation of Saughton Hall continues to be distinguished for the comfort of its arrangements. The general condition of the patients was regarded as satisfactory, but it is suggested that more extended exercise would be attended with beneficial results, and that carriage exercise might, with advantage, be more generally adopted. More attention to the keeping of the registers, and to making the statutory returns to the Board, is desirable.

Somerside
Asylum.

The patients in Somerside House are reported as kindly treated, comfortably clothed, and sufficiently fed. More attention is, however, required to ventilation. Restraint by means of gloves has been in frequent use in one case, on account of destructive habits.

Tranent
Asylum.

The condition of Tranent Asylum has never been such as to merit commendation, although it has been conducted in a kindly spirit. By the opening of the Haddington District Asylum the number of patients was so diminished that we considered the time had arrived for withdrawing our license. The establishment is accordingly closed.

White-
house.
Asylum.

The reports on Whitehouse Asylum merely repeat the commendations bestowed on former occasions.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial
Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1866, and 1st January 1867 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients.					
	At 1st January 1866.			At 1st January 1867.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	33	42	75	33	43	76
Barony " " " "	73	79	152	72	81	153
Burgh " " " "	20	26	46	21	25	46
Falkirk " " " "	10	11	21	8	10	18
Glasgow " " " "	58	87	145	60	90	150
Totals,	194	245	439	194	249	443

The number of inmates in all of them is nearly stationary.

The results of treatment in 1866 are shown in the following Table :—

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey, Paisley,	33.0	42.5	12	14	7	9	2	2	2	2	58.3	64.2	6.6	4.7
2. Barony, Glasgow,	72.5	80.0	21	29	13	11	2	4	7	12	61.9	37.9	9.6	15.0
3. Burgh, Paisley,	20.5	25.5	14	16	6	8	4	6	3	3	42.8	50.0	14.6	11.7
4. Falkirk,	9.0	10.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	100.0	100.0	11.1	...
5. Glasgow,	59.0	88.5	24	33	8	15	6	9	8	6	33.3	45.4	13.5	6.7
GENERAL RESULTS,	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3

In Parochial Asylums.

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1865 and 1866 :—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1865,	433·0	193	97	51	33
1866,	441·0	165	79	37	44

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the years 1858-1866 :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1858,	19·7	15·1	1863,	12·6	7·8
1859,	18·5	8·5	1864,	13·4	11·8
1860,	27·1	11·3	1865,	10·0	7·2
1861,	15·7	7·4	1866,	10·8	9·3
1862,	12·0	12·2			

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The entries in the register of the Abbey Parochial Asylum afford proof of decided progress. The bedding has been improved, and comfort and cheerfulness have been promoted by the provision of additional articles of furniture and decoration. The diet is good, and the food comfortably served ; and proper attention is given to occupation and recreation. A large share of individual liberty is accorded to trustworthy patients.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the Barony Parochial Asylum are, on the whole, favourable. The wards are clean and well ordered ; but there is an occasional want of adequate ventilation, and the structural arrangements of the buildings do not admit of proper classification. The food was sufficient ; but the tables are overcrowded, and the manner of serving the meals was not commendable. There would be less occasion for seclusion were extended exercise recognised as a daily duty.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The patients in the Burgh Parochial Asylum are kindly treated ; but the structural defects of the house are irremediable. The wards, however, were in good order and neatly arranged, and the physical wants of the patients are well attended to. The importance of occupation, and of extended exercise and recreation, is recognised and acted on, as far as circumstances will permit.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the patients in Falkirk Parochial Asylum is, in several respects, satisfactory. The clothing, bedding, and food are sufficient, and the wards are clean and well arranged ; but ventilation is in some parts defective. The locality of the house, its struc-

tural arrangements, and the limited extent of land in possession, are unfavourable features which are beyond remedy.

In Parochial Asylums.

The Glasgow Parochial Asylum was found in excellent order, and presenting an aspect of considerable comfort; but the day-room accommodation on the female side is unfavourably commented on. The physical wants of the patients are properly supplied, and the bedding has been improved by the provision of hair-mattresses. Recreation meets with increasing attention; but it is impossible, under existing circumstances, to provide adequate occupation for the men. Repressive measures, such as seclusion, are rarely used. Night-watching continues to afford satisfactory results; but the employment of pauper inmates for this purpose is questionable. A larger supply of periodicals and of hair-brushes is recommended.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1866 and 1st January 1867:—

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1866.			At 1st January 1867.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	24	21	45	23	22	45
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . .	15	17	32	15	18	33
Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	...	...	...	9	14	23
Dundee Poorhouse, . . .	22	33	55	30	37	67
Dunfermline Poorhouse, . . .	13	13	26	11	11	22
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, . . .	...	64	64	...	...	...
Govan Poorhouse, . . .	42	50	92	45	50	95
Greenock Poorhouse, . . .	25	34	59	27	39	66
Leith (South) Poorhouse, . . .	9	10	19	9	10	19
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, . . .	14	14	28	13	14	27
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	14	15	29	16	16	32
Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	10	10	20	10	10	20
Perth Poorhouse, . . .	17	20	37	16	20	36
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, . . .	23	26	49	21	42	63
Stirling Poorhouse, . . .	5	6	11	4	6	10
Totals,	233	333	566	249	309	558

The total numbers show a decrease of only 8, although at 1st January 1867 all the patients in the lunatic wards of the City of Edinburgh poorhouse had been temporarily removed to other establishments, for the most part to private asylums, to allow the conversion of the wards into a cholera hospital. The smallness of the decrease is principally due to the compensation afforded by the opening of the lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse, and the increased numbers in those of Dundee and St. Cuthbert's. The increase in the last-named house, however, was caused by the transfer of patients from the City Poorhouse.

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1866:—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	23.0	21.5	3	8	1	...	1	4	2	3	33.3	...	8.6	13.9
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	15.0	17.5	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6.6	...
3. Dumbarton,	6.1	8.1	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Dundee,	26.0	35.0	14	9	...	...	3	1	2	4	...	...	7.6	11.4
5. Dunfermline,	12.0	12.0	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	8.3	8.3
6. Edinburgh (City) .....	...	53.0	...	18	...	2	...	78	...	2	...	11.1	...	3.7
7. Govan (Glasgow)	43.5	50.0	11	7	...	...	4	5	4	2	...	...	9.1	4.0
8. Greenock,	26.0	36.5	9	10	...	3	5	...	2	2	...	30.0	7.6	5.4
9. South Leith,	9.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	18.5	14.0	2	5	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	14.8	7.1
11. Linlithgow,	15.0	15.5	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	10.0	10.0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Perth,	16.5	20.0	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	18.1	5.0
14. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	22.0	34.0	1	24	...	...	1	6	2	2	...	...	9.0	5.8
15. Stirling,	4.5	6.0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1865 and 1866 :—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1865, . . .	563·5	159	13	33	37
1866, . . .	585·2	159	6	123	37

The results of 1865, as here stated, differ from those given in our last report, by the Parochial Asylum of Greenock being now classed with lunatic wards.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in lunatic wards of poorhouses, in each year from 1858 to 1866 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1858,	9·9	8·2	1863,	8·2	9·1
1859,	14·7	5·7	1864,	7·9	7·6
1860,	6·5	7·9	1865,	5·9	4·0
1861,	16·2	11·2	1866,	7·8	5·2
1862,	8·6	10·9			

The rate of mortality is higher than last year, but it was then too favourably shown, owing to the short period during which many patients had been resident in newly-opened wards. The same cause, however, is in operation this year, but to a less extent.

The condition of the wards of the several poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

A disposition is shown to improve the condition of the inmates of the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen poorhouse by increasing the supply of comfortable furniture, and undertaking certain structural alterations. More attention might, however, be fitly given to the preparation of the meals, to personal cleanliness, and to exercise beyond the grounds of the establishment. The number of attendants was considered insufficient for the proper care and management of the patients.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse are favourably noticed. The patients were well clothed, and their bedding was in good condition. They enjoy exercise beyond the asylum grounds, and are provided with sufficient means of occupation. More attention is now given to the recommendations made by the Commissioners.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse were opened in May 1866. When visited, they were found in excellent order, but barely furnished, and very deficient in articles calculated to interest and amuse the patients. Several structural alterations were recommended, but, on the whole, the impressions were favourable.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse are well managed, and the condition of the patients is, on the whole, satisfactory. The day-rooms, however, are overcrowded, and the means of heating are insufficient. Classification might, with advantage, receive more attention, and the clothing of the men is open to improvement. Some alterations in arrangement and structure were suggested as calculated to remove defects.

Dunfermline
Poorhouse.

The condition of the lunatic wards of Dunfermline Poorhouse has never been satisfactory to the Visiting Commissioners, and we have, therefore, considered it our duty to take advantage of the opening of the District Asylum to withdraw our license.

Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

The appearance of the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse has been rendered more cheerful by furnishing valances to the windows, papering the walls, and supplying various articles of ornament. The efficiency of the staff has been increased, and considerable attention is successfully given to industrial occupation and extended exercise. There is, however, a want of proper sick-room furniture; and more attention might fitly be given to providing varied means of recreation. The wards were for some months used as a cholera hospital, during which time the patients were placed in other establishments.

Govan
Poorhouse.

The parochial board of Govan has now determined on erecting a new poorhouse. Much, therefore, cannot be expected to be done to remedy the evils of situation and construction of the existing lunatic wards. More attention should, however, be given to the improvement of ventilation, and care should be taken not to overstep the numbers for which the house is licensed. The industrial tendencies of the females have been very successfully developed, but there is a great want of occupation for the men. The physical wants of the patients are well attended to, but an improvement might be effected in the bedding.

Greenock
Poorhouse.

Endeavours are made by recourse to more frequent and varied recreation to lessen the disadvantages under which the inmates of the lunatic wards of the Greenock Poorhouse labour; but these disadvantages can only be effectually removed by the erection of a new house in a suitable locality. The furniture has been improved, but there is still a deficiency of comfortable seats for the sick and infirm. Oakum teasing continues to furnish the chief source of occupation for the men. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and seclusion is seldom required.

The reports on the condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of South Leith Poorhouse are, on the whole, favourable; but no provision has been made for the industrial occupation of the men.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are reported as being clean, cheerful, and well ventilated; the food as sufficient; and the bedding as, on the whole, in good order and condition. Occupation and exercise receive a fair amount of attention, and the recommendations of the Commissioners meet with proper consideration.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

The condition of the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, but the day-rooms, when all the patients are within doors, are regarded as overcrowded. The inmates are judiciously selected and well cared for.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The patients in the lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse are very fairly accommodated and treated; but no attention has been paid to the recommendations made at successive visits for the removal of very obvious defects.

Old Machar
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse are reported as clean, cheerful, and comfortable. The sanitary condition of the patients has been favourable, and more attention is now given to exercise beyond the walls. The clothing and bedding were, on the whole, satisfactory, and the food was abundant and well served. There is still a want of proper occupation for the men.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse are not satisfactory. Some of the patients are not well selected, and their management by the attendants does not seem to be judicious. Personal cleanliness does not meet with proper attention, and the appliances for bathing are defective. Some changes have, however, been effected in the female department, by which its general aspect has been improved; and more attention is given to the employment of the females. There continues to be a great want of occupation for the men.

St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Stirling Poorhouse are reported as in a moderately satisfactory condition, but the supply of gas at night is insufficient for reading or needlework.

Stirling
Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Baldovan Institution continues to furnish a comfortable home to its inmates. By the training to which they are subjected their habits are improved, but any great or permanent increase of their mental or bodily powers cannot be expected. The type of organic development is too low to afford any very satisfactory results.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.
Baldovan
Institution.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.
—
Larbert
Institution.

The structural arrangement of Larbert Institution makes it very difficult to secure a comfortable temperature in cold weather. The wards are, however, clean and kept in good order, and the children were neat in person and dress. The staff of teachers is totally insufficient for effective training, but the principles on which it is conducted are sound. The water supplied by the well is of bad quality.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal as dangerous lunatics, in each county of Scotland, during the years 1858-66. The decrease in the numbers in recent years is mainly owing to inspectors of poor availing themselves of the authority conferred on them by sect. 15, 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, to interrupt the statutory procedure, and make arrangements for the safe custody of the lunatics before they are definitely included in this category:—

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1. Aberdeen, .....	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2. Argyll,	6	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
3. Ayr,	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
4. Banff, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Dumbarton,	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
10. Dumfries, .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Edinburgh, ...	7	9	6	...	4	...	1	4	6
12. Elgin, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar,	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, ...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	1	4	6	1	1	...	1	1	1
17. Kincardine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright, ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	18	23	17	11	7	4	2	3	5
21. Linlithgow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
23. Orkney, .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24. Peebles, .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
26. Renfrew, .....	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...
27. Ross,	4	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	3	3	2	1	2	4	...	...
29. Selkirk, .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton, .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22	16	15	10	14

Dangerous
Lunatics.

DIPSOMANIACS.

In our last Report we expressed an opinion that opportunities should be afforded to persons unable to resist the tendency to excessive drinking, to place themselves under control and treatment without authority from the Sheriff. By the Lunacy Amendment Act of last session this has been accomplished, and asylums are now authorized to receive for care and treatment any person who expresses to the Commissioners his wish in writing to become a voluntary patient, and has obtained their consent.

The only institution in Scotland for the special treatment of the intemperate is Queensberry Lodge, which is attached to the House of Refuge in Edinburgh; but of this establishment we have no official cognizance.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Criminal
Lunatics.

During 1866, 8 males were admitted into the lunatic wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table :—

OFFENCES.	Prison from which received.	Male.	Female.
Assault by cutting and stabbing to effusion of blood, . . .	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Assault by cutting and stabbing to effusion of blood, . . .	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Theft,	Aberdeen Prison, .	1	...
Bigamy,	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Robbery,	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Assault with intent,	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Theft and previous conviction, . .	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
Assault by cutting and stabbing to effusion of blood, . . .	Penal Department of G. P., .	1	...
		8	...

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1866 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8	..	2	2	2	...	2	...

Criminals who become insane in prison are removed at the expiry of their sentence to the local prison from which they were received, in order to be liberated. As a rule, they are on liberation immediately taken in charge by the police or the inspector of poor, and placed in the asylum of their district as ordinary patients. In this way the accumulation of criminal lunatics in the lunatic department of the prison is, in some degree, prevented, as well as the growth of their numbers as a distinct class of the insane. This procedure helps to account for the comparatively small number of so-called criminal lunatics in Scotland.

The condition of the lunatic department of the Central Prison at Perth is, on the whole, satisfactory, but the means of heating and ventilation might be greatly improved. Mechanical restraint is used to an extent which appears to us unnecessary, and there is a want of out-door occupation for the men. It is, however, difficult to see how, under existing circumstances, work of this kind could be provided.

Among the inmates are several persons who, for a long period, have shown no symptoms of insanity. There can be no doubt that if such persons are to be regarded as having been affected with disease, and not as guilty of crime, their continued detention, after restoration to sanity, cannot be justified except from fear of a relapse. This fear, however, tends to make medical men unwilling to assume the responsibility of recommending their unconditional discharge; and thus their detention continues with no prospect of release. But if power were given to the Secretary of State for the Home Department to authorize the discharge of such patients on probation, for such periods, and under such restrictions as should be considered proper, an opportunity would be afforded, with little, if any, risk to the public, of testing their powers of self-control.

Criminal
Lunatics.

We should be glad to see exercise beyond the precincts of the prison taken by such of the patients as the medical officer was of opinion would derive benefit from such indulgence.

One patient was transferred from the prison of Dingwall to the Inverness District Asylum under warrant of the Secretary of State. Such cases are reckoned in our registers as paupers.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1866, 26 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 28. We have no information as to private alien lunatics who may have been sent to their own countries, or as to pauper alien lunatics who may have been removed from Scotland, without having been placed in asylums.

Alien
Lunatics.

PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

By the Statute 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, sect. 17, we have been furnished with fuller means of ascertaining whether the property of lunatics is properly applied for their benefit. There is, however, still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of property when the funds are of limited amount.

Property of
Lunatics.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

JAMES COXE.

G. YOUNG.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

GEO. MONRO.

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APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1866; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the Manner of their Distribution, as regards the Nature of the Asylums or Houses in which they were placed.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1866.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.												
			In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.				With Relatives.				Alone.		Total.
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	M.	F.					
			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
DUMBARTON.																									
1 Arrochar,	629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bonhill,	8,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cardross,	6,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Cumbernauld,	3,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dumbarton,	6,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kilmaronock,	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kilpatrick, New,	4,910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kilpatrick, Old,	5,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kirkintilloch,	8,179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Luss,	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Roseneath,	1,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Row,	6,334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	54,179	42	32	74	..	..	22	10	22	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DUMFRIES.																									
1 Annan,	5,761	8	10	18	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Applegarth,	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Caerlaverock,	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Canonbie,	3,219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Closeburn,	1,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cummertrees,	1,250	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Dalton,	679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Dornoch,	856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dryfehead,	2,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dumfries,	13,523	16	15	31	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Dunscro,	1,554	2	5	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Durnisdeer,	1,320	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1866.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																	
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																											
			In Public and District Asylums.					In Licensed Houses.					In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.												
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Within the District.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	With Relatives.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Alone.	Total.				
EDINBURGH.																														
1 Borthwick,	1,742	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Calder, Mid,	1,389	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Calder, West,	1,927	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Canongate,	11,653	7	5	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Carrington,	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockpen,	2,902	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Colinton,	2,656	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Corstorphine,	1,579	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cramond,	2,748	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cranston,	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Crichton,	1,304	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Currie,	2,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalkeith,	7,114	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Edinburgh,	66,429	64	133	197	...	50	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Fala,	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Heriot	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Inveresk,	9,525	10	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kirknewton,	1,539	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Lasswade,	5,688	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Leith, North,	10,903	11	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Leith, South,	26,170	27	34	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Liberton,	3,507	9	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Newbattle,	2,837	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Newton,	1,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Penicuik,	3,249	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho,	1,659	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 St. Cuthbert's,	91,325	82	105	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Stow,	2,171	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Temple,	1,385	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	274,033	253	365	618	106	181	2	1	168	182	23	41	...	1	23	42	30	96	...	30	95	221	320	14	21	18	19	5	32	45

ELGIN OR MORAY.												
1	Abernethy, .	1,928	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Alves, .	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bellie, .	2,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Birnie, .	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dallas, .	1,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Drainy, .	3,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Duffus, .	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Duthill, .	1,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dyke and Moy, .	1,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Edinkillie, .	1,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Elgin, .	8,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Forres, .	4,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kinloss, .	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Knockando, .	1,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	New Spynie, .	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Rafford, .	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Rothies, .	2,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	St. Andrews-Lhanbride, .	1,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Speymouth, .	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Urquhart, .	2,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, .	43,131	39	52	91	28	30	...	...	...	...	...
FIFE.												
1	Abbotshall, .	5,193	2.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Abdie, .	1,381	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Aberdour, .	1,874	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Anstruther, Easter, .	1,155	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Anstruther, Wester, .	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Arngask, .	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Auchterderran, .	3,457	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Auchermuchty, .	3,285	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Auchtertool, .	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ballingry, .	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Balmerino, .	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Beath, .	2,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Burntisland, .	3,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carry forward, .	25,708	20	15	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1866.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				With Relatives.		Alone.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.					M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Brought forward,	25,708	20	15	35

[illegible]

Carry forward,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																													
		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																	
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1866.				In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.				With Relatives.				With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
PERTH.																															
1 Aberdalgie,	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Aberfoyle,	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy,	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Abernethy,	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Altyh,	3,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Auchterarder,	4,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchtergaven,	2,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Balquhader,	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Bendochy,	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford,	2,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Blair-Atholl,	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Blairgowrie,	4,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Callander,	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Caputh,	2,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Cargill,	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Clunie,	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Collace,	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Comrie,	2,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Coupar-Angus,	2,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Crieff,	4,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Culross,	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Dowally,	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Dron,	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull,	2,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Dunbarney,	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunblane,	3,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunkeld,	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Dunkeld, Little,	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Dunning,	2,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Carry forward,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1866.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.															
			In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						In Private Houses.									
			Beyond the District.			Total.			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brought forward,	127,296	160	170	330	76	87	1	...	77	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 St. Martins,	904	3	3	...	76	87	1	...	77	87	...	3	...	3	...	18	20	...	...	18	20	98	107	48	40	13	22	1	1	
70 Tibbermurr,	1,296	4	6	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	63	
71 Trinity-Gask,	488	1	4	5	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
72 Tulliallan,	2,410	2	4	6	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Weem,	692	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Total,	133,086	168	185	353	82	95	1	...	83	95	...	3	...	3	...	18	20	...	...	18	20	104	115	50	45	13	24	1	1	70
RENFREW.																														
1 Abbey,	29,687	15	25	40	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23	...	...	13	23	14	23	...	...	1	1	...	2	
2 Cathcart,	3,782	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3 Eaglesham,	2,378	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4 Eastwood,	11,314	3	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Erskine,	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock,	43,894	19	34	53	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Houston,	2,490	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Inchinnan,	619	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Inverkip & Gourck,	3,495	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan,	6,348	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Kilmacolm,	1,455	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Lochwinnoch,	3,821	6	4	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Mearns,	3,547	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Neilston,	11,013	8	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Paisley,	31,588	7	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Port-Glasgow,	7,294	6	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Renfrew,	4,664	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	168,746	81	108	189	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	3	8	3	8	56	81	...	...	3	4	59	85	69	95	8	10	4	3	13

ROSS & CROMARTY.									
1 Alness, . . .	1,178	2	5	7	1	2	...	...	...
2 Applecross, . .	2,544	6	3	9	1	2	...	...	...
3 Avoch, . . .	1,788	4	2	6	4	2	...	...	...
4 Barvas, . . .	4,609	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
5 Contin, . . .	1,509	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromarty, . . .	2,300	7	4	11	3	1	...	...	...
7 Dingwall, . . .	2,412	3	3	6	2	2	...	...	...
8 Edderton, . . .	836	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
9 Fearn, . . .	2,083	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
10 Fodderty, . . .	2,247	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
11 Gairloch, . . .	5,449	5	5	10	5	2	...	...	...
12 Glensheil, . . .	485	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
13 Killearnan, . . .	1,494	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kilnuir, Easter, . .	1,295	4	1	5	1	1	...	...	...
15 Kitearn, . . .	1,634	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	...
16 Kincaidine, . . .	1,746	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...
17 Kintail, . . .	890	5	7	12	1	1	...	...	...
18 Knoebain, . . .	2,485	5	2	7	3	...	...	...	...
19 Lochalsh, . . .	2,413	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
20 Lochbroom, . . .	4,862	9	4	13	6	...	...	...	...
21 Lochcarron, . . .	1,592	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
22 Lochs, . . .	4,901	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
23 Logie, Easter, . .	932	1	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
24 Nigg, . . .	1,253	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
25 Rosolus, or Kirkmichael, . .	1,568	1	4	5	1	1	...	...	...
26 Rosemarkie, . . .	1,545	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
27 Rosskeen, . . .	3,766	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
28 Stornoway, . . .	8,668	5	2	7	1	...	...	...	...
29 Tain, . . .	3,294	2	3	5	1	1	...	...	...
30 Tarbat, . . .	2,269	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
31 Uig, . . .	2,878	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
32 Urquhart, . . .	3,147	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
33 Urray, . . .	2,355	3	4	7	1	1	...	...	...
Total, . . .	82,427	92	90	182	41	35	...	...	...

ROSS & CROMARTY.

Total,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

SUTHERLAND.												
1	Assynt,	3,178	2	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	Clyne,	1,886	1	4	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	Creich,	2,521	1	3	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dornoch,	2,885	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Duirness,	1,109	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	Eddrachillis,	1,641	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Farr,	2,103	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	Golspie,	1,615	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kildonan,	2,132	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Lairg,	961	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Loth,	610	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rogart,	1,439	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tongue,	2,077	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	24,157	21	25	46	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
WIGTOWN.												
1	Glasserton,	1,472	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2	Inch,	3,469	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kirkcubm,	1,860	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kirkinner,	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kirkmadden,	2,333	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kirkowan,	1,434	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	Leswalt,	2,701	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Luce, New,	731	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Luce, Old,	2,800	4	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mochrum,	2,694	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
11	Penninghame,	4,061	9	12	21	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
12	Portpatrick,	2,189	4	5	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sorby,	1,814	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Stoneykirk,	3,228	6	8	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
15	Stranraer,	4,022	2	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	Whithorn,	2,934	3	4	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
17	Wigtown,	2,637	3	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	42,095	52	49	101	29	20	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																														
	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																														
	IN PUBLIC AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																														
	Within the District.				Beyond the District.				In Licensed Houses.				In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.																		
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.																
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.															
1 Aberdeen,	189	235	424	113	132	5	9	118	141	1	...	27	28	32	44	11	20	1	1	44	65										
2 Argyll,	79,587	111	128	239	58	60	3	1	61	61	...	...	...	36	52	12	12	2	3	50	67							
3 Arr,	199,063	110	131	241	...	...	16	14	16	14	...	...	...	25	31	10	11	...	5	35	47					
4 Banff,	57,901	40	59	99	19	29	1	4	20	33	...	...	...	17	9	9	9	1	...	19	26							
5 Berwick,	36,488	23	35	58	...	...	...	6	9	6	...	...	...	10	8	2	5	...	1	12	14				
6 Bute,	16,331	14	21	35	...	...	...	10	13	10	...	...	...	7	3	7	3	...	...	6	10		
7 Cathness,	42,200	44	52	96	...	...	...	5	2	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	28	33
8 Clackmannan,	23,605	10	23	33	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	1	8	11	3	...	...	6	10		
9 Dumbarton,	54,179	42	32	74	...	...	...	4	9	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	28	33
10 Dunfermlie,	75,904	76	71	147	63	49	...	2	10	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Edinburgh,	274,083	253	365	618	166	181	...	2	1	168	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,131	39	52	91	28	30	...	...	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Fife,	155,021	128	123	251	...	...	...	32	31	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Forfar,	204,425	189	258	447	128	165	...	1	1	129	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Haddington,	37,626	37	48	85	...	...	...	8	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inverness,	89,174	98	114	212	48	54	...	...	2	50	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kincardine,	34,854	37	44	81	...	...	...	24	28	24	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kinross,	7,147	9	7	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kirkcubright,	42,495	43	52	95	...	...	...	...	24	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Lanark,	640,444	391	435	826	124	113	...	13	1	37	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Linlithgow,	39,055	31	24	55	...	...	...	10	5	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nairn,	8,347	11	9	20	8	6	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Oakney,	32,395	26	28	54	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Peebles,	11,300	10	12	22	6	11	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Perth,	133,086	168	185	353	82	95	...	...	83	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Renfrew,	168,746	81	108	189	...	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Ross & Cromarty,	82,427	92	90	182	41	35	...	...	41	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Roxburgh,	54,362	48	50	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Selkirk,	9,770	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Shetland,	31,670	30	24	54	...	...	...	...	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Stirling,	88,676	63	68	131	...	...	...	18	14	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Sutherland,	24,157	21	25	46	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Wigton,	42,095	52	49	101	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	3,062,294	2,256	2,964	5,490	946	1,024	205	179	151	1,203	74	89	183	214	257	303	387	540	41	40	428	580	1,836	2,086	531	617	156	228	1,333	690	878

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APPENDIX C.

23	Drum oak, . . .	1	1095	1095	100.0	72	0	0	72	0	0						
24	Dyce, . . .	2	730	1095	66.6	33.3	48	0	0	57	2	0					
25	Echt, . . .	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	0
26	Ellon, . . .	3	1472	...	...	730	57.2	...	...	14.2	28.5	102	15	0	...	...	134	11	6
27	Fintay, . . .	...	730	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	...	48	17	6	...	...	48	17	6
28	Forgue, . . .	2	1095	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	...	73	10	0	...	...	73	10	0
29	Foveran, . . .	3	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	33.3	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	0
30	Fraserburgh, . . .	4	970	...	447	2233	26.5	...	...	12.2	61.2	67	6	7	...	1 14	0	...				
31	Fyvie, . . .	3	31	...	...	1095	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	74	0	0	...	...	130	7	0
32	Gartly, . . .	3	514	...	...	365	58.4	...	...	...	41.5	33	16	6	...	4 0 11	45	13	5
33	Glass, . . .	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	0
34	Glenbucket, . . .	2	730	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48	2	6	...	...	...	48	2	6
35	Glenmuick, . . .	4	1460	...	...	1275	53.3	...	...	...	46.6	98	0	0	...	0 10	6	...	30 12
36	Huntly, . . .	5	1228	...	...	365	77.0	...	...	...	22.9	86	0	6	...	7 2 11	93	3	5
37	Insch, . . .	1	681	...	...	681	100.0	...	...	...	45	7	0	...	...	...	45	7	0
38	Inverury, . . .	1	730	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49	2	6	...	...	0 4 8	49	7	2
39	Keig, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Keithhall & Kintell, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Kennay, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Kildrumny, . . .	1	365	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
43	Kincardine O'Neil, . . .	1	338	...	...	365	48.0	...	...	...	51.9	22	14	0	...	8 14	2	...	...			
44	King Edward, . . .	3	884	...	...	1095	44.6	...	...	...	55.3	58	8	0	...	1 2 3	92	5	1
45	Kinnellar, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kinnethmont, . . .	2	486	...	...	1066	31.3	...	...	...	68.6	32	0	6	...	3 10	0	...	...			
47	Kintore, . . .	3	730	...	...	1709	29.9	...	...	...	70.0	48	5	0	...	...	...	...	...
48	Leochel-Cushnie, . . .	1	298	...	...	365	44.9	...	...	...	55.0	23	18	10	...	...	...	...	...
49	Leslie, . . .	2	550	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	37	14	9	...	1 11	9	...	...			
50	Logie-Bachan, . . .	2	237	...	...	...	24.5	...	...	75.4	...	17	14	2	...	...	...	...	...
51	Logie-Coldstone, . . .	2	730	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	...	48	5	0	...	...	...	...	...
52	Longside, . . .	3	784	...	...	365	68.2	...	...	...	31.7	51	6	2	...	5 10	0	...	...			
53	Lounay, . . .	3	1283	...	...	365	77.8	...	...	...	22.1	85	6	8	...	17 13	8	...	...			
54	Lumphanan, . . .	5	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Macfar, New, . . .	...	365	...	...	730	33.3	...	...	...	66.6	24	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
56	Macfar, Old, . . .	31	15,874	...	5766	730	70.9	...	...	25.7	3.2	1091	18	0	...	19 14	0	...	...			
57	Meldrum, Old, . . .	1	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	74	2	6	...	4 13	0	...	...			
58	Methlick, . . .	2	365	...	...	365	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	24	10	0	...	...	...	...	...
59	Midmar, . . .	1	456	...	...	365	55.5	...	...	...	44.4	31	2	6	...	2 5	0	...	...			
60	Monquhitter, . . .	...	...	...	...	1825	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Monymusk, . . .	3	730	...	...	365	66.6	...	...	...	33.3	48	5	0	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,										872	14	0	800	7	10	107	13	7	6978	9	5	105	17	3

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Poorhouses.		In Private Houses.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.										d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	176	230	76,754	...	19,358	31,595	127,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5197	14	0	800	7	10	6978	9	5	105	17	3
62 Newhills, . . .	1	2	518	...	...	365	883	...	41.3	...	...	34	9	10	18	5	6	...	...	...	52	15	4	...	...	...
63 Oyne, . . .	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	6	...	...	...
64 Peterculter, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...
65 Peterhead, . . .	12	8	4410	...	...	2649	7059	62.4	...	...	...	297	19	11	63	1	4	...	...	...	368	4	6	...	...	...
66 Pittsigo, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	6	...	...	...
67 Preenay, . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	5	0	...	...	...
68 Rathen, . . .	3	2	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	...	...	40	0	...	14	17	0	...	...	...	85	18	0	...	...	...
69 Rayne, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie, . . .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71 Skene, . . .	5	2	1966	...	...	258	2224	88.3	...	...	...	11.6	129	5	8	13	6	...	...	...	140	7	5	...	...	...
72 Slains, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73 Strathdon, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74 Strichen, . . .	...	7	1203	...	...	1095	2298	52.3	...	...	...	47	12	8	21	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75 Tarland & Migvie, . . .	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	...	33.3	49	0	13	4	1	...	...	...	62	4	1	...	...	...
76 Tarves, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	9	...	...	...
77 Tough, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78 Towie, . . .	1	1	353	...	...	365	718	49.1	...	...	...	50.8	23	4	3	11	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79 Tullynasle & Forbes,	3	730	365	1095	66.6	33.3	48	0	0	21	18	0	69	18	0
80 Turriff, . . .	6	2	1739	653	2392	72.7	27.2	125	2	6	14	9	2	141	4	11
81 Tyrie, . . .	1	3	527	730	1257	41.9	58.0	37	0	0	25	15	6	66	2	4
82 Udney, . . .	2	...	368	406	90.6	24	3	9	1	8	0	27	6	3
Total,	212	267	92,583	...	19,396	40,265	152,244	60.8	...	12.7	...	26.4	6260	15	4	874	2	0	1042	3	5	8310	3	1	117	11	3

ARGYLLSHIRE.																											
1	Ardchattan & Muckairn	5	3	1243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ardnamurchan,	9	5	1290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Campbeltown, .	12	10	4965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Craignish, .	3	2	1216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Dunoon & Kilmun,	6	6	2281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gigha, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Glassary, .	7	10	2987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Glenorchy & Inishail,	2	...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Inverary, .	2	3	1246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Inverchaolain, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Islay Combination,	12	13	4105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Jura, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kilbrandon, .	1	6	1267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kilcalmoneil & Kilberry	9	5	3870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kilchreunan & Dalavich	1	5	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kilfinan, .	5	2	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kilfinichen, .	6	8	1071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Killean & Kichenzie,	1	6	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kilmartin, .	1	2	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Kilmodan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Kilmore and Kilbride,	1	6	2555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Kilninan & Kilmore,	3	5	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kilniver & Kilmelfort,	3	4	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Knapdale, North,	6	1	1567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Knapdale, South,	2	2	1040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Lismore & Appin,	10	7	1578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Lochgollhead, .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Morven, .	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Saddell & Skipness,	2	4	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Southend, .	1	2	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Strachur, .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Stralachlan, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Torosay, .	2	2	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Tyre and Coll, .	4	6	1460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Total,	132	132	41,265	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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28	Kirkmichael,	629	2190	2819	22.3	77.6	39 0 6	63 15 7	2 12 4	105 8 5		
29	Kirkoswald,	167	198	54.2	54.2	12 0 0	14 7 7	4 15 9	31 3 4		
30	Largs,	...	380	...	1080	1460	26.0	26.0	...	73.9	...	32 17 6	.....	56 13 0	3 12 0	93 2 6	.....	
31	London,	...	...	...	2190	3984	35.8	9.1	...	55.0	112 19 0	26 11 0	.....	57 15 7	17 13 9	214 19 4	6 10 0
32	Monkline,	...	365	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	27 19 2	...	...	8 16 0	.....	36 15 2	.....	
33	Maybole,	242	875	633	...	1750	13.8	50.0	36.1	66.6	19 5 1	53 1 0	59 16 10	6 7 4	.....	138 10 3	.....	
34	Monkton,	...	...	365	730	1095	...	...	33.3	41.5	26 16 6	30 0 0	23 8 0	19 18 0	.....	43 6 0	.....	
35	Muirkirk,	...	447	...	578	1390	26.2	32.1	...	...	...	...	...	44 14 1	.....	114 18 2	.....	
36	Newton-on-Ayr,	136	...	208	1634	1978	6.8	...	10.5	82.6	11 13 4	...	15 14 7	13 7 7	61 6 11	6 6 8	.....	
37	Ochiltree,	...	365	365	505	1235	...	29.5	29.5	40.9	...	24 14 0	18 4 0	12 6 0	3 11 6	58 15 6	.....	
38	Riccarton,	...	1095	365	...	...	75.0	75.0	25.0	...	...	25 8 2	102 6 0	.....	5 6 11	133 1 1	.....	
39	St. Quivox,	...	1124	641	2344	4109	...	27.3	15.5	57.0	...	80 14 6	41 7 9	67 7 0	22 3 1	211 12 4	.....	
40	Sorn,	...	1961	...	730	2691	...	72.8	...	27.1	...	153 0 0	...	14 18 6	2 3 6	170 2 0	13 8 0		
41	Stair,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Stevenson,	...	...	2473	...	2473	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	127 18 6	2 19 3	130 17 9	...	...
43	Stewarton,	...	...	1095	365	1460	...	...	75.0	25.0	...	...	39 2 6	6 8 9	45 11 3	...	...
44	Straiton,	...	365	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 2 4	...	...	7 16 5	1 13 6	33 12 3	...
45	Symington,	...	...	...	...	273	...	16.4	83.5	...	...	3 7 6	8 2 8	...	6 7 10	17 18 0	...
46	Tarbolton,	...	...	...	1095	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	...
Total,		121	159	11,849	18,497	27,092	31,412	88,850	13.3	20.8	30.4	35.3	852 1 1	1282 7 3	1549 14 5	906 2 6	206 9 6	4796 14 9	218 17 3
BANFFSHIRE.																			
1	Aberlour,	...	365	...	1095	1460	25.0	75.0	23 0 0	33 11 6	2 7 2	58 18 8
2	Alvah,	...	365	365	100.0	21 19 10	2 7 4	24 7 2
3	Banff,	...	1584	1584	100.0	113 15 10	13 11 7	127 7 5
4	Boharm,	365	100.0	18 0 0	18 0 0
5	Bothriphnie,
6	Boydnie,	1095	1135	3.5	96.4	2 17 9	34 13 0	5 12 0	43 2 9
7	Cabrach,	...	730	730	100.0	48 5 0	2 17 7	51 2 7
8	Cullen,	...	1181	...	365	1546	76.3	23.6	78 11 6	14 5 8	103 8 2
9	Deskford,	1679	1679	100.0	42 17 4	1 19 0	44 16 4
10	Fordyce,	1442	3605	60.0	40.0	189 0 2	38 19 1	26 5 5	254 4 8
11	Forglen,	365	730	50.0	50.0	22 1 7	15 12 2	2 7 4	40 1 1
12	Garnie,	...	2100	2656	79.1	...	13.7	7.1	143 17 9	...	19 10 0	6 10 0	14 2 10	184 0 7
13	Grange,	365	1460	1460	100.0	28 16 10	28 16 10
14	Inveravon,	...	365	...	1460	1825	20.0	80.0	23 17 6	32 4 0	2 10 0	58 11 6
Carry forward,		25	33	9623	...	365	9152	19,140	685 6 11	19 10 0	243 14 11	1036 17 9

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.								
	M.	F.	In Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.														
Brought forward,	25	33	9623	..	365	9152	19,140	..	..	..	..	685	6	11	£	s.	d.	1036	17	9	£	s.	d.		
15 Inverkeithny, .	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	25	3	3	243	14	11	25	3	3	121	15	4		
16 Keith, .	3	5	1243	..	..	730	1973	63.0	..	..	36.9	85	4	0	..	..	22	18	0	49	3	0	..	..
17 Kirkmichael .	..	2	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	50.0	49	3	0	48	3	0	..	..	8	154	18	8		
18 Marnoch, .	5	5	1460	..	..	1460	2920	50.0	..	..	50.0	92	0	0	..	..	49	8	4	92	15	8	..	..
19 Mortlach, .	3	5	494	..	..	1460	1954	25.2	..	..	74.7	39	11	8	..	..	10	0	0	10	0	0	..	..
20 Ordquhill, .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	22	13	11	99	7	0	21	6	6		
21 Rathven, .	7	9	1686	330	..	2973	4989	33.7	6.6	..	59.6	105	10	10	..	..	10	8	0	248	18	3	7	0	
22 Rothiemay, .	1	2	730	..	..	365	1095	66.6	..	..	33.3	56	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	71	17	3	..	..
23 St. Fergus, .	1	1	450	..	..	..	450	100.0	..	..	..	31	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	3	11	0	
Total,	45	64	16,781	330	365	16,505	33,981	49.3	0.9	1.0	48.5	1169	16	10	22	13	11	483	19	3	1846	12	5	18	0
BERWICKSHIRE.																									
1 Abbey St. Bathans,	..	2	..	426	..	..	426	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	4	..	..	0	34	1	4	..	..
2 Aytoun, .	..	1	..	365	..	..	365	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0	..	..	0	25	0	0	..	..
3 Bunclay & Preston,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Channellark, .	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	0	13	5	0	..	..
5 Chirnside, .	1	3	..	730	..	730	1460	..	50.0	..	50.0	..	..	..	50	0	0	34	19	9	84	19	9	1	0
6 Cockburnspath, .	..	2	..	730	..	..	730	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0	..	..	6	51	11	6	..	..
7 Coldingham, .	2	5	..	1825	..	730	2555	..	71.4	..	28.5	..	..	..	125	0	0	19	10	0	144	10	0	..	..
8 Coldstream, .	2	2	..	1460	..	..	1460	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	..	..	0	100	0	0	..	..
9 Craushaws, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dunse, .	3	2	..	730	..	1095	1825	..	40.0	..	60.0	..	..	..	50	0	0	4	6	0	81	12	0	8	0
11 Earlstoun, .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	14	1	0	..	..
12 Eccles, .	1	2	216	365	..	365	946	22.8	38.5	..	38.5	18	17	9	25	0	0	12	9	0	59	0	1	0	5

13 Edrom,	1	1	628	...	100.0	...	...	42 19 1	...	...	8 13 7	51 12 8	.....
14 Eyemouth, . . . . .	...	2	400	...	100.0	...	...	27 0 3	...	...	8 18 8	35 18 11	.....
15 Fogo,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 6	16 17 6	4 0 0
16 Foulden,	1	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	14 11 2	.....
17 Gordon,	1	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	14 11 2	.....
18 Greenlaw,	2	1	730	925	21.0	...	78.9	14 13 5	...	...	3 14 0	41 1 11	.....
19 Hume, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
20 Hutton,	1	1	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	25 0 0	...	...	...	44 19 10	.....
21 Ladykirk,	1	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	20 3 11	...	...	...	20 3 11	.....
22 Langton,	4	2	1095	2190	50.0	...	50.0	75 0 0	...	...	6 13 9	114 10 9	.....
23 Lauder,	1	5	1401	2190	36.0	...	63.9	54 2 9	...	...	0 6 7	112 9 11	.....
24 Legerwood, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
25 Longformacus, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
26 Merton, . . . . .	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	16 13 0	...	16 13 0	.....
27 Mordington,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
28 Nenthorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
29 Polwarth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
30 Swinton,	2	1	730	1095	33.3	...	66.6	25 0 0	...	21 11 5	...	46 11 5	.....
31 Westruther,	1	...	365	365	100.0	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....
32 Whitsome,	1	1	...	365	100.0	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	.....
Total,	23	37	216 11,198	9431 20,845	53.7	...	45.2	18 17 9 767 18 10	...	341 9 2	45 5 11	1173 11 8	13 5 0
BUTESHIRE.													
1 Cumbraes, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 7 2	.....
3 Kilmory,	3	4	181	1654	8.0	10.5	7.9	14 11 6	...	...	6 11 6	81 16 2	.....
4 Kingarth, . . . . .	...	...	300	65	41.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	37 11 6	.....
5 North Bute,	1	3	365	730	25.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	61 9 7	.....
6 Rothesay,	7	11	5041	365	87.3	...	6.3	375 17 3	...	...	4 11 6	406 18 9	14 17 3
Total,	17	22	5887	5669 13,130	1.8	10.2	43.1	14 11 6	...	72 10 6	12 13 0	685 3 2	14 17 3

BUTESHIRE.

1	Cumraes,	.
2	Filbride (Kintyre),	.
3	Kilmory,	.
4	Kingarth,	.
5	North Bute,	.
6	Rothsay,	.
	Total,	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.				
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.				d.			
CAITHNESS.																							
1 Bower,	2	...	365	...	...	...	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Canisby,	2	5	...	365	...	...	1460	...	20.0	...	80.0	24	0	0	...	...	...	36	14	9
3 Dunnet,	4	2	365	...	...	...	1825	16.6	...	...	83.3	30	10	0	...	...	...	52	18	0
4 Halkirk,	4	1	365	...	...	...	1460	20.0	...	...	80.0	25	0	0	...	...	...	81	7	6
5 Latheron,	16	18	121	2890	...	...	7797	1.1	26.7	...	72.1	13	4	2	199	19	0	47	17	0	
6 Olrick, . . . . .	...	1	132	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	13	2	4	...	...	...	37	2	1
7 Reay,	3	4	730	...	...	...	1825	28.5	...	...	71.4	50	0	0	...	...	...	2	15	8
8 Thurso,	6	8	1625	1864	...	...	533	40.4	46.3	...	13.2	112	0	5	126	16	5	7	11	4	
9 Watten,	2	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	8
10 Wick,	11	20	4226	730	...	...	5743	39.5	6.8	...	53.6	290	9	2	48	0	0	1	4	4	
Total,	50	59	7929	5849	...	...	21,738	22.3	16.4	...	61.2	559	5	8	398	15	5	77	16	1	
																		1463	3	10			
CLACKMANNAN.																							
1 Alloa & Tillybody,	5	12	502	3659	730	9.5	69.6	13.9	33	3	0	247	6	6	23	7	9	349	19	10	
2 Clackmannan,	1	5	6.9	11	10	11	133	9	2
3 Dollar,	2	365	365	50.0	...	100.0	37	6	1
4 Logie,	3	2	1095	365	365	60.0	20.0	...	50.0	28	10	0	112	13	4
5 Tillycountry,	1	4	730	1095	40.0	60.0	50	2	4	78	4	2
Total,	10	25	2692	4024	2239	2555	11,510	23.4	34.9	19.4	22.2	186	15	4	271	16	6	73	9	0	681	12	7

DUMBARTON.

[illegible]

DUMFRIES.

[illegible]

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.																												
1	3	365	720	...	...	1,095	1,085	33·6	66·9	...	...	100·0	...	28 0	0	54 0	0	...	...	36 8	3	...	1 6	0	83 6	0	1 10	0
2	1	...	...	...	...	1,095	1,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 8	3	2 18	0
3	2	730	730	...	...	1,460	50·0	50·0	50·0	...	...	...	...	56 0	0	46 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	9	...	...
4	6	4,110	...	...	...	730	4,840	84·9	...	...	...	...	...	270 1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289 15	8	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	0	...	...
6	4	...	1,825	...	...	730	2,555	...	71·4	...	...	28·5	...	...	...	110 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 13	0	2 0	0
7	3	730	1,555	...	...	...	2,285	31·9	68·0	...	...	...	...	52 0	0	106 10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 19	6	...	...
8	2	402	...	...	...	365	767	52·4	...	...	...	47·5	...	29 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	2	...	...
9	...	...	730	...	...	...	730	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	0	...	...
10	2	730	204	...	...	...	934	78·1	21·8	...	...	...	...	52 0	0	13 8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67 12	0	...	...
11	5	365	969	...	...	400	1,734	20·9	55·9	...	...	23·1	...	24 0	0	70 13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 3	8	...	...
12	1	1,095	...	...	...	...	1,095	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	0	...	...
13	8	2,190	1,680	...	...	...	3,870	56·5	43·4	...	...	...	...	160 0	0	112 7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 12	2	50 13	8
14	2	838	...	...	...	...	365	1,203	69·6	...	...	30·3	...	55 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 13	0	...	...
15	2	36,037	...	...	...	...	70,916	50·8	...	...	...	16·7	...	237 15	1	...	...	1249 8	9	363 18	1	...	...	...	4081 12	7	66 12	4
16	84	156	...	23,003	...	11,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	474	22·9	...	...	...	...	8 4	6	24 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	13	316	5,674	...	...	3,034	9,024	3·5	62·8	...	...	33·6	...	24 7	0	351 10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510 11	5	4 16	0
21	3	1,307	...	...	...	1,248	2,555	51·1	...	...	...	48·8	...	93 13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 3	8	5 0	0
22	5	2	1,825	...	...	730	2,555	...	71·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	12	6,996	...	...	...	365	7,726	90·5	...	...	...	4·7	...	411 15	6	...	...	16 14	7	...	...	...	...	...	440 12	1	...	...
24	31	13,803	991	6103	...	937	21,834	63·2	4·5	...	...	4·2	...	907 7	2	66 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1219 9	4	5 4	0
25	9	11	4,605	1,182	...	730	6,517	70·6	18·1	...	...	11·2	...	349 5	4	81 15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447 18	10	25 0	0
26	3	4	46	972	...	698	1,716	2·6	56·6	...	...	40·6	...	4 13	4	65 2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 8	4	...	...
27	1	4	730	730	...	365	1,825	40·0	40·0	...	...	20·0	...	52 0	0	52 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 4	0	...	...
28	2	5	657	1,802	...	...	2,459	26·7	73·2	...	...	...	...	55 10	4	105 10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 9	9	6 10	0
29	2	4	470	1,460	...	...	1,930	24·3	75·6	...	...	...	...	30 15	5	88 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 11	5	15 0	0
29	97	126	45,625	15,21	16,957	2,704	66,807	68·2	2·2	...	...	4·1	...	3007 15	10	102 2	4	847 17	0	56 0	6	...	...	...	4063 9	4	47 14	0
30	2	2	795	...	...	...	665	54·4	...	...	...	45·5	...	58·3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	10	...	...
31	2	1	456	...	...	...	821	55·5	...	...	...	44·4	...	31 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 14	6	...	...
Total,		303	423	123,507	24,935	46,428	27,840	222,710	55·4	11·1	20·8	12·5	8222 15	9	1619 7	11	2317 9	0	811 14	5	269 4	0	13,240 11	1	232 18	0	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Discharge, Lunatics and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.			
ELGIN.																	
1 Abernethy,	2	1	447	..	..	..	812	55.0	..	..	44.9	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Alves, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 5 4	..	..	..	35 0 11	..
3 Bellie,	1	3	790	..	..	..	1155	68.3	..	..	31.6	44 13 4	..	..	..	66 6 10	..
4 Birnie,	2	2	730	..	..	..	426	63.1	..	..	36.8	26 0 0	..	..	..	49 6 11	..
5 Dallas,	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	50.0	..	..	50.0	18 0 0	..	..	..	28 7 7	..
6 Drummy,	1	3	1437	..	..	..	1437	100.0	..	..	..	72 10 4	..	..	..	72 10 4	11 1 11
7 Duffell,	1	6	365	..	..	..	1855	16.4	..	..	83.5	18 10 0	..	..	..	28 7 7	..
8 Dyke and Moy,	1	2	551	..	..	..	365	60.1	..	..	39.8	27 3 5	..	..	..	68 4 11	..
9 Edinkillie, . . . . .	..	2	365	..	..	..	365	50.0	..	..	50.0	22 13 4	..	..	..	38 18 9	..
11 Elgin,	12	22	6333	..	..	..	3659	63.3	..	..	36.5	326 16 0	..	..	..	29 6 4	..
12 Forbes,	7	4	3285	..	..	..	730	81.8	..	..	18.1	151 16 0	..	..	..	470 5 11	..
13 Kinross,	1	2	432	..	..	..	663	39.4	..	..	60.5	21 7 0	..	..	..	159 6 0	..
14 Knockando,	2	2	730	..	..	..	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	36 0 0	..	..	..	35 0 8	..
15 New Spynie,	3	2	1137	..	..	..	1137	100.0	..	..	..	67 2 0	..	..	..	53 10 0	..
16 Rafford,	1	1	..	..	..	..	730	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	67 2 0	..
17 Rothes,	4	1	1095	..	..	..	365	75.0	..	..	25.0	61 0 0	..	..	..	26 8 0	3 0 0
18 St. Andrews,	2	1	730	..	..	..	365	66.6	..	..	33.3	36 0 0	..	..	..	80 8 7	7 0 0
19 Speymouth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 16 0	6 0 0
20 Urquhart,	2	3	..	..	..	..	1500	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	43	57	18,792	..	..	..	12,848	59.3	..	..	40.6	963 16 9	..	..	48 6 10	1359 9 5	27 1 11

FIFE.

	2	2	365	1085	1450	74.8	25.1	...	15.5	23 12	69 0 0	19 15 5	5	...	7 0 0	5 15 6	94 10 11	3 0 0	.....
1 Abbotshall, . . .	2	3	365	1085	1450	...	74.8	25.1	15.5	23 12	69 0 0	19 15 5	5	...	7 0 0	5 15 6	94 10 11	3 0 0	.....
2 Abadie, . . .	3	3	365	...	864	42.2	...	42.2	39.6	...	56 18 11	18. 5 0	0	...	16 17 3	3 12 6	48 17 6	77 8	.....
3 Aberlour, . . .	3	...	563	...	1419	...	60.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Anstruther, Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Arngask, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Auchtermoran, .	4	1	730	730	1825	...	40.0	20.0	40.0	...	48 10 0	19 11 9	9	...	14 12 0	...	82 13 9	...	...
8 Auchtermultry, .	4	4	365	365	730	50.0	12.5	12.5	25.0	100 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	0	...	18 4 0	...	164 4 0	...	...
9 Auchtertool, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Balingry, . . .	3	...	365	365	1905	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	25 0 0	24 10 0	...	...	...	8 9 0	7 18 3	65 17 3	...	...
11 Balmerino, . .	1	...	365	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	...
12 Beath, . . .	2	...	365	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	24 10 0	...	...	...	9 15 0	3 10 0	37 15 0	...	...
13 Burntisland, . .	3	3	178	178	365	...	74.0	4.8	21.1	...	78 10 0	5 0 0	0	...	7 16 0	1 10 0	92 16 0	10 8 0	...
14 Cameron, . . .	3	1	730	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	25.0	58 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	14 15 4	...	96 15 4	...	...
15 Cambee, . . .	2	...	34	365	399	...	91.4	...	8.5	...	24 0 0	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	24 10 0	0 10 0	...
16 Carnock, . . .	4	3	433	365	2258	19.1	16.1	...	48.4	31 18 0	26 10 0	19 15 5	5	...	28 4 0	3 9 4	109 16 9	...	...
17 Ceres, . . .	4	1	365	1145	1510	24.1	75.8	...	66.6	25 0 0	78 0 0	...	...	...	14 14 0	3 6 0	106 6 0	...	...
18 Collessie, . . .	2	1	365	...	730	33.3	33.3	...	16.6	63 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	13 5 0	...	148 5 0	...	...
19 Craik, . . .	2	4	730	1095	2190	33.3	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Criech, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Cults, . . .	1	...	365	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	32 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	32 7 8	...	...
22 Cupar, . . .	4	7	3150	...	3150	100.0	...	...	...	197 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 1 0	...	...
23 Dairsie, . . .	...	...	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...
24 Dalgety, . . .	2	...	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	28 10 0	...	19 15 5	5	...	...	1 16 6	50 1 11	...	...
25 Deunino, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Dunbog, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Dunfermline, . .	27	20	1274	6561	15,395	8.2	42.6	41.9	7.1	100 7 8	395 19 0	265 13 4	4	...	18 17 0	9 7 6	790 4 6	10 4 6	...
28 Dysart, . . .	9	6	1095	1925	5110	21.4	35.5	...	42.8	75 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	24 4 0	8 13 6	227 17 6	...	...
29 Elie, . . .	3	3	365	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	24 0 0	25 10 0	...	...	...	6 14 0	...	56 4 0	...	...
30 Falkland, . . .	5	3	2226	...	365	2591	85.9	...	14.0	152 8 8	...	...	...	...	16 8 6	0 19 6	169 16 8	...	...
31 Ferry-Port-on-Urquhart	2	5	1095	1095	365	42.8	42.8	...	14.2	80 19 7	72 0 0	...	...	...	10 8 0	...	163 7 7	4 0 0	...
32 Flisk, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Forgan, . . .	2	1	203	...	933	21.7	...	...	78.2	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	10 14 0	...	26 9 0	2 16 3	...
34 Inverkeithing, . .	2	2	...	1095	1460	...	75.0	25.0	...	...	75 0 0	18 5 0	0	...	...	...	93 5 0	12 10 0	...
35 Kemback, . . .	1	...	365	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	12 10 0	...
36 Kenoway, . . .	4	...	253	380	1321	19.1	28.7	...	52.1	20 11 10	24 18 6	...	...	...	19 15 0	7 16 1	73 1 5	16 15 0	...
37 Kettle, . . .	1	6	132	1095	1095	5.6	47.1	...	47.1	7 10 0	76 0 0	...	...	...	45 10 0	9 8 9	138 8 9	20 18 4	...
38 Kilconquhar, . .	2	1	266	...	784	33.9	...	...	66.0	21 1 11	...	...	...	...	14 19 7	1 4 6	37 6 0	...	...
Carry forward,	100	81	15,237	21,890	13,617	59,848	...	...	...	1074 16 2	1423 4 1	408 1 4	8	336 11 8	68 7 11	3311 1 2	93 12 1	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.														
			In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.																					
	M.	F.										In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					
Brought forward,	100	81	15,237	21,890	9104	13,617	59,848	...	...	...	...	1074	16	2	26	17	2	336	11	8	68	7	11	331	1	2	93	12	1
39 Kilmany, . . .	...	2	383	...	...	...	383	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Kilrenny, . . .	1	3	...	1221	...	...	1221	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Kinghorn, . . .	1	2	...	836	...	...	836	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Kinglassie, . . .	2	1	365	365	...	...	1095	33.3	33.3	...	...	26	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Kirkcaldy, . . .	2	10	769	2091	...	...	1095	19.4	52.8	...	...	59	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Largo, . . .	5	6	720	1825	...	...	365	2910	24.7	62.7	...	61	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Leslie, . . .	2	4	...	1095	...	...	1095	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Leuchars, . . .	...	2	...	682	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Logie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Markinch, . . .	4	2	365	1561	...	...	1926	18.9	81.0	...	...	28	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Moonzie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Newburgh, . . .	2	4	1095	451	...	...	365	1911	57.2	23.6	...	75	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Newburn, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem, . . .	1	1	...	365	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 St. Andrews, . . .	4	12	2663	769	...	...	730	4162	63.9	18.4	...	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 St. Leonards, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 St. Monance, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 Saline, . . .	1	1	548	...	...	...	548	100.0	...	...	...	45	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Scoonie, . . .	3	1	1095	...	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	78	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 Strathmiglo, . . .	...	2	181	365	...	...	546	33.1	66.8	...	...	14	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Torryburn, . . .	1	2	667	353	...	...	1020	65.3	34.6	...	...	53	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 Wemyss, . . .	6	4	377	1460	...	...	2944	12.8	49.5	...	...	28	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	137	139	24,465	35,329	9104	19,834	88,732	27.5	39.8	10.2	22.3	1759	14	2	2321	2	0	408	1	4	514	15	6	141	10	10	5145	3	10	105	5	1

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients Relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
Brought forward, .	169	232	86,961	365	20,063	17,441	124830	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	5144	11	11	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
37 Lundie and Fowls, E.,	1	1	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	468	1	5	6588	5	6	201	1	3
38 Mains & Strathmartin.	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	..	..	20	16	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	..	..	..
39 Marytown, .	1	1	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	730	..	44	0	0	11	2	6	31	18	6	..	..	..
40 Menmuir, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	0	0	11	0	0
41 Monifeith, .	4	4	2920	..	..	..	2920	100.0	..	..	..	2920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42 Monikie, .	..	1	220	..	..	..	220	100.0	..	..	..	220	..	11	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Montrose, .	21	36	14,514	365	..	2067	16,946	85.6	2.1	..	12.2	760	18	4	22	0	0	37	11	0	827	13	4	31	4	8
44 Murroes, .	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	365	..	22	3	0	..	..	..	22	3	0	9	0	0
45 Newtyle, .	..	2	367	..	..	..	367	100.0	..	..	..	367	..	22	17	10	..	..	..	22	17	10	..	..	..
46 Oathlaw, .	1	1	365	..	..	206	565	64.6	..	..	35.3	22	0	0	..	..	..	2	18	6	24	18	6	..	..
47 Panbride, .	2	2	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	22	0	0	..	..	..	10	8	0	33	3	6	..	..
48 Rescobie, .	2	2	365	..	365	730	1460	25.0	..	25.0	50.0	22	0	0	..	..	19	4	9	67	15	1	19	4	9
49 Ruthven, .	..	3	502	..	..	..	502	100.0	..	..	..	502	..	32	8	7	..	..	..	38	17	6	..	..	..
50 St. Vigeans, .	7	18	6032	730	..	1095	7857	76.7	9.2	..	13.9	359	6	10	28	0	0	23	8	0	426	14	2	11	5	8
51 Strickathrow, .	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	365	..	22	10	0	..	..	..	22	10	0	..	..	..
52 Tannadice, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Tealing, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	209	304	114436	1460	20,428	22,993	159317	71.8	0.8	12.8	14.4	6674	0	6	63	17	10	864	9	9	598	19	9	282	16	4
HADDINGTON.																										
1 Aberlady, .	1	1	730	730	100.0	24	3	4	24	3	4
2 Athelstaneford, .	1	2	..	365	..	365	1095	..	33.3	83.3	33.3	24	0	0	22	0	0	60	0	0
3 Bolton,
4 Dirleton, .	2	3	1095	730	1825	60.0	40.0	72	0	0	48	0	0	120	0	0	5	0	0

5 Dunbar,	6	4	90	2804	...	365	3259	2.7	86.0	...	11.2	8 14	0	184 3	0	.....	11 13	2	1 14	0	206	4 2	9 11	0
6 Garval, . . . . .	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	0	24 0	0	.....	8 15	4	.....	...	32 15	4 4	...	...
7 Gladmuir, . . . . .	...	3	...	983	...	365	1348	...	72.9	...	27.0	...	0	65 12	0	.....	15 17	6	.....	...	83 7	0	11 5	9
8 Haddington, . . . . .	...	7	365	3353	...	1095	4813	7.5	69.6	...	22.7	35 0	0	204 2	0	.....	39 10	0	13 17	0	292 9	0	0 8	0
9 Humber, . . . . .	...	2	...	1077	...	...	1077	...	100.0	...	...	...	2	62 0	2	.....	.....	...	5 18	0	67 18	2	.....	...
10 Innerwick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...
11 Moreham, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24 0	0	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	24 0	0	.....	...
12 North Berwick, . . . . .	...	1	365	730	...	365	1460	25.0	50.0	...	25.0	37 1	2	46 0	0	.....	10 13	2	.....	...	93 14	4	.....	...
13 Oldhamstocks, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	.....	13 0	0	1 0	0	14 0	4	.....	...
14 Ormiston, . . . . .	...	1	...	191	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	2	.....	...	...	...	...	12 11	2	.....	...
15 Pencaidland, . . . . .	...	2	...	466	...	365	831	...	56.0	...	43.9	...	...	82 0	0	...	20 12	6	1 1	6	53 14	0	9 1	6
16 Prestonkirk, . . . . .	...	...	...	664	...	730	1935	27.9	34.3	...	37.7	31 18	10	34 12	3	...	20 4	0	3 6	1	90 1	2	.....	...
17 Prestonpans, . . . . .	...	4	576	730	365	1211	2882	19.9	25.3	12.6	42.0	49 11	9	43 0	0	22 0	31 7	1	0 12	6	151 11	4	.....	...
18 Salton, . . . . .	...	1	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	24 0	0	24 0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	48 0	0	.....	...
19 Spott, . . . . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	24 0	0	...	38 6	0	...	...	24 0	0	.....	...
20 Stenton, . . . . .	...	2	...	1087	...	1087	1087	...	16.8	...	58.3	59 0	0	36 0	0	...	50 14	0	2 19	6	148 13	6	.....	...
21 Tranent, . . . . .	...	5	778	526	...	1825	3129	24.8	18.8	...	23.4	67 2	2	20 6	0	...	14 3	9	5 15	6	107 7	5	2 0	0
22 Whitekirk, . . . . .	...	5	904	287	...	365	1556	58.0	18.4	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	8 16	8	.....	...	8 16	8	.....	...
23 Whittingham, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14	0	29 11	0	.....	...
24 Yester, . . . . .	...	2	...	378	...	...	378	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	24 17	0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	44	52	5444	14,379	730	9,963	30,516	17.8	47.1	2.4	32.6	408 7 11	914 3 7	44 0 0	320 16 6	43 15 7	1731 3 7	37 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
INVERNESS-SHIRE.																								
1 Alvie,	1	3	198	...	...	768	966	20.4	...	...	79.5	16 4 10	...	...	...	...	20 0	0	14 1 11	...	50 6	9	9 10	0
2 Ardersier,	2	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	69 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 19	6	.....	...	75 19	6	46 0	0
3 Barra,	3	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 8	0	.....	...	33 8	0	.....	...
4 Boleskine & Abertarf,	7	3	1825	...	...	1825	3650	50.0	...	...	50.0	115 0 0	...	...	...	...	34 10	0	4 17	3	154 7	3	.....	...
5 Bracadale, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale,	2	7	730	...	...	2530	3260	22.3	...	...	77.6	42 14 4	...	...	...	...	57 17	2	.....	...	100 11	6	...	...
7 Croy, . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	22 7	0	.....	...	22 7	0	...	...
8 Daviot,	1	2	558	...	...	365	923	60.4	...	...	39.5	43 13 3	...	...	...	...	5 8	6	...	...	49 1	9	...	...
9 Dore,	1	2	...	...	...	852	852	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	24 18	8	...	...	24 18	8	...	...
10 Duirnish,	4	3	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	46 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 7	0	...	...	90 7	0	...	...
11 Glenelg,	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	46 0 0	...	...	...	...	21 10	0	...	...	67 10	0	...	...
12 Harris,	5	1	605	...	...	1460	2065	29.2	...	...	70.7	36 13 4	...	...	...	...	22 15	0	...	...	76 14	4	...	...
13 Inverness,	29	28	14,098	...	1095	4015	19,208	73.3	...	5.7	20.9	896 15 11	...	...	...	...	143 2	0	...	...	1078 17	11	...	...
Carry forward,	55	58	20,934	...	1095	16,560	38,589	...	...	...	...	1337 1 8	...	...	...	...	39 0	0	36 5 2	...	1824 9	8	55 10	0

4 Benholm, .	1	2	730	...	...	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8 12 0	.....	52 12 0	.....											
5 Bervie, .	1	2	767	...	...	767	100.0	...	...	...	53	1	0	.....	.....	.....	9 9 0	.....	53 1 0	.....											
6 Dunottar, .	...	2	365	...	...	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	22	10	0	.....	.....	.....	6 11 3	.....	31 19 0	.....											
7 Durriss, .	3	2	730	...	365	234	1329	54.9	27.4	17.6	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	6 10 0	.....	70 1 3	.....											
8 Fettercairn, .	3	3	1825	...	...	365	2190	83.3	...	16.6	110	0	0	.....	.....	.....	6 11 3	.....	117 0 6	.....											
9 Fetteresso, .	9	7	3352	...	730	730	4812	69.6	15.1	15.1	206	0	11	.....	.....	.....	16 18 0	.....	268 0 4	24 12 6								
10 Fordoun, .	2	2	422	...	730	730	1152	36.6	...	63.3	29	1	6	.....	.....	.....	27 5 11	.....	57 14 5	.....											
11 Garcock, .	...	1	142	...	...	142	100.0	...	...	...	8	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 1 3	10 1 3	3		
12 Glenbervie, .	2	1	646	...	134	780	82.8	...	17.1	...	38	19	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 2 7	.....	.....										
13 Kinneff & Catharine	4	3	530	...	...	930	1460	36.3	...	63.6	42	4	6	.....	.....	.....	22 0 6	4 6 6	68 11 6	4 14 6							
14 Laurencekirk, .	1	3	1825	...	...	730	2555	71.4	...	28.5	110	0	0	.....	.....	.....	20 2 9	.....	130 2 9	.....											
15 Maryculter, .	4	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	45 5 3	.....	18 10 0	.....											
16 Marykirk, .	5	3	1095	...	...	1825	2920	37.5	...	62.5	66	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 5 3	.....											
17 Nigg, .	1	1	730	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	44	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 0 0	.....											
18 St. Cyrus, .	3	3	963	...	...	1095	2058	46.7	...	53.2	61	0	0	.....	.....	.....	24 14 1	.....	85 14 1	.....											
19 Strachan, .	1	3	1098	...	...	...	1098	100.0	...	...	66	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 6 0	.....											
Total,	44	48	13,720	...	1639	9987	30,346	61.6	...	5.4	32.9	1163	1810	83	5	7	256	9	3	23	17	7	1597	11	3	49	8	3		
KINROSS.																																
1 Cleish,		
2 Kinross, .	1	4	730	455	...	365	1550	47.1	29.3	52	0	0	9 2 0	2 16 0	94 18 0		
3 Orwell, .	6	1	...	416	730	666	1812	...	22.9	40.3	27 6 0	31 0 0	40 19 3	6 10 7	114 6 8		
4 Portmoak, .	1	3	...	365	365	730	1460	...	25.0	25.0	40 0 0	14 6 0	87 14 0	4	3	2		
Total,	8	8	730	1236	1095	1761	4822	15.1	25.6	22.7	36.5	52	0	0	98	6	0	64	7	3	9	6	7	296	18	8	4	3	2	
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																
1 Anwoth,	1	365	365	100.0	20	0	0	20 0 0	2 8 2	20 0 0	
2 Balmacellan, .	1	1	730	20 4 0	2 8 2	22 12 2	5 0 0	
3 Balmaghie, .	1	3	365	1095	25.0	20	0	0	33 14 7	53 14 7	
4 Bogue,	1	365	365	100.0	20	0	0	20 0 0
Carry forward,	2	6	1095	1825	2920	60	0	0	53 18 7	2 8 2	116 6 9	5 0 0

KINROSS.

KINCROSS.									
1	Cleish.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kinross.	4	730	455	...	365	1550.	47.1	...
3	Orwell.	6	1	...	416	730	1812	...	29.3
4	Portmoak.	1	3	...	365	365	1460	...	22.9
	Total.	8	8	730	1296	1095	4822	15.1	25.6

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.						
Brought forward,	2	6	1095	..	..	..	2920	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 Buittle, . . .	1	..	365	100.0	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	60 0 0	53 18 7	2 8 2	116 6 9	5 0 0
6 Carsphairn, . .	..	1	365	100.0	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	..
7 Colvend, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Crossmichael, .	2	1	1004	100.0	..	..	1004	100.0	..	..	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	..
9 Dalry, . . .	2	..	365	730	50.0	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	20 0 0	10 0 0	39 17 3	94 17 3	..
10 Githon, . . .	3	2	1369	1698	80.6	..	329	1698	80.6	..	..	75 0 0	11 18 6	4 3 0	30 0 0	..
11 Kells, . . .	1	3	365	1460	25.0	..	1095	1460	25.0	..	..	20 0 0	31 0 2	..	51 0 2	..
12 Kelton, . . .	2	7	1522	3033	50.1	..	1511	3033	50.1	..	..	81 2 8	54 0 3	3 15 0	138 17 11	..
13 Kirkbean, . . .	1	3	1460	1460	100.0	..	..	1460	100.0	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	80 0 0	12 0 0
14 Kirkcudbright, .	7	5	3285	4380	75.0	..	1095	4380	75.0	..	..	180 0 0	33 16 0	2 15 0	216 11 0	5 0 0
15 Kirkgunzeon, . .	1	3	1230	1230	100.0	..	..	1230	100.0	..	..	65 2 10	..	..	65 2 10	..
16 Kirkmabreck, . .	2	1	730	1095	33.3	..	730	1095	33.3	..	..	66 6	16 18 0	..	36 18 0	..
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	2	1	730	365	66.6	..	365	1095	66.6	..	..	33.3	3 18 0	..	43 18 0	..
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	1	870	870	100.0	..	..	870	100.0	..	..	47 13 4	..	0 12 0	48 5 4	2 10 0
19 Lochrutton, . .	1	..	365	365	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	10 13 6	..	10 13 6	..
20 Minnigaff, . . .	2	2	730	1095	66.6	..	365	1095	66.6	..	..	33.3	9 11 0	..	49 11 0	..
21 New Abbey, . . .	1	2	365	730	50.0	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	10 8 0	..	30 8 0	..
22 Parton, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Rerrick, . . .	2	1	365	1095	33.3	..	730	1095	33.3	..	..	66.6	14 6 0	1 10 4	35 16 4	..
24 Terregles, . . .	1	..	365	365	100.0	..	365	365	100.0	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	20 0 0	..
25 Tongland, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8 0	..	10 8 0	..
26 Troqueer, . . .	5	9	4027	730	84.6	..	730	4757	84.6	..	..	15.3	18 2 0	1 6 0	244 7 11	..
27 Twynholm, . . .	4	1	730	1559	46.8	..	829	1559	46.8	..	..	53.1	18 4 6	1 10 1	59 14 7	..
28 Urr, . . .	4	3	1004	2464	40.7	..	1460	2464	40.7	..	..	59.2	40 14 0	0 10 6	96 4 6	..
Total,	45	54	21,976	84,500	63.6	..	12,524	84,500	63.6	..	..	36.3	347 16 6	58 7 4	1610 2 7	24 10 0

LANARK.

1	Avondale, .	11	2	742	1923	...	730	3395	21.9	55.4	...	99.7	78	3	11	140	16	3	...	...	...	26	0	0	13	2	0	258	2	2	...	...
2	Barony, .	123	120	2549	1172	53,121	5006	61,848	4.1	1.9	85.9	8.0	180	4	6	72	7	5	2467	11	9	121	6	0	1021	11	2	3863	0	10	...	87	11	2
3	Biggar, .	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Blantyre, .	...	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	13	8	10	...	...	...	...	38	8	10	...	...
5	Bothwell, .	...	...	...	2659	...	1460	4119	...	64.5	...	35.4	...	...	...	192	4	0	...	...	...	39	15	8	4	11	9	236	11	5	8	11	0
6	Cadder, .	...	...	365	1952	320	365	3002	12.1	65.0	10.6	12.1	30	1	2	123	14	7	12	19	2	10	8	0	1	0	6	178	3	5	...	...
7	Cambuslang, .	...	...	644	...	1460	86	2190	29.4	...	66.6	3.9	47	15	7	...	...	...	86	8	0	4	2	6	1	7	0	139	13	1	...	...
8	Cambusnethan, .	...	...	4347	365	292	...	5004	86.8	7.2	5.8	...	323	3	10	26	0	0	18	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cardlake,	2555	...	1095	1460	5140	50.2	...	21.3	28.3	203	12	3	70	4	0	44	7	11	4	2	7	380	0	2	...	5	0	0
10	Carmichael, .	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	4	...	...	...	...	15	3	4	...	...
11	Carnunock, .	...	...	...	1200	...	1245	2445	...	49.0	...	50.9	...	...	...	79	6	3	...	...	...	36	4	6	...	...	...	...	115	10	9	...	...
12	Carnwath, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Carstairs, .	...	...	...	...	...	351	365	3.8	...	...	96.1	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Covington, .	...	...	14	...	...	365	1825	60.0	20.0	...	20.0	88	8	9	24	0	0	...	...	...	6	10	0	9	19	5	23	9	5	...	...	...
15	Crawford, .	...	...	1095	365	...	365	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	25	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	11	4	...	...	...	...	119	13	9	...	...
16	Crawfordjohn, .	...	...	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	7	10	...	...
17	Culter, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dalserf, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	28	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Dalziel, .	...	...	...	...	...	365	384	4.9	...	...	95.0	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	6	3	9	6	22	10	0	...	...	...
20	Dolphington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Douglas, .	...	...	...	359	...	365	724	...	49.5	...	50.4	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dunsyre, .	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Glasgow, .	187	237	55,333	...	53,689	13,683	122,685	45.1	...	43.7	11.1	3727	5	9	...	...	...	2685	0	8	326	18	3	84	11	7	6823	16	3	105	8	11
24	Glassford, .	...	...	365	980	...	...	1345	27.1	72.8	...	...	28	0	0	68	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	7	0	...	...
25	Gorbals, .	...	...	510	541	2555	...	3806	14.1	15.0	70.8	...	32	11	7	39	9	9	154	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	10	6	...	...
26	Govan, .	...	...	9033	...	14,964	342	24,339	37.1	...	61.2	1.4	758	16	3	...	...	...	901	18	8	9	16	0	1	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Hamilton, .	...	...	730	3419	1095	1065	6309	11.5	54.1	17.3	16.8	59	14	4	244	18	3	70	4	0	39	15	6	58	10	0	1729	0	11	34	7	4
28	Kilbride, East, .	...	...	365	730	...	365	1460	25.0	50.0	...	25.0	28	4	0	51	0	0	...	...	...	10	13	4	...	...	...	...	414	12	1	...	...
29	Lamington & Wandell, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Lanark, .	...	...	365	2995	...	656	4016	9.0	74.5	...	16.3	28	0	0	229	8	0	...	...	...	27	11	0	2	8	0	287	7	0	...	...	...
31	Lesmahagow, .	...	...	144	2424	...	826	3394	4.2	71.4	...	24.3	7	0	0	161	7	6	...	...	...	28	8	6	2	2	6	198	18	6	4	0	0
32	Liberton,	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	24	0	0	42	0	0	5	18	11
33	Monkland, New, .	...	...	1159	6763	488	3680	12,090	9.5	55.9	4.0	30.4	80	14	3	441	19	0	27	2	0	73	6	0	5	18	6	628	19	9	3	0	0
34	Monkland, Old, .	...	...	4563	38	5510	1089	11,200	40.7	0.3	49.1	9.7	354	1	11	2	8	0	333	12	8	16	14	0	5	11	4	712	7	11	7	0	0
35	Pittenan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Rutherglen, .	...	...	...	1477	1848	1095	4420	...	33.4	41.8	24.7	...	...	...	99	19	8	93	6	1	25	7	0	9	16	2	228	8	11	...	...	...
37	Shotts, .	...	...	1424	730	...	1095	3249	43.8	22.4	...	33.7	113	15	1	49	8	6	...	...	...	15	18	0	...	...	...	...	179	1	7	...	...
38	Stonehouse, .	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	6	...	...	...	...	12	2	6	...	...
39	Synington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Walston, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Wiston and Robertson, .	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .		497	235	87,523	31,552	136,417	98,979	294,471	29.7	10.7	46.3	13.2	4628	19	0	2168	11	1169	21	16	61005	1	4	1251	8	5	17,615	17	2	382	12	4

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
LINLITHGOW.																								
1 Abercorn,	1	..	..	..	268	..	268	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bathgate,	4	730	730	..	1095	..	365	..	50.0	16.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Borrowstounness,	6	799	799	847	745	30.7	365	30.7	26.9	13.2	26.9	30.7	26.9	13.2	56 10 0	58 10 0	33 0 0	46 13 3	9 1 0	112 14 3				
4 Carriden,	2	..	..	1000	1095	40.6	365	40.6	44.5	14.8	..	..	..	..	53 0 4	31 3 9	33 0 0	15 6 6	13 5 0	176 11 6
5 Dalmeny,	1	730	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ecclesmachan,	1	365	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kirkliston,	6	1833	739	1030	..	50.8	365	20.5	28.6	..	..	..	..	..	50 12 0	51 16 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	241 19 8
8 Linlithgow,	6	4	1095	409	1704	30.6	365	11.4	47.6	10.2	84 0	27 0 0	91 2 6	6 10 0	27 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	..	211 15 0				
9 Livingstone,	3	..	..	1207	..	..	365	76.7	..	23.2	..	..	..	..	86 0 0	..	..	..	..	96 8 0
10 Queensferry, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Torphichen,	1	326	..	..	365	47.1	..	..	52.8	..	23 11 0	..	..	..	..	19 10 0	4 7 7	4 7 7	..	..		
12 Uphall,	2	..	..	..	..	..	730	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Whitburn,	5	..	..	72	739	..	1460	3.2	32.2	64.5	..	..	..	..	9 8 0	26 0 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	..	77 8 0
Total,	36	5878	4274	7032	4015	21,199	27.7	20.1	33.1	18.9	440	4	8	284	10	4	308	9	3	1193	1	1	9 15 0	
NAIRN.																								
1 Ardcloch,	4	730	730	50.0	46 0 0	21 4 10	..	67 4 10	
2 Auldearn,	3	571	1076	34.6	..	65.3	35 14 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	32 11 4	..	69 6 4	
3 Cawdor,	1	730	46 0 0	46 0 0	
4 Nairn,	7	2802	365	88.4	..	11.5	175 13 3	6 8 10	6 8 10	7 16 0	..	189 18 1	
Total,	11	4833	2171	69.0	..	30.9	303	7	3	7	9	10	61	12	372	9	3

28 Dunkeld, Little,	6	5	1185	...	...	2555	3740	31.6	...	...	68.3	69	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	17	2	0	10	6	153	16	6	6	0	6
29 Dunning, .	5	2	730	...	...	1825	2555	28.5	...	...	71.4	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	19	7	...	...	...	92	19	7	...	...	...
30 Errol, .	11	4	4380	...	365	730	5475	80.0	6.6	...	13.3	276	3	1	15	9	10	...	...	...	26	17	10	2	2	0	320	12	9	...	...	...
31 Forgandenny, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0	...	...	...
32 Forteviot, .	2	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	0	0	...	...	...
33 Fortingall, .	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	70	0	0	...	...	...
34 Fossaway, .	2	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	1	15	6	40	15	6	...	...	...
35 Fowlis Wester, .	6	3	854	...	...	2040	2894	29.5	...	...	70.4	56	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	13	0	5	18	0	140	14	1	14	8	0
36 Gask, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	...	...	...	7	0	0	...	...	...
37 Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Inchtute, .	1	3	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	25.0	72	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	19	0	...	...	...	85	19	0	...	...	...
39 Kenmore, .	6	10	1864	...	...	3850	5514	33.8	...	...	66.1	117	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	15	2	11	14	7	214	5	5	8	10	0
40 Killin, .	4	6	1350	...	199	1825	3374	40.0	...	5.9	54.0	88	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	18	0	12	15	2	164	2	5	3	7	0
41 Kilmadock, .	2	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	72	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	7	0	...	...	...
42 Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine, .	2	3	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	0	3	10	0	80	2	0	2	0	0
44 Kinclaven, .	1	2	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0	...	...	...	53	2	0	...	...	...
45 Kinfauns, .	3	2	1574	...	...	...	1574	100.0	...	...	...	99	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	6	1	...	...	...
46 Kinloch, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Kinnaird, .	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...
48 Kinnoul, .	...	5	1579	...	...	1460	3039	51.9	...	...	48.0	105	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	19	7	2	15	0	150	5	11	...	...	...
49 Kirkmichael, .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	5	0	10	6	54	10	11	...	...	...
50 Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logierait, .	8	4	2190	...	...	2190	4380	50.0	...	...	50.0	138	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...	178	0	0	...	...	...
52 Longforgan, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	0	...	...	...	44	16	0	...	...	...
53 Madderty, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...
54 Meikle, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...
55 Methven, .	4	2	67	...	...	1747	1814	3.6	...	...	96.3	5	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4	6	5	16	4	75	10	10	...	...	...
56 Moneydie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57 Monievaid, .	2	1	1028	...	...	67	1095	93.8	...	...	6.1	66	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	1	7	8	70	7	8	...	...	...
58 Monzie, .	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...
59 Moulin, .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	8	...	...	...	29	18	8	...	...	...
60 Muckhart, .	...	3	5	...	...	1460	2920	50.0	...	...	...	92	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	3	...	...	...	126	2	3	...	...	...
61 Muthill, .	...	29	34	3457	...	2920	19,588	17.6	...	...	14.9	228	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	9	0	7	17	0	1101	19	0	11	3	4
62 Perth, .	...	2	3	365	...	365	730	50.0	...	67.4	50.0	23	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	6	...	...	...	36	6	6	...	...	...
63 Port of Monteith, .	...	3	3	1550	...	365	1915	80.9	...	...	19.0	97	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	7	...	...	...	111	2	7	...	...	...
64 Ratray, .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	23	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	15	10	...	...	...	65	15	10	...	...	...
65 Redgorton, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66 Rhynd, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.3	207	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	4	0	15	6	258	12	1	1	0	0
67 Scone, .	...	9	7	3307	...	2636	5943	55.6	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	11	...	...	...	17	16	11	...	...	...
68 St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	177	182	60,201	365	13,410	48,035	122011	...	...	...	...	3860	17	3	15	9	10	781	12	8	1378	15	9	118	14	2	6155	9	8	62	6	10

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£				s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Brought forward,	177	182	60,201	365	13,410	48,035	12,201	...	...	...	...	3860	17	3	118	14	2	6155	9	8	62	6	10		
69 St. Martin's, . . .	...	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	36	12	6	36	12	6	...	...	...
70 Tibbermuir, . . .	5	2	1528	...	...	730	2258	67.6	32.3	...	...	96	4	8	...	...	...	111	12	8	...	...	...
71 Trinity-Gask, . . .	1	4	1365	...	...	310	1675	81.4	18.5	...	...	78	11	7	...	...	...	10	8	0	...	...	...
72 Tulliallan, . . .	2	4	1306	...	...	730	2036	64.1	35.8	...	...	86	0	0	...	...	...	15	11	1	...	...	6	0	0
73 Weem, . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	46	2	4	...	...	...	5	1	0	...	...	...	...
Total,	186	196	65,130	365	13,410	50,900	129805	50.1	10.3	39.1	4167	15	10	15	9	10	118	14	2	6559	10	3	68	6	10
RENFREW.																									
1 Abbey, . . .	20	25	61	117	11,279	730	12,187	0.5	0.9	92.5	4	13	6	9	6	0	783	6	6	831	12	5	10	5	4
2 Cathcart, . . .	2	2	1017	...	...	365	1382	73.5	...	26.4	75	1	5	24	0	0	65	2	3	91	12	9	...	...	...
3 Eaglesham, . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.3	70.6	...	...	...	57	8	0	165	5	4	90	3	3	...	...	...
4 Eastwood, . . .	4	12	...	842	2553	1034	4429	...	19.0	57.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	2	0	...	...	...
5 Erskine, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, . . .	29	47	...	742	19,137	730	20,609	...	3.6	92.8	...	...	...	64	12	8	1057	1	4	1158	8	11	77	19	7
7 Houston, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	365	730	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	0	44	1	1	...	...	...
8 Inchinnan, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	0	22	2	0	...	...	...
9 Innerkip, . . .	2	2	...	944	230	...	...	...	80.3	19.6	...	...	...	82	8	0	20	0	0	102	8	0	...	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, . . .	8	3	...	...	...	365	2789	...	...	86.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	5	10	177	1	9	14	3	2
11 Kilmacollm, . . .	2	2	365	365	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	86.9	28	10	0	...	...	...	71	15	2	155	2	3	5	0	0
12 Lochwinnoch, . . .	6	4	...	...	...	1161	1825	2986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2	0	177	1	9	14	3	2
13 Means, . . .	3	1	730	...	...	365	1460	50.0	...	38.8	52	14	6	...	...	...	23	8	0	81	1	9	5	4	0
14 Neilston, . . .	9	9	...	84	4078	1095	5257	...	1.6	77.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	10	6	326	12	9	52	5	3
15 Paisley, . . .	9	16	54	...	...	7008	7062	0.7	...	99.2	4	14	8	6	6	0	409	3	0	3	6	0	417	3	8
16 Port-Glasgow, . . .	7	8	91	120	2555	1095	3861	2.3	3.1	66.1	7	0	0	4	0	0	140	0	0	191	7	9	1	0	0
17 Renfrew, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	365	730	1095	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	42	10	9	...	...	...
Total,	107	135	2318	3542	52,683	9064	67,607	3.4	5.2	77.9	172	14	1	275	12	8	3240	1	11	4062	9	11	181	18	10

ROSS & CROMARTY.																													
1 Alness, . . .	2	5	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Applecross, . .	6	3	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Avoch, . . .	4	2	1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barvas, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Contin, . . .	5	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromarty, . . .	8	4	1293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dingwall, . . .	3	3	1269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Edderton, . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Fearn, . . .	2	1	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fodderty, . . .	3	1	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Garloch, . . .	5	6	2555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenshiel, . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Killearnan, . .	...	5	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kilmuir, Easter,	4	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kiltarn, . . .	4	3	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kincardine, . .	1	3	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kintail, . . .	5	8	1010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Knockbain, . .	4	2	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Lochalsh, . . .	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Lochbroom, . .	9	4	2087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Lochcarron, . .	...	4	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Lochs, . . .	6	...	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Logie, Easter,	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Nigg, . . .	...	3	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Resolis, . . .	...	4	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Rosemarkie, . .	2	1	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Roskeen, . . .	3	2	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Stornoway, . .	6	2	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Tan, . . .	2	4	1737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Tarbat, . . .	4	1	095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Uig, . . .	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Urquhart, . . .	3	5	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Urray, . . .	3	5	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	95	95	26,359	1095	586	37,721	65,761	40.1	1.6	0.8	57.3	1653	3	1	73	1	2	37	4	4	778	18	3	2648	5	1	6	0	0

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ROXBURGH.																				
1 Ancrum, . . . . .	..	3	..	365	..	730	1095	..	33.3	..	66.6	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	27 4 0	52 4 0	..	..
2 Ashkirk,	2	..	..	98	..	365	463	..	21.1	..	78.8	..	..	..	6 5 0	..	14 6 0	26 0 3	..	..
3 Bedrule, . . . . .	..	1	..	365	..	..	365	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	25 0 0	..	..
4 Bowden,	1	2	..	..	..	1095	1095	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	32 13 4	32 13 4	..	..
5 Castleton,	2	3	..	475	..	730	1205	..	39.4	..	60.5	..	..	..	32 15 3	..	15 11 11	51 12 9	..	..
6 Cavers, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Crailing, . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	326	326	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	7 18 0	7 18 0	..	..
8 Eckford,	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	7 11 8	13 0 0	..	..
9 Ednam, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	13 0 0	..	..
10 Hawick,	11	6	365	2401	..	2542	5308	6.8	45.2	..	47.8	..	..	20 0 0	166 7 2	..	76 8 10	276 10 0	..	..
11 Hopekirk, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	6 14 10	6 14 10	..	..
12 Hownam, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	11 14 0	12 14 0	..	..
13 Jedburgh,	6	8	292	1538	..	2871	4701	6.2	32.7	..	61.0	..	..	18 17 1	109 5 0	..	80 10 1	214 2 0	6 10 0	..
14 Kelso,	9	14	..	5193	..	2190	7383	..	70.3	..	29.6	..	..	..	356 3 4	..	65 0 0	435 6 0	11 18 0	..
15 Kirkton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Lilliesleaf, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Linton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Mackenzie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Maxton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Melrose,	7	8	..	3365	..	372	3737	..	90.0	..	9.9	..	..	241 5 1	..	..	8 2 0	249 7 1	6 5 0	..
21 Minto,	4	1	..	..	..	1825	1825	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	30 0 0	36 5 0	..	..
22 Morebattle,	2	1	..	..	..	1095	1095	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	41 8 7	41 8 7	..	..
23 Oxnam,	1	1	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	22 5 5	24 2 5	..	..
24 Robertson,	1	2	..	730	..	365	1095	..	66.6	..	33.3	..	..	48 10 0	..	..	11 14 0	63 19 6	..	..
25 Roxburgh, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 St. Boswells,	2	..	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	24 8 6	24 8 6	..	..

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.							
STIRLING.																		
1 Airth,	1	1	...	...	...	730	733	...	...	...	100.0	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Alva,	2	2	...	...	...	...	1460	...	...	...	...	...	14 18 6	...	...	15 8 6	...
3 Baldernock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 17 11	...
4 Balfour,	1	1	...	...	...	365	730	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Bothkennar,	1	2	...	...	...	501	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan, . . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Campsie,	8	6	2943	402	365	730	4440	66.2	9.0	33.3	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Denny,	3	2	272	...	97	730	1099	24.7	...	8.8	66.4	21 18 0	37 10 2	24 12 6	25 6 8	327 15 4	20 8 0	
9 Drymen,	2	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	21 3 1	6 8 9	50 2 3	...
10 Dumipace, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	27 11 10	...
11 Falkirk,	10	9	365	107	365	...	3812	9.5	2.8	50.0	87.6	40 0 0	7 15 6	153 12 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	...	
12 Fintry,	1	1	...	...	...	365	730	...	...	...	50.0	...	24 0 0	...	...	218 13 10	21 16 4
13 Gargunnoch, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 10 0	...
14 Killearn, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	19 1 1	...	...	...	19 1 1	...
15 Kilsyth,	9	7	3019	...	...	2555	5574	54.1	...	...	45.8	212 1 11	...	...	...	278 18 3	...
16 Kippen,	2	3	365	529	...	1095	1989	18.3	26.5	...	55.1	26 19 8	36 13 6	...	4 8 6	111 2 5	7 12 1	
17 Larbert,	6	5	365	...	1825	1825	4015	9.1	...	45.4	45.4	24 7 6	...	93 2 9	35 13 0	153 3 3	...	
18 Leccort,	3	...	365	...	...	373	738	49.4	...	...	50.5	21 19 8	...	...	11 5 0	41 19 2	...
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	12 18 0	...
20 Polmont,	2	4	365	1095	280	365	2105	17.3	51.9	13.3	17.3	24 0 0	73 0 0	13 0 0	...	122 0 10	...	
21 St. Ninians,	7	6	1023	771	929	1251	3974	25.7	19.4	23.3	31.4	72 13 3	51 17 0	33 12 0	44 11 6	209 4 2	8 10 9	
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	...	4	...	365	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	...	25 10 0	...	4 16 0	30 6 0	...
23 Stirling,	7	15	1825	1771	3417	...	7013	26.0	25.2	48.7	...	203 14 4	40 17 0	170 15 1	...	427 16 8	...	
24 Strathblane,	3	1	365	...	365	730	1460	25.0	...	25.0	50.0	30 9 1	...	22 5 6	29 1 6	81 16 1	...	
Total,	69	74	11,637	7595	11,849	14,034	45,115	25.7	16.8	26.2	31.1	923 19 9	439 10 2	585 9 0	378 13 1	2397 8 2	76 0 2	

SUTHERLAND.

1 Assynt, . . .	2	4	230	...	...	11.4	...	88.5	15 10 6	...	26 12 3	5 9 2	42 2 9	...
2 Clyne, . . .	2	4	1375	...	...	79.0	...	20.9	86 13 7	...	17 16 6	...	109 19 3	...
3 Creich, . . .	3	3	1460	...	...	66.6	...	33.3	92 0 0	...	14 6 10	...	106 6 10	...
4 Dornoch, . . .	1	3	730	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	57 12 11	...	10 14 9	...	68 7 8	...
5 Durness, . . .	3	2	365	...	...	20.0	...	80.0	23 0 0	...	23 11 9	...	46 11 9	...
6 Eddrachillis, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	23 0 0	...	5 11 3	...	28 11 3	...
7 Farr, . . .	1	4	579	...	...	34.5	...	65.4	33 11 2	...	30 13 2	13 14 6	77 18 10	3 18 0
8 Golspie, . . .	2	2	867	...	...	70.3	...	29.6	57 6 0	...	3 18 0	2 12 7	63 16 7	...
9 Kildonan, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	11 0 0	...	11 0 0	...
10 Lairg, . . .	4	...	730	...	...	50.0	...	50.0	46 0 0	...	9 2 0	...	55 2 0	4 0 0
11 Loth, . . .	1	2	365	...	...	33.3	...	66.6	23 0 0	...	9 11 3	...	32 11 3	...
12 Rogart, . . .	...	4	153	...	...	13.8	...	86.1	9 15 8	...	17 14 2	3 9 0	30 18 10	...
13 Tongue, . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	13 13 0	3 7 0	17 0 0	...
Total,	23	30	7219	...	...	40.1	...	59.8	467 9 10	...	194 4 11	28 12 3	690 7 0	7 18 0

WIGTOWN.

1 Glasserton, . . .	4	...	1095	...	...	75.0	...	25.0	60 0 0	...	13 4 0	...	73 4 0	...
2 Inch, . . .	2	2	637	...	...	46.5	...	26.7	33 16 11	...	7 14 6	1 10 0	55 11 5	...
3 Kirkcolum, . . .	2	2	730	...	...	57.2	...	42.7	40 0 0	...	14 14 0	...	54 14 0	...
4 Kirkinner, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden, . . .	4	...	365	...	...	25.0	...	75.0	20 0 0	...	37 9 7	...	57 9 7	...
6 Kirkcowan, . . .	3	2	365	...	...	20.0	...	80.0	20 0 0	...	31 9 10	...	51 9 10	...
7 Leswalt, . . .	4	3	1460	...	...	57.1	...	42.8	80 0 0	...	22 5 0	...	102 5 0	5 7 0
8 Luce, New, . . .	2	...	730	...	...	100.0	...	...	40 0 0	...	...	...	40 0 0	5 0 0
9 Luce, Old, . . .	4	2	365	...	...	16.6	...	83.3	20 0 0	...	50 6 0	...	70 6 0	...
10 Mochrum, . . .	1	4	601	...	...	53.7	...	46.2	48 2 7	...	21 8 10	7 13 4	77 4 9	40 15 7
11 Penninghame, . . .	9	10	3448	...	...	56.7	...	39.6	197 16 0	...	52 14 0	14 7 1	271 15 5	...
12 Portpatrick, . . .	4	5	905	...	...	29.2	...	30.7	49 11 5	...	36 5 6	2 7 2	88 4 1	...
13 Sorby, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	7 18 2	0 5 0	8 3 2	...
14 Stoneykirk, . . .	6	19	1231	...	...	25.2	...	74.7	67 9 0	...	99 2 7	11 11 5	178 3 0	...
15 Stranraer, . . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	...	...	25 6 8	...	42 6 8	...
16 Whithorn, . . .	3	3	1532	...	...	80.7	...	19.2	87 10 7	...	2 12 0	2 19 0	93 1 7	...
17 Wigtown, . . .	3	5	1903	...	...	72.2	...	27.7	104 5 5	...	23 17 6	3 12 7	131 15 6	20 0 0
Total,	52	61	15,367	...	...	44.6	...	3.8	868 11 11	...	44 15 0	44 5 7	1395 14 0	71 2 7

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR 1865.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Public Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Poorhouses.		In Private Houses.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
			In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£.	s.	d.						
1 Aberdeen.	267	92,583	19,396	40,265	152,244	608	12.7	26.4	12.7	26.4	6,260	15	4	0	1,042	3	5	8,310	11	3
2 Argyll.	122	41,265	135	41,668	83,068	497	0.1	50.1	0.1	50.1	2,876	13	0	0	1,154	15	0	136	17	6
3 Argyll.	122	41,265	135	41,668	83,068	497	0.1	50.1	0.1	50.1	2,876	13	0	0	1,154	15	0	136	17	6
4 Banff.	45	16,781	27,092	16,805	33,981	193	30.4	35.3	30.4	35.3	1,862	1	1	0	906	2	6	218	17	3
5 Berwick.	23	216	11,198	9,431	20,845	10	1.0	45.2	1.0	45.2	1,169	1	1	0	483	19	3	18	0	9
6 Bute.	27	5,887	1,338	5,669	13,130	44.8	1.8	10.2	1.8	10.2	767	18	10	6	841	9	2	13	5	0
7 Caithness.	17	9,799	5,849	21,738	35,516	22.3	16.4	61.2	14.1	6	442	13	5	8	427	6	8	147	3	3
8 Clackmannan.	10	2,682	2,239	7,555	11,510	23.4	34.0	22.2	39.8	15	569	5	8	4	73	9	0	1,463	3	10
9 Dumfriesshire.	80	27,889	2,306	7,685	26,866	47.9	11.8	28.5	29.1	18	971	12	8	7	221	7	8	1,694	1	11
10 Dundee.	88	31,853	13,423	13,423	21,283	73.8	11.1	26.1	29.4	13	2,132	12	9	0	339	14	4	2,538	13	0
11 Edinburgh.	203	123,507	24,985	13,423	222,710	55.4	20.8	12.5	1,619	7	8,222	15	3	0	811	11	5	13,240	11	1
12 Elgin.	43	18,782	12,848	31,640	81,640	69.3	39.8	40.6	2,321	2	963	16	2	0	347	5	10	1,359	9	5
13 Fife.	137	34,465	9,104	18,834	88,732	27.5	10.2	22.3	2,321	2	1,759	14	2	0	514	15	6	3,145	8	10
14 Forfar.	209	114,436	20,428	22,993	139,317	71.8	0.8	12.8	6,674	0	4,674	0	6	0	598	19	9	8,350	4	11
15 Haddington.	41	52,444	730	9,963	30,316	17.8	47.1	32.6	914	3	408	7	11	0	320	16	6	1,751	3	7
16 Inverness.	97	118,310	1,035	9,911	72,562	47.0	0.4	1.5	2,211	7	408	7	11	0	871	17	2	3,243	11	6
17 Kincardine.	44	18,720	1,639	9,987	30,316	61.6	5.4	32.9	21	4	2,211	7	11	0	256	9	3	1,327	11	3
18 Kinross.	8	730	1,095	1,761	4,822	15.1	25.6	36.5	98	6	52	0	0	0	64	7	3	296	18	8
19 Kirkcubright.	45	54	21,976	12,524	34,560	63.6	10.2	30.3	1,208	18	1,208	18	9	0	347	16	6	1,610	2	7
20 Lanark.	497	536	136,417	38,979	294,471	29.7	46.3	13.2	6,268	19	6,268	19	0	0	1,005	1	4	1,761	17	2
21 Leith.	36	5,878	7,032	4,015	21,199	27.7	20.1	33.1	268	11	440	4	8	0	123	16	0	1,193	1	1
22 Leith.	11	4,383	4,274	2,171	7,004	69.0	6.8	30.9	808	7	808	7	3	0	61	12	2	372	9	3
23 Orkney.	26	30	1,371	12,210	19,953	31.9	6.8	61.1	432	10	432	10	0	0	238	9	9	779	16	7
24 Peebles.	10	15	1,460	9-4	8,114	69.8	17.9	12.1	81	16	81	16	6	0	39	1	0	618	0	3
25 Perth.	186	166	365	50,900	129,805	50.1	0.2	39.1	4,167	15	4,167	15	10	0	1,454	16	2	6,559	10	4
26 Renfrew.	107	135	3,542	9,064	67,607	34.5	10.3	77.9	173	14	173	14	1	0	275	10	1	4,062	9	11
27 Ross.	95	95	1,095	566	65,761	40.1	1.6	57.3	73	8	73	8	4	0	778	18	3	2,648	5	1
28 Roxburgh.	54	66	16,555	19,616	36,628	17	44.6	53.5	1,385	10	1,385	10	0	0	570	8	10	1,800	13	11
29 Selkirk.	11	7	2,469	3,233	5,157	7.0	47.8	45.1	169	2	24	0	0	0	80	16	9	284	9	2
30 Shetland.	31	25	2,190	10,627	18,432	26.9	9.9	57.3	356	11	356	11	0	0	200	6	11	33	7	0
31 Stirling.	69	74	7,595	14,034	45,115	25.7	16.8	26.2	439	10	439	10	2	0	378	13	1	2,397	8	2
32 Suberland.	23	30	7,219	10,764	17,983	40.1	..	59.8	..	..	..	..	..	0	194	4	11	28	12	3
33 Wigton.	52	61	1,314	11,707	34,388	44.6	..	51.4	..	..	..	..	..	0	438	1	6	1,395	14	0
Totals & Averages.	2577	3396	886,454	576,204	1,964,126	42.6	9.8	19.2	12,966	18	15,569	11	7	0	15,107	1	6	104,974	13	3
			387,411	297,411	886,454	42.6	9.8	19.2	12,966	18	15,569	11	7	0	15,107	1	6	2,277	16	7

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1866, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	22	16	64	49	4	3	18	17	5	3	17	15	2	4	21	12
February,	14	12	45	46	5	11	8	8	3	3	7	8	7	4	7	12
March,	20	18	36	49	8	10	16	24	3	8	13	23	3	9	13	14
Total in 1st Quarter,	56	46	145	144	17	24	42	49	11	14	37	46	12	17	41	38
April,.....	24	16	33	74	6	7	25	17	4	8	8	22	7	3	18	20
May,	20	22	62	60	4	10	19	23	7	5	16	17	9	...	18	13
June,	19	16	58	56	7	13	17	22	3	6	9	11	2	1	10	11
Total in 2d Quarter,	63	54	153	190	17	30	61	62	14	19	33	50	18	4	46	44
July,	20	23	76	103	8	6	22	25	5	8	39	49	3	...	11	14
August,.....	23	22	85	75	7	18	26	26	3	6	46	33	2	3	14	16
September,	15	19	116	112	7	4	21	23	6	5	75	81	5	3	9	14
Total in 3d Quarter,	58	64	277	290	22	28	69	74	14	19	160	163	10	6	34	44
October,...	25	20	80	159	10	11	23	18	6	2	39	111	2	1	16	15
November,.....	19	18	76	78	10	9	14	23	3	10	40	38	9	7	13	22
December,.....	25	20	85	97	3	10	18	29	10	7	43	50	3	2	11	18
Total in 4th Quarter,	69	58	241	334	23	30	55	70	19	19	122	199	14	10	40	55
GENERAL TOTALS,...	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	54	37	161	181

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 11 private and 278 pauper males, and 12 private and 373 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the numbers of admissions.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1866.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.														Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																					
					Re-covered.		Not Re-covered.		Under 1 Month.	From 1-3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-9 Months.	From 9-12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Public Asylums, ...	779	771	227	263	224	230			23	8	67	72	57	71	32	42	15	28	14	16	6	5	5	9	4	7	4	5	43	22	29	28	30	37	22	41	34	44	66	58
Licensed Houses, ...	153	215	43	55	150	175			2	4	7	10	13	18	10	8	5	1	4	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	11	7	12	12	16	32	36	32	34	58	66	
Parochial Asylums,	72	93	35	44	15	22			11	6	7	16	8	10	2	6	1	1	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	4	2	6	...	4	1	2	3	3	4	3
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,.....	58	101	1	5	21	102			...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	14	1	10	6	9	3	3	4	30	4	36
Totals,...	1062	1180	306	367	410	529			36	19	81	99	78	100	44	56	21	30	19	23	9	10	7	11	5	10	6	9	60	51	39	56	48	66	58	82	73	111	132	163

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public and District Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1866, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.										YEARS.										Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.					
	M.	F.	Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 14-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.		M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Public Asylums,	1716.5	1735.0	16	18	19	8	12	14	8	8	10	6	10	12	13	17	15	19	6	12	18	12	10	10	6	6	143	142	48.3	49.7
Licensed Houses,	302.5	407.5	3	1	4	3	3	4	3	...	1	2	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	6	6	5	...	2	1	1	32	35	48.8	55.7
Parochial Asylums	194.0	247.7	...	1	4	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	3	6	5	...	2	...	...	21	23	41.2	47.1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	242.1	343.1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	19	18	48.0	57.6
Totals, ...	2455.1	2733.3	20	20	27	17	15	19	15	9	15	12	16	19	19	24	24	26	15	23	32	25	10	17	7	7	215	218	46.6	52.5

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public and District Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1866.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.						Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.								
	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Membranes and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines or Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhæa.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Public and District Asylums,	1716·5	1735·0	12	11	15	6	29	5	8	15	17	13	14	27	10	21	7	2	8	4	3	6	2	5	3	9	6	17	4	1	
Licensed Houses, ...	302·5	407·5	6	8	6	2	3	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	8	1	1	1	1	6	1	...
Parochial Asylums,	194·0	247·7	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	6	1	1
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	242·1	343·1	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	...	3	3	...	2	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	2	4	1	...
Totals, ...	2455·1	2733·3	21	24	23	10	37	5	13	20	21	17	20	31	16	25	11	9	11	7	9	10	10	15	6	10	33	7	2	2	

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. V.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1865 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1865.				Number intimated during the Year 1865.				A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.								B. Disposal of Single Patients.								
	In Asylums.		As Single Patients.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Placed in Asylums.		Discharged from Asylums.		Died.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.
									Of Patients intimated during 1865.	Of Single Patients transferred.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.											Transferred from Asylums.	By Recovery.		By Friends.
	M.	F.	M.	F.									M.	F.										M.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	135	166	44	66	46	39	38	35	2	...	18	26	3	2	11	9	8	4	3	2	...	1	1	6	2
2. Argyll,	62	55	47	64	19	19	14	13	1	1	6	2	1	2	4	5	5	6	1	1	2	1	1	3	5
3. Ayr,	64	86	36	53	27	22	25	20	1	2	9	13	5	3	4	6	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	5
4. Banff,	18	27	15	27	12	13	9	9	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
5. Berwick,	11	19	12	13	1	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
6. Bute,	10	9	6	8	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	16	23	27	31	7	9	6	5	...	...	3	5	1	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
8. Clackmannan,	9	14	...	7	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	34	20	7	14	10	3	10	3	...	...	6	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	57	43	15	24	18	17	17	14	...	2	5	6	3	2	2	4	1	3	...	2	...	1	3	2	6
11. Edinburgh,	229	315	34	48	50	81	49	76	1	1	20	38	10	7	23	21	1	5	...	1	...	3	2	6	1
12. Elgin or Moray,	27	27	10	25	4	10	3	9	...	1	3	4	...	...	5	11	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1
13. Fife,	94	105	37	23	15	18	14	18	...	1	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
14. Forfar,	156	217	25	42	35	59	33	57	7	1	9	24	3	6	10	24	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
15. Haddington,	27	28	14	17	9	8	7	7	1	...	4	2	...	...	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
16. Inverness,	39	47	52	57	15	21	13	16	3	4	5	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
17. Kincardine,	33	25	10	19	2	6	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
18. Kinross,	6	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright,	26	38	18	16	4	5	3	5	...	...	5	4	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20. Lanark,	327	353	45	68	134	127	133	123	2	5	68	59	17	17	28	24	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	4

21. Lintlithgow,	22	18	8	4	6	8	6	8	16	24	205	249	62	62	149	151	47	59	9	16	6	10	15	17	30	55
22. Nairn,	7	6	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	11	11	15	17	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,	8	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	111	106	65	71	14	23	11	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Renfrew,	65	91	14	14	30	37	29	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross and Cromarty, ...	40	33	49	57	12	6	10	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	25	30	23	32	8	2	8	2	1	...	7	5	1	...	3	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk,	5	2	2	4	4	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	12	8	15	13	5	7	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	47	44	17	23	13	18	12	18	...	...	5	6	...	3	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland,	12	10	12	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigton,	29	19	21	24	6	10	5	8	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	1774	2009	702	907	513	591	466	532	16	24	205	249	62	62	149	151	47	59	9	16	6	10	15	17	30	55

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,.....	1253.5	1167.5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35.8	42.6	33.6	40.3	8.6	8.0
" 1859,.....	1307.0	1242.5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35.9	36.6	32.1	40.8	8.1	7.4
" 1860,.....	1351.0	1319.0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32.7	39.2	37.1	40.1	10.2	7.5
" 1861,.....	1374.0	1388.0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35.6	38.4	39.8	41.1	8.7	7.2
" 1862,.....	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30.9	32.7	35.9	42.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863,.....	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34.1	36.0	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
" 1864,.....	1585.3	1616.9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
" 1865,.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34.2	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866,.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	226	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	27.8	34.1	8.3	8.1
AVERAGE OF THE 9 YEARS,	1447.3	1449.7	524.6	553.1	177.4	211.6	158.2	165.5	125.3	106.7	34.8	38.1	33.7	38.1	8.6	7.3

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1858,.....	355.0	462.0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35.2	48.0	38.4	38.7	8.4	7.5
" 1859,.....	351.5	490.0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32.1	34.3	38.9	39.3	10.8	6.1
" 1860,.....	363.0	515.5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35.2	33.5	33.6	37.3	5.5	8.1
" 1861,.....	388.5	524.0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28.9	33.5	26.8	37.5	7.2	7.4
" 1862,.....	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28.8	30.1	23.1	35.9	10.3	8.6
" 1863,.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27.7	28.9	26.5	44.1	6.8	8.9
" 1864,.....	366.5	449.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52.3	47.1	15.8	23.7	8.8	8.3
" 1865,.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866,.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
AVERAGE OF THE 9 YEARS,	364.5	476.6	129.7	181.3	38.1	63.1	62.7	77.1	31.4	37.7	35.3	37.9	29.2	34.7	8.5	7.7

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on number Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,		187-0	245-0	110	166	45	89	16	18	37	37	58-8	67-7	40-9	52-4	19-7	15-1
" 1859,		199-5	268-5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65-8	60-4	53-9	55-6	18-5	8-5
" 1860,		199-5	283-5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64-3	50-8	58-9	58-5	27-1	11-3
" 1861,		191-0	281-0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58-6	48-3	56-2	68-3	15-7	7-4
" 1862,		193-5	277-5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68-9	50-1	51-1	47-4	12-0	12-2
" 1863,		205-5	280-5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61-4	46-7	50-8	51-1	12-6	7-8
" 1864,		230-5	277-5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51-6	40-7	38-6	46-9	13-4	11-8
" 1865,		219-0	276-5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42-4	42-3	49-4	50-4	10-0	7-2
" 1866,		194-0	247-7	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37-1	37-5	48-6	47-3	10-8	9-3
AVERAGE OF THE 9 YEARS.		202-1	270-8	113-7	133-3	54-5	71-8	24-2	29-3	31-4	27-2	56-1	49-2	47-9	53-8	15-5	10-0

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admis- sions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,.....	121-0	193-5	21	35	5	12	23	12	16	17-3	18-0	...	14-3	9-9	8-2	
" 1859,.....	129-5	225-0	51	60	4	12	15	19	13	39-3	26-6	1-9	6-6	14-7	5-7	
" 1860,.....	137-0	215-0	37	30	14	5	16	9	17	27-0	13-9	8-1	46-6	6-5	7-9	
" 1861,.....	148-0	214-0	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27-0	24-7	5-0	1-8	16-2	11-2	
" 1862,.....	151-0	228-0	41	53	3	7	19	13	25	27-8	23-2	7-3	13-2	8-6	10-9	
" 1863,.....	158-0	241-5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22-1	9-1	10-6	8-2	7-6	
" 1864,.....	175-5	250-0	40	43	3	12	20	14	19	23-7	17-3	7-5	6-9	7-9	7-6	
" 1865,.....	204-5	297-5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	28-8	27-8	...	6-0	5-9	4-0	
" 1866,.....	242-1	343-1	58	101	1	21	102	19	18	23-9	29-4	1-7	4-9	7-8	5-2	
AVERAGE OF THE 9 YEARS,	162-9	245-3	42-4	58-2	5-6	13-0	25-6	15-4	18-4	26-0	23-7	4-7	9-6	9-4	7-5	

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.Appendix
E.

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 24th and 26th March 1866.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

There are now resident in the Aberdeen Asylum 168 males and 196 females. The slight augmentation of 8 is confined to the pauper class. The numbers and distribution of the patients are, in other respects, precisely the same as at the visit of the Commissioner, August 3, 1865. The community has been affected by the following changes :—Seventy-two admissions have taken place. Fifty-three of these were paupers, all of whom belonged to the district. The state of the bodily health when they were admitted is not given ; but 23 are described as labouring under mania ; 21 under dementia ; 9 under melancholia ; and 10 under different forms of monomania. Forty-five persons have been discharged—34 as recovered, 2 as relieved, and 9 as unimproved. Twenty-three of the number were paupers. Of those dismissed uncured, 1 eloped and 5 were transferred to other establishments. It would appear that 3 patients are absent on probation. Nineteen deaths have occurred, 14 in the pauper class. Of the deceased, 1 entered the Asylum in 1846, 1 in 1839, 1 in 1856, 1 in 1863, 1 in 1864, and 9 in 1865. The average age at the time of death was 49 years. In 7 cases death is attributed to general paralysis, in 2 to phthisis, in 3 to diseases of heart, in 1 to exhaustion and chronic disease of bowels, in 1 to exhaustion and chronic cerebral disease, in 1 to disease of lungs, in 1 to asthenia, in 1 to gastric fever, in 1 to epilepsy, and in 1 to apoplexy. The cause of death was not in any case ascertained by *post mortem* examination ; but this may in some measure be explained by the removal of that part of the house appropriated to this purpose to make way for the laundry now erecting. All parts of the house were carefully inspected, and found clean and well arranged. The temperature was, however, low ; and it is the conviction of the Reporter that, in the dormitories of the cottages, and in the rooms at the extremities of the receding wings, it must, in cold and inclement weather, and notwithstanding the artificial mode of heating in operation, prove too low for comfort, health, and, above all, for the depressed vitality of the insane. This remark will apply in an especial manner to the inhabitants of the separate houses, who are generally aged and worn out ; but it is intended to embrace those of Elmhill, who belong to a more robust and better nourished class. Except at a few points, the house was well lighted, well aired, and cheerful. The exceptions were found in apartments where ailing or excited patients were in bed, especially in the East Wing cells and in the halls for females, each containing 48 persons in the same division, where the smell was heavy and offensive, and proceeded from overcrowding, the weather preventing access to the airing-court ; as well as from imperfect ventilation. The personal appearance and dress of the great majority of the inmates were creditable, especially in the department for females. The clothing of the men, however, in the third north hall, might be improved by greater tidiness. It is stated that, during winter, each individual is bathed about once a month, and during summer more frequently, and that the same water may be used by ten. This arrangement seems altogether inadequate ; and, if dictated by scarcity of water, a sufficient supply should be forthwith secured, as absolutely required for the purposes of mere cleanliness as well as of health. Additional water-closets have been constructed in several convenient places ; one so as to do away with the necessity under

which a section of the men have hitherto been of having to go to the privies in the airing-yards at night. The arrangement of these privies is still very defective, and the lavatory accommodation requires to be greatly increased.

Dinner was partaken of by a large number of the female paupers (120) in the presence of the Commissioner. The meal was in good season, and substantial; but in consequence of the crowding in certain of the rooms, and the impossibility of supervision, was not neatly or comfortably served. Where greater space existed a totally different and most pleasing state of things was observed. The only remedy for such evils is the provision of a general refectory. Thirteen persons were found in bed; only 12, however, are under treatment for bodily ailments, while 49, all recent and curable cases in fact, are treated medically for their mental affection. The large proportion of 23 suffer from epilepsy, and 11 from paralysis; yet, notwithstanding these obstacles to activity, and the large numbers of lethargic and demented inmates who are not taken beyond the airing-courts, a considerable amount of industry and animation prevailed. About 74 take exercise, and what may be designated an air-bath, in the general grounds; and that number does not include those resident in Clarkseat, who possess almost unrestricted liberty. Fifteen of each sex go daily beyond the walls in fine weather; 12 of each sex attend the Saturday Evening Concerts in Aberdeen; about 160 join in domestic amusements, of which one is to take place to-night (26th); and 49 men and 56 women are industrially employed. These are classed as follows:—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Tailors,	2	Sewers and Domestic Workers,	21
Shoemakers,	2	Laundrymaids,	25
Joiners,	4	Kitchen Workers,	10
Domestic Workers,	4		
Labourers, Garden,	37		

Large numbers, even larger apparently than what are given above, were encountered busily engaged in the garden; but those confined, or confining themselves, to the house appeared to have few resources, and might be amused, if not roused and improved, by a liberal supply of books, periodicals, papers, etc. The Institution subscribes to Mudie's London Library, receives 5 newspapers and 7 magazines; and, in addition to a fortnightly ball, lectures, concerts, cricket, bowls, are accessible; and, in the gradual development of moral treatment which is going on, such means will doubtless be multiplied and be brought directly in contact with the great mass of the community.

Night-watching is in full operation, and, besides being most acceptable to certain of the depressed and panic-stricken patients, who made distinct statements upon the subject, effects, among subordinate objects, a great curative change in the habits of the more degraded and helpless patients. Three individuals sleep on stretchers; 12 men and 13 women are of dirty habits, and are regularly raised during the night. As a result of this practice, there was only one wet sheet on the one side, and none upon the other side of the establishment last night. There have been no accidents. The new laundry is rapidly advancing towards completion. It is to be hoped that it may be found to afford sufficient accommodation for the growing wants of the community. A drying-closet for the wet and soiled mattresses was not observed.

The books, orders, registers were examined. Informalities in two orders were pointed out. Twelve hundred visits and upwards have been paid to inmates. The shower-bath has been used on seven occasions, where destructive tendencies or abusive language required to be corrected. Seclusion, as a means of repression in maniacal excitement, has been resorted to nine times. From the staff, 2 attendants have been discharged as incompetent, 1 as immoral, 1 as supernumerary, and 4 have left voluntarily.

The large proportion of recoveries, the healthy condition of the community, the absence of all accidents, and the quiet and contentment which generally prevailed, are highly creditable to the medical officers and staff. The following recommendations are, in conclusion, strongly pressed upon their attention: 1. That fires should be lighted towards evening, and other means of raising the temperature adopted in those parts of the house which have been pointed

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

out as cold. 2. That the unoccupied halls on the side for females should be re-opened, so as to relieve those adverted to as crowded, and to admit of further classification. 3. That the chapel used for similar purposes on other occasions should be converted into a common dining-hall, or, should objections exist to such an appropriation, that an apartment of somewhat the same dimensions be provided. 4. That a library be formed, and a reading-room made accessible to such inmates as could make use of the privilege. 5. That additional lavatories be introduced. 6. That a fire-place be made in the room for autopsies.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 26th and 27th July 1866.

The patients at present in the Asylum are 169 males and 200 females, being an increase of 1 male and 4 females since the visit of 26th March. The following have been the changes in the interval :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	10	5	15	22	52
Discharges,	5	5	12	20	42
Deaths,	0	0	6	1	7

Of the patients admitted, 9 had already been under treatment in the Asylum. The mental malady was registered as mania in 16 cases, dementia in 14, melancholia in 10, monomania in 2, amentia in 4, and in 6 the entry had still to be made. Of those discharged, 32 were recovered, 2 after probation ; 3 were relieved, 1 after probation ; 4 were transferred to St. Nicholas lunatic wards ; and 3 were removed by friends. Of the recovered patients, 1 was admitted in 1852, 2 in 1862, 1 in 1863, 2 in 1864, 9 in 1865, and 17 in 1866. The total numbers deemed curable are at present 26 males and 24 females. Of the deaths, 3 are ascribed to general paralysis, and 1 to each of the following causes :—gradual exhaustion, cerebral congestion, epilepsy, and peritonitis with strangulated femoral hernia. The years of admission were, 1827, 1843, 1845, 1859, 1866, in one case each, and 1865 in two.

Since last visit considerable progress has been made with the new washing-house and laundry, and new dead-house and autopsy-room, and there is every prospect of their being soon in use. Their arrangements promise to be very complete and convenient, but the want of a fire-place in the autopsy-room will be felt in winter. No other structural changes are at present in hand, but a contract has been taken for converting the whole of the airing-ground privies into water-closets ; and it is understood that it will be immediately carried out.

The house was clean and well ventilated, but the deficiency of lavatory accommodation, commented on in former reports, still continues, and no addition has been made to objects of interest and decoration. A great part of the furniture is antiquated and heavy, and several of the halls require fresh painting and papering. As it is a well-ascertained fact that the mental condition of patients is greatly influenced by their surroundings, it is to be regretted that instead of the rate of maintenance being reduced, as has recently been determined, it was not kept at a figure that would afford a fund for gradually modernizing the arrangements and furniture of the older portions of the building. The bedding was always in sufficient quantity, and as a rule in good order and condition ; but there was an occasional neglect of cleanliness and tidiness in the lower wards of the female side. A very considerable number of straw bags are in use. The clothing of both sexes was generally in a satisfactory state. Only one canvas dress is now in use, and special contrivances in bedding and clothing are rarely resorted to. The sanitary state of the establishment may be considered favourable. One male and 7 females were in bed from various causes ; and in the Barkmill Cottage 5 were in quarantine on account of small-pox, from which they were convalescent. The disease had, it is supposed, been introduced by a servant ; the form had been mild, and it was expected that the precautions taken would prevent its spreading. The means of bathing are still unsatisfactory. The supply of water is inadequate, but confident hopes are entertained that this evil will be effec-

tually removed by the works now in progress by the city of Aberdeen. The food which was served during the visit was abundant and of good quality, but the recommendation of extending the use of knives and forks is again repeated. In both departments the patients were more than usually free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, and on only 4 occasions has it been resorted to since last inspection, and for the following reasons:—indecent conduct, striking patients, destructiveness, and epileptic excitement. The shower-bath has been used on three occasions, for indecent conduct and obscene language.

Exercise in the general grounds, and beyond the Asylum bounds, appears to be taken more frequently than formerly, but there is still room for a very great development in this respect. As a rule, about 70 males and 25 females are daily beyond the airing-courts, but it seems that these numbers include those industrially occupied. Consequently those taking extended exercise for the sake of the exercise are comparatively very few. The average numbers registered as confined to the airing-courts are about 90 males and 170 females; but from the manner in which the register is kept, it is difficult to understand exactly what meaning these figures are intended to convey. During the past winter there have been several dances and other social entertainments in the chapel hall, at which from 130 to 180 patients were present. They passed off most successfully, and were most thoroughly enjoyed. The Saturday Evening Concerts in the town were regularly attended by 12 patients; and groups are sent out whenever any particular attraction occurs in the shape of reviews or other public spectacles. Such exceptional amusements, however, should be considered secondary to those means of recreation which are always at hand, namely, walks in the general grounds and in the country, in which every one with the necessary physical health should regularly join. The publicity which country walks of necessity entail, affords a powerful stimulus to attention to personal appearance by the patients themselves and by their attendants. The cricket ground is being improved by covering up the small stream which traverses it. The recommendation in last entry as to the formation of a library is repeated. The numbers attending chapel are about 90 of each sex. The patients in Elmhill Asylum were found extremely well cared for, and the condition of the house was satisfactory in all respects. A larger number of inmates would afford greater facilities for varied amusement. Only one accident is recorded as having taken place after admission, namely, fracture of rib on left side from an accidental fall. Three male and 4 female attendants have left the service of the institution, all with excellent characters. No one has been discharged. The various registers are fully and carefully kept.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th May 1866.

The patients at present in the Asylum, exclusive of those on probation, are 51 males and 62 females, being several males below and 2 females above the numbers which can be properly accommodated. At last visit the patients on probation were 6 males and 1 female. Of these, one or two have returned to the Asylum, and the others have, for the most part, been permanently discharged. It will now be for the medical superintendent to consider, in conjunction with the Deputy-Commissioner who inspects the district, whether accommodation of a suitable character can be procured in private dwellings for any of the patients at present in the Asylum, so as to continue the discharges on probation, otherwise it will probably soon be necessary to adopt some other expedient for relieving the pressure on the female department.

The changes since last visit have been 9 admissions, 9 discharges, and 5 deaths. The patients admitted were generally in a weak bodily condition; 5 were affected with mania, 3 with melancholia, and 1 with dementia. Of the patients discharged, 4 had recovered, 1 was removed by friends, and 4 became single patients after probation. Two of the deaths were caused by phthisis, 1 by epilepsy and paralysis, and 2 by organic disease of the brain and bloodvessels.

The Asylum was found in a very satisfactory state; the various apartments were clean and well ventilated, and presented an aspect of considerable

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comfort, which will be increased, and acquire more of a domestic character, with the addition of more objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients, such as birds, prints, etc.

The bedding was clean, comfortable, in sufficient quantity, and in excellent condition. For the beds of the wet patients, cushions, protected by paint, are at present being tried, a difficulty having been experienced in properly cleansing the hair which was formerly in use. The experiment, so far as it has gone, has given satisfaction.

The patients of both sexes were clean in person, and comfortably and suitably clothed, but a little more taste might be displayed in mending the coats and trousers of the men.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good, and the general appearance of the patients denotes an adequate diet. Dinner was served during the visit in a very neat and orderly manner in the hall, to 43 men and 39 women. Of those not present, some dine in the kitchen, and others in the sick wards; a small proportion only do not dine in association from being refractory. The food was abundant, well cooked, and of excellent quality.

In both departments the patients were quiet and free from excitement, with the exception of one woman, whose incessant incoherent speaking it has been found impossible by any means to check. No one was in seclusion, and the entries in the register of this mode of repression since last inspection are only 5 in number, for periods never exceeding a day. There are, besides, two entries of the use of the camisole, which was resorted to at the earnest entreaty of the patient who was highly suicidal, and who felt more protected by its employment. No strong dresses are required; locked boots are worn by 4 females.

Industrial occupation of a useful and practical character is engaged in by about 30 men and 27 women; about 20 men being employed in the grounds.

The land under cultivation now amounts to about 8 acres, and more can be readily used in this manner should occasion require; but in the meantime, what with the making of roads and walks, the filling up of drains, the leveling of the airing-courts, etc., there is work enough on hand for a considerable period.

The non-working male patients, with the exception only of those physically unable, take extended exercise in and beyond the grounds of the Asylum every day, unless prevented by the weather. The exercise of the female patients is necessarily more interfered with by this cause, and during the winter extended walks are comparatively rare. Their power of being in the open air will be greatly increased when their airing-court is put in order, and this is at present being rapidly accomplished by the men. A few patients of both sexes have the liberty of the grounds on parole.

Various minor structural changes, calculated to improve the comfort of the patients and facilitate the working of the house, are from time to time undertaken. The principal of these, since last visit, is the conversion of a bath-room, which was found to be superfluous, into a scullery. Out of doors the workshops alluded to in last report are all but completed, and the byre and other offices are also nearly finished.

Adequate attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation, and books and periodicals are liberally supplied. The numbers attending chapel are 29 males and 23 females. The clergymen of the Established and Free Churches continue to attend in alternate months.

There has been no change among the attendants since last inspection, but arrangements have been made for adding one to the female staff, which is found insufficient for persistent supervision in suicidal and dangerous cases. The present staff comprises 6 male attendants, of whom one is the gardener; and 5 female attendants, of whom one is supplementary and temporary, and whose place is to be permanently filled as just mentioned.

No accident is recorded since last visit.

Additional precautions are being taken for the proper care of the furniture, clothing, bedding, and other articles belonging to the Asylum, by inventory lists, for which attendants will be responsible.

The practice of the Asylum with regard to the clothing of patients, is to allow what is brought in to be worn out and then to supply what is wanted;

a supplementary charge being made on the parish when the patient leaves with a stock in any very great degree better than what he entered with. The rate of maintenance is at present 9s. 4d. a week, which is considered sufficient to maintain the stores, bedding, and clothing in proper quantity without deterioration.

The various registers are carefully and accurately kept. The temperature of the wards is regularly noted throughout the winter by the thermometer, and is considered to be sufficient for health and comfort.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 18th and 19th October 1866.

There are at present no patients on probation, and the numbers in the Asylum amount to 59 males and 62 females. In order to accommodate these properly, and so as to avoid overcrowding the dormitories, the beds of 3 female patients are placed in the amusement hall. There are a few of those under treatment who might with safety be removed to private houses; but the accommodation as yet proposed is not of such a nature as to justify the medical superintendent in sanctioning such an arrangement.

The changes in the community since 10th May, consist of 16 admissions and 10 discharges. Of those admitted, 10 were males; 11 were in weak, 4 in average, and only 1 in good health. Of this number, 8 are described as labouring under mania, 4 under melancholia, 2 under dementia, and 2 under delusional insanity.

It is worthy of special note that no death nor accident has occurred; that although 5 females and 8 men were found in the infirmaries, many of them were cases of mere debility or infirmity; and that the aspect and bearing of the great majority of the inmates afforded evidence of good health, and that the requirements of dietetic and hygienic management were faithfully carried out.

Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, 3 had improved, 2 were discharged without improvement. One of the latter was transferred to Longdale's Asylum.

Thirty-four men and 28 women are inscribed as engaged in useful industry. Five of the former were, at the time of the visit, actively engaged in thrashing out the grain raised within the grounds; and the state of the garden, approach, etc., as well as the fact that $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been, and 3 acres are, in process of being drained with their assistance, bear testimony to the activity with which this department is prosecuted. Through the same instrumentality, the substitution of terraces for abrupt slopes in the airing-yards, as suggested in last report, has been commenced and considerably advanced, but the state of these is not such as to encourage exercise, or to enable it to be taken with perfect safety. Five females were found in the laundry, 4 in the kitchen and scullery, 4 engaged in spinning, and several in the performance of various domestic services. Systematic indoor occupation is still a desideratum, especially for the men; but the joiner's and upholsterer's shop is now in operation.

Dinner was served in the presence of the Reporter. It was partaken of by 49 men and 40 women, but in addition to these 7 female patients were present as servitors. The meal consisted of broth, fresh herring, and potatoes, in abundant quantities; but the quality of the latter which were grown in the grounds was not commendable. The quiet and decorum of the assemblage were all that could be desired. There was besides perfect tranquillity throughout the establishment. Eighteen females and 19 males belong to the excitable class, but even among them there was little or no noise or disturbance. Connected with this, it is worthy of observation that practically seclusion as well as restraint has been disused. Twelve individuals are of dirty tendencies, but last night only three beds were soiled. The size of the institution perhaps precludes the establishment of a regular system of night-watching, which is the chief means by which this number could be still further reduced; but on the male side the attendants watch in turn, and on the female side the same plan is resorted to when illness or other causes render such a course necessary. The public rooms and dormitories were clean, sweet, and in most perfect order. There are certain parts, such as the scullery, some

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of the water-closets, etc., which should be excepted, but their defects are beyond the control of management, and, without considerable outlay, irremediable. A considerable number of pictures, etc., have now been introduced; and perhaps the period has arrived when simple ornamentation and a greater variety of furniture may be recommended, as means of increasing cheerfulness, if not directly tending to the amelioration of disease. Amusements are not neglected. Music, legerdemain, and weekly dances, constitute the chief of these, and occasionally the addition of the bagpipes to the latter is found to be very acceptable. Twenty-one males and 27 females attend these reunions. Large (28) parties of men are taken beyond the precincts; but the women neither go so frequently nor so far.

The dress of the patients was substantial and suitable, and with a very few exceptions in good repair; the bed-clothes were scrupulously clean and appeared sufficient. A fire is lit in every dormitory a few hours before the patients go to bed, so that the apartment will then be ventilated and genial; but it is probable, from the structure of some of the sleeping places, that the temperature will fall considerably during the night, and means should be taken to prevent this.

No change has taken place in the staff since last statutory inspection, except by the engagement of a female of some experience, to whom it is proposed to confide the more intractable and difficult cases. She is to receive £16 per annum, but the remuneration of the ordinary attendants ranges for men from £25 to £27, and for women from £9 to £12 per annum. All of both sexes speak Gaelic. An anomaly exists in the combination of the offices of laundrymaid and dairymaid, and it is somewhat difficult to understand how due supervision of the patients in the laundry is reconcilable with other duties. Five cows in milk are kept, and the supply is sufficient.

The books, registers, and orders were found correct, and kept in a clean manner. While it is quite obvious that the exertions of the medical superintendent are to a certain extent cramped and confined, the Reporter has to record his unqualified approbation of the state of the house and the management of the patients.

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BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 18th January 1866.

At the statutory inspection made this day, the various apartments were found to be perfectly clean, cheerful, and neatly arranged. They are well lighted and ventilated, but the temperature was throughout low, and at some points extremely so. During the last week the thermometers indicated 32° and 35° during the day, and even during the visit 40° was noted. By lighting fires in the dormitories, which does not appear to have been done, and shutting the windows some hours before the patients retire to rest, greater warmth and comfort will be secured.

The supply of water is at present sufficient to admit of every inmate being bathed once a week, but during summer it was so scanty and uncertain that fears were entertained as to the safety of the boiler; and it became necessary to give up bathing altogether, or to use the same water repeatedly for the same patients. As a priority of claim is made over the water upon which the community at present depends, it is proposed to sink a well in the field sloping from the Asylum, and to connect it with a force-pump to be placed in a spare room adjoining the bath-rooms. It might be prudent to provide and adopt, at the same time, fire-hose of sufficient length to command all parts of the building. Had fire occurred during last summer, the absence of such an apparatus, and the scarcity of water, must have placed the whole establishment in jeopardy. The passage at the bottom of the stair leading to the bath-rooms is so dark as to be positively dangerous for the infirm, and as likely to suggest violence to the excitable. It might be greatly improved by striking out a window in the outer wall. The comfort of the bathers would likewise be greatly increased by laying a piece of matting, or moveable boards, beside each bath, and in the dressing-room.

The bedding, body-clothes, and general aspect of the patients were highly satisfactory. Both when seen in their wards, and when assembled in the public hall at dinner, they were, upon the whole, calm and decorous. Twenty-

four women and 21 men partook of the meal, which consisted of hash, soup, and potatoes; all these, as tasted, being of good quality and abundant. Experience will give the attendants greater neatness and expertness in serving; but, considering the recent changes in the staff, considerable proficiency has been already acquired. Of the present inmates, 8 men are engaged in digging, 1 in caring for the pigs, and 3 in domestic work. The labourers were busily employed in digging when visited, and the grounds are gradually, though slowly, assuming a more cultivated aspect, chiefly through their instrumentality. It may be necessary, from the extent of the work, to call in the assistance of hired labourers in carrying out the proposed terracing in front of the building; but, wherever practicable, the reclamation and cropping of the garden and fields should be left in the hands of the inmates. Plans for laying out the ground in front, now alluded to, were examined, and that marked No. 3 approved of. It is satisfactory to find that, in addition to their home occupations, and obviously in gratification of their natural or early habits, a considerable number of the patients were permitted to assist in the harvest in the immediate neighbourhood. Twenty are reported to have engaged in mowing, binding, etc. They were accompanied by 3 male and 1 female attendants; did not require to pass along the public road in reaching their destination; and do not appear to have caused either fear or annoyance to any one. Twenty-eight acres of grain were cut, and £5, 16s. paid in remuneration; out of which funds for a harvest home were provided. This experiment, although not new, and having its counterparts in all well regulated asylums, is most creditable in a young and recently-organized community. Eighteen women are employed: 12 in sewing, 4 in the laundry, and 2 in the kitchen. The larger number were found in the workroom, which is well lighted and cheerful. Considerable freedom is judiciously allowed to the inmates. Only 1 is confined to the airing-court; and even he, when properly attended, takes exercise in the grounds, to which all the non-industrial class may be said to have access. One male drives the cart, another goes occasionally to Banff for milk; 3 females attend church upon parole; and an excursion was made during summer to the Castle of Boyne; but, upon all occasions, the trust reposed has been justified by the result. Thirteen admissions have taken place since 26th July 1865. Ten of these were paupers, and all belonged to the parishes within the district. The mental disease is reported to have presented the form of mania in 6, of melancholia in 1, of dementia in 3, of monomania of suspicion in 1, of general paralysis in 1, and of imbecility in 1. Six of the cases were recent. One was transferred from another asylum. The physical health is entered as good in 3, average in 3, and weak in 7. Five discharges are recorded—3 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 1 as not improved. One patient, æt. 65, has died of phthisis. There are, at present, resident 22 males and 29 females. Of these, 7 are considered curable, and 4 are under treatment for mental disease. Five are under treatment for bodily ailments, but the community has been and is healthy; and only one person was found in bed. Forty-three attend amusements, which generally consist of dancing parties or games at bagatelle. A Christmas tree was presented by ladies in Banff; and the medical superintendent is impressed with the belief that the inhabitants of the district generally are favourably disposed towards his establishment, and inclined to co-operate with him.

The accident book contains 2 entries: 1 describing a slight abrasion and burn received by a patient who threw himself upon the fire, and 1 referring to the case of J. S., the particulars of which have been already communicated to the Board. The register of attendants shows that 2 were discharged for cruelty, and 1 for neglect of duty. The wages of males is £22, that of females £10 per annum. Seclusion has been resorted to upon 4 occasions.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

Of 106 applications for admission to visit patients, 13 were made by inspectors of poor.

P.S.—The range of the thermometer during the night between the 18th and 19th January, as observed by the medical superintendent, appears to have been from 43° to 45°.

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BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24th July 1866.

The patients at this date are 23 men and 34 women. Of the latter, 3 are private, and pay at the rate of £25, 10s. Since the visit of 18th January, there have been 10 admissions; the mental malady being dementia in 4 cases, hysterical mania in 1, puerperal mania in 1, intermittent mania in 1, and melancholia in 1. In 2 cases the diagnosis has not yet been entered in the register. Several of these cases were, on admission, already incurable; and, indeed, of the whole number of patients, only 2 males and 5 females are considered curable. The delay in recognising patients as entitled to parochial relief, and consequently to gratuitous treatment in the Asylum, is, by postponing curative measures, one of the chief causes of the overwhelming proportion of incurable cases.

No patient has been discharged; 1 is, however, absent on probation, and has been erroneously entered in the register.

Three deaths have taken place; the causes being registered as gradual decay, consumption, and congestion of the brain with paralysis, at the ages of 51, 42, and 62.

The Asylum was found in a very satisfactory condition, being clean, well ventilated, and in good order. A beginning has been made to introduce articles of decoration and interest, such as flowers, birds, prints, etc.; and as the value of such things, in rendering the patients more happy and contented, and consequently more easily managed, is recognised by the officers, they will doubtless be increased as opportunity offers.

The bedding throughout the house was perfectly clean and in excellent condition. The day-clothing of both sexes was clean, neat, and tidy, and kept in good order.

Both males and females were tranquil and free from excitement. No special contrivances in dress or bedding are required, and seclusion is rarely used. Four entries of its application occur in the register since last inspection—2 in bedroom and 2 in special room—the longest period being for two days.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good; no patient was found in bed, and no one seems to be suffering from any serious bodily ailment. Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention; but, in bathing, 3 patients use the same water, from the supply of hot-water being limited. There has been no scarcity of water this season as yet.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 14 males and 22 females. Of the former, 2 were assisting a neighbouring farmer with his hay, and the others were mostly occupied in forming the terraces in front of the house.

The females were engaged in the washing-house and laundry, and in house and needle work. As it is foreseen that, when the grounds are once in thorough order, the land in possession will be insufficient for the profitable employment of the patients, a disposition is displayed to rent additional land in the neighbourhood of the Asylum. Experience elsewhere is decidedly in favour of this course. The patients not industrially occupied take extended exercise in the general grounds, and occasionally beyond the Asylum bounds, but this practice might be beneficially increased. No one seems to be entirely restricted to the airing-courts. The grounds do not, in their present state, afford facilities for engaging in outdoor sports: such as cricket, croquet, football, etc., but a bowling-green has been formed, although not yet ready for use.

As a rule, all the patients dine in the hall. Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner; but the introduction of knives and forks has not yet taken place. The food was abundant, and of excellent quality.

Divine service continues to be performed on Sundays by the parish clergyman, about 22 of each sex being present. A few patients attend church beyond the Asylum bounds.

Since last inspection one accident has taken place, namely, an attempt to commit suicide with a fragment of a chamber-pot; and 2 attendants have left the service of the institution. The suicidal attempt was made after the

patients had gone to bed, in the interval before the attendant went to his. In houses where there is no night-watch, this is always a dangerous time, and extra caution is accordingly necessary. On the male side there is, at present, no wet patient; on the female side there are 3.

The various registers are carefully kept, and the case-book is full and satisfactory.

Three visitors have been refused access to patients since last inspection, on satisfactory medical grounds.

The consulting surgeons continue to visit each eight or twelve times in the month. Amended regulations are at present under the consideration of the District Board.

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ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 8th May 1866.

The patients at this date are,—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Crichton Institution,	75	49	124
In Southern Counties Asylum,	147	124	271
	222	173	395

The following are the changes, since the visit of 22d December, in the Crichton Institution :—

	M.	F.
Admissions,	5	3
Discharges,	2	3
Deaths,	3	1

The admissions include 2 voluntary patients, in whose cases no certificates of insanity were granted, and who are therefore not lunatics in a statutory sense. The entering of their names in the register of lunatics is, therefore, an erroneous practice, which is calculated to lead to much confusion, and might give rise to serious questions in connexion with their mental condition in courts of law. The practice of entering the names of patients absent on probation in the register of discharges, is also one of doubtful propriety. Such patients are not discharged, and, although the entries regarding them are made in red ink, they are, nevertheless, out of place. It would be a much simpler plan to keep separate records of voluntary patients and probationary discharges, besides being one more in accordance with the directions of the Statute. Among the deaths is that of one of the voluntary patients admitted since last visit. It is recorded in the statutory register in the usual manner, and as the death of a lunatic.

The discharges embrace 4 recoveries. The deaths were caused by diarrhœa, pneumonia, hydrothorax, and phthisis.

The following are the changes in the Southern Counties Asylum :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	10	3	7	11	31
Discharges,	2	2	5	3	12
Deaths,	0	1	4	6	11

Two of the admissions were voluntary.

Of the discharges, 8 were recoveries, and 4 removals by friends.

The deaths were caused by various affections, denoting no epidemic or special influence.

One of the fatal cases was admitted in 1866, 4 in 1865, 3 in 1864, and the others in previous years.

The general condition of the Crichton Institution remains as described in former reports. Many of the wards are dark and gloomy, and several, especially those on the ground floor, cheerless and bare. Altogether, the accommodation is not calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on the minds of the patients, and radical changes are called for to sustain the old reputation of the establishment. The most pressing of these would be the removal of the

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central staircase, which is the main cause of the darkness of the galleries ; the introduction of a greater variety of furniture ; the provision of proper stores for goods and clothing ; and a washing-house and laundry of more convenient structure, and more accessible to supervision.

Reference is also again made to the evils consequent on too limited an extent of land ; and a very strong opinion is expressed that it is very injurious to the patients of both houses to concentrate so large a population of insane persons on so small a domain. To the patients of the Crichton Institution, and particularly to the ladies, it is unpleasant and hurtful to be coming into constant contact with groups from the Southern Counties Asylum ; and to those of the latter house who are excited and refractory the deprivation of extended exercise in the general grounds, and their confinement to a narrow airing-court, with the view of avoiding the evil referred to, are even more damaging.

In the Southern Counties Asylum the additions spoken of in former reports are now generally in occupation ; and others, calculated to further extend and improve the accommodation, are commencing. These principally consist in new infirmaries, which will be erected at each extremity of the front ; and the opportunity will be taken to do away with the water-closets adjoining the day-rooms, which have been so frequently condemned.

Both houses were found clean and free from offensive smells. The bedding has been improved by the renovation of many of the mattresses ; but, in the Southern Counties Asylum, an additional pillow should be supplied to each bed. For several of the wet patients canvas stretchers, covered only by a sheet, and in free contact with the air below, are still in use.

The day-clothing was generally in good condition, and of good material. The food which was seen served was of excellent quality, and the general appearance of the patients gives evidence of an adequate diet ; but the manner of serving the meals has undergone no improvement in the Southern Counties Asylum. The general dining-hall has not, however, as yet been taken into use ; when this is done an alteration, in this respect, will probably be effected. The plan of giving each patient a stated allowance of food, without reference to his appetite or wants, is one which leads to much waste. Thus, at the dinner meal, the refuse from the female side of the house was found to amount to 8 lbs. of bread, and to $3\frac{1}{2}$ tureenfuls of broth ; while, from the male side, there was scarcely any *débris*. The objectionable practice of serving the broken fragments of bread from the Crichton Institution, amounting to some 15 or 16 lbs. daily, to the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum, still continues. It is difficult to see why, without waste, or with proper management, the Crichton Institution should furnish so much *débris* of one article alone.

It is to be regretted that, in furnishing the dining-hall, chairs were not supplied instead of benches without backs. The introduction of a greater variety of furniture into the Southern Counties Asylum is as much a necessity as in the Crichton Institution. The effect upon the minds and habits of the patients of varied and comfortable surroundings is calculated to be very great.

As a rule, the patients in both houses were free from excitement ; but several difficult and unmanageable cases have been lately admitted requiring artificial feeding and other special measures. Two patients were in seclusion. The entries of this character in the register of the Crichton Institution, since last visit, are 2 ; and in that of the Southern Counties 40. The latter refer to 13 patients ; but the period of seclusion rarely exceeds a few hours. In both houses 3 males and 7 females wear strong dresses, 1 male and 7 females locked boots, and 9 males and 7 females use quilted bed-coverings. Thirteen males and 16 females are raised by the night-attendants.

Of the Southern Counties Asylum patients, 76 males and 48 females are industriously employed. For the former, occupation is, at present, abundantly supplied by the alterations in progress ; only 2 are engaged as shoemakers, and 1 as a tailor. Of the latter, about 30 are engaged in the workroom, and the others in the wards, kitchen, washing-house, and laundry. The recreations and amusements are carried on with unabated interest ; but the transfer of many of the entertainments to the new amusement hall in the Southern

Counties Asylum is an inconvenience to the patients of the other house, and more especially to the ladies. Appendix E.

The numbers attending chapel are, in the Crichton Institution, 47 males and 24 females; and in the Southern Counties Asylum, 50 males and 33 females. The latter numbers will probably be considerably increased with the opening of the new chapel. A few patients attend church beyond the Asylum bounds. Commissioners' Entries.

All the patients are bathed once a week, every one receiving fresh water. Public and District Asylums.

No accidents are reported since last inspection; and it is stated that no attendants have been discharged for misconduct.

Several patients are absent on probation. Dumfries Asylum.

It may be confidently expected that the alterations in the Southern Counties Asylum, now completed, and those at present in progress, will very materially improve the condition of the patients, and greatly lessen the cares and anxieties of the medical superintendent.*

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUMFRIES, 12th October 1866.

The patients at present in the Institution are distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In Crichton Institution, . . .	80	47	127
In Southern Counties Asylum, .	150	134	284
	<u>230</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>411</u>

It would appear, on comparing these with the numbers given in former statutory reports, that there is a slow but constant increase in the population

* Excerpt from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Asylum, on 6th July 1866:

‘The Report of the Commissioner in Lunacy, dated 8th May last, with letter from the Board, dated 11th June, having been read and considered, with explanations by Dr. Gilchrist upon the suggestions by the Commissioner, the Board directed that the following replies be submitted to the Lunacy Board:—

‘1. That the superintendent already is obliged to keep twenty books, and that compliance with the first suggestion will greatly increase his labour; but Dr. Gilchrist is instructed to carry out the suggestion.

‘2. That this Board have already considered the removal of the staircase.

‘3. That this Board regrets the Visiting Commissioner has not observed that large additions have been made within the last eight years to the furniture. The lower galleries, principally objected to by the Visiting Commissioner, are occupied by the lowest class of patients, who are generally refractory and destructive.

‘4. That this Board have the provision of additional storage under consideration.

‘5. That the present laundry was built only ten years ago, on what was then thought the best principle.

‘With reference to the last entry of Sir J. Coxe, the Visiting Commissioner, the Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution beg to observe that the Crichton Royal Institution is a Chartered Asylum, and that they thank the Board for the suggestions they have made to them, and will take them into consideration. As concerns the Southern Counties Asylum, the feather pillows for the pauper patients have been enlarged; and this Board does not see the propriety of supplying two pillows to each of such patients. The canvas stretchers, as used in the Asylum, are the most cleanly, and the dormitories being quite warm, the patients do not feel cold in them. It is an error in the Visiting Commissioner to state that broken fragments of bread are ever served from the Crichton Royal Institution to the Southern Counties Asylum. Bread which has been cut, but not used, is sent thither, but none which is broken. The Directors regret that they cannot concur in the propriety of supplying chairs instead of forms in the dining hall.’

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of the establishment. It is, moreover, to be noted, that the pressure for the admission of patients is considerable, and that applications for numbers of the affluent classes have been refused.

Since 8th May of the current year, there have been admitted into the Crichton Institution 13 individuals; 4 of whom are described as labouring under melancholia, 3 under mania, 1 under the monomania of suspicion, 2 under dipsomania, and 1 under mania *a potu*. Ten were labouring under impaired bodily health, 1 was exhausted, and only 1 is represented as being in unimpaired health.

Of 10 persons discharged, 4 are entered as recovered, 6 as relieved.

Only 2 deaths have occurred, 1 from paralysis, 1 from phthisis, at the ages of 61 and 52.

There have been no escapes; and the accidental fracture of the humerus in an aged person, from a fall, is the only casualty recorded.

Of those now resident, 47 are regarded as curable, and 39 are under medical treatment for their mental disease.

Notwithstanding this hopeful prognosis, a large proportion appear to be affected with the intractable forms of derangement. This is inferred from 26 manifesting degraded tendencies, 13 being suicidal, and 27 dangerous. The latter characteristics may explain the use of locked beds in 2 cases,—a measure of precaution which, although conservative, is repugnant to modern views.

A large number participate in the amusements accessible both in the Asylum and in the neighbouring town. Thirty-three are stated to be usefully employed; and it is pleasing to find that several of these have been enabled to cultivate flowers, etc., in pieces of ground allotted to them.

The state of this part of the establishment was, in many respects, highly satisfactory; and no complaints were made, except as to the want of variety in the food. The introduction of a dietary, embracing a greater number of articles than that now in use, is well worthy of consideration. Considering the classes to which the majority of the inmates belong, and that a large portion of their gratification must depend upon the *kind* of aliment supplied, and the modes in which it is served, monotony in meals is as objectionable as monotony in occupation or amusement. The points which were not satisfactory have been repeatedly commented upon, and are, perhaps, attributable mainly to the structure of the house. The gloom, or rather the darkness, at the inner parts of the lower galleries was very marked. It *could* be effectually remedied only by the removal of the central staircase, as has been done in another asylum built on the same plan; but it might be greatly relieved by a more liberal use of gas during the day. Offensive smells again were encountered at certain points where ventilation is obviously imperfect. The refractory galleries may be given as examples.

In the Southern Counties Asylum the following changes have taken place :—44 patients have been admitted, of whom 34 were paupers belonging to the district.

The mental condition of these is stated to have been general paralysis in 3, dementia in 4, imbecility in 2, mania in 14, melancholia in 19, the folie circulaire in 1. Their bodily health is described as unimpaired in 6, as impaired in 29, as much impaired in 3, and as diseased in 7.

In the 44 are included two cases transferred from the Crichton Institution, and 2 sent back while on probation.

Twenty-seven have been discharged; 12 as recovered, 13 as improved, and 2 as not improved. In these numbers are comprehended 7 on probation, 2 of which have already returned.

A register of those dismissed on probation has been instituted; but it does not materially affect the objections, urged in last report, to the insertion of the names of individuals, regarded in law as members of the community, in a list of those who have ceased to be so.

Seven persons have died, 6 of these being paupers. General paralysis is given as the cause of death in 2; and paralysis, diarrhoea, pleuritis and pneumonia, general exhaustion, and exhaustion from bronchitis and epilepsy, in 1

each. One of the deceased entered the house in 1841, 3 in 1864, and 3 in 1866. The average age at death was 44 years.

Of the 284 in the house, 63 are regarded as curable, and nearly correspond to the number of acute or recent cases. Seventy-one are under medical treatment for insanity, and 53 for bodily diseases. Under the latter are included 17 epileptics and 5 paralytics. Forty-four are disposed to be of dirty habits; but this number is, practically, greatly reduced by the assiduity of the night attendants, who are found, in other respects, to exercise a most beneficial influence upon the comfort and habits of the patients.

It is highly creditable that, though 28 individuals are supposed to entertain suicidal intentions, though 54 are in some sense dangerous, though 58 are vicious or degraded in disposition, though many are apparently in the last stages of dementia, no accident of any kind has occurred.

Sixteen persons were found confined from various causes to bed; 1 male was restrained by muffs; 23 were confined to the house; 79 take exercise in the general grounds; and about 120 are in various ways industrially employed. There is reason to think that, by encouragement and the employment of rewards, the latter class might be increased in number. In the excavation and removal of earth from one point to another, there can be no lack of occupation for able-bodied men. The house was found in creditable condition; clean, and, except where there was crowding, or where ventilation is all but impracticable, well aired. The view from the front is very beautiful and cheerful at present; but greater ornamentation within, and the substantial benefit of additional furniture, are required during winter, and especially for that numerous class of patients who rarely leave the galleries.

This report may be closed with the following observations, which were, or the chief part of them, submitted to the medical superintendent:—

1. The Southern Counties Asylum is again in a state of transition—and this must be taken into account in weighing the criticisms ventured upon—by the erection of additions at each end of the main block. These are intended to contain infirmaries, and such an extension is most important and most necessary. But the plan adopted, especially as seen in the upper floor of the department for males, is of a most vicious and retrograde character, and incompatible with due ventilation.

2. Various parts of the house appear crowded; but this was particularly observable when the males were assembled at dinner. In connexion with this matter, the addition now erecting, while it increases the bed-room, leaves the day-room accommodation nearly or altogether what it now is.

3. The encroachment made upon the grounds by the new buildings and the formation of roads, and the progressive increase in the number of inmates, justify recurrence to the recommendation formerly made, that additional ground, even were it at some distance, should be secured.

4. The lavatories and water-closet at the extremity of each of the galleries in the Main Wing are still open to grave objections, but it was stated that these are to be removed in the alterations now going on.

5. It is matter of regret that circumstances have interfered with the immediate use of the refectory. Every exertion should be made to improve the arrangements for serving the food, and for the association of the patients at meals.

6. The application of the principle of classification, in so far at least as to secure a certain amount of privacy to educated paupers, is worthy of consideration. At present they appear to be mixed up with all classes indiscriminately.

7. The dress of the females was excellent; that of the males in many cases insufficient and neglected. New tweed suits are, however, provided. These should be generally brought into use before the approach of inclement weather.

8. The conversion of what was formerly a work-room into a dormitory, has left for the industrious females a comparatively small, imperfectly lighted, and otherwise unsuitable apartment. Should no other arrangement be practicable, they might meet in the refectory. It has been invariably observed that when facilities for occupation are afforded, the industrial class of patients increases in numbers.

The books, registers, orders, were examined. Seclusion is sparingly used,

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and appears to include removal from society to a bedroom, or to an unoccupied gallery. No attendants' register for the Crichton Institution was produced.

The exertions made for the moral treatment and amelioration of the misfortunes of the inmates by the staff generally, are sustained and most praiseworthy.*

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* Comments on this Report by the Medical Superintendent, submitted to the Trustees and Directors :—

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'1. The condition of the central staircase is sufficiently well known to the Board. Its removal in the Perth Asylum was intimated two months ago, as well as in former Reports last year. A more liberal use of gas is avoided, partly for the sake of economy, and partly in consequence of imperfect ventilation in the centre of the house.

'On a bright day there is more than sufficient, on a dark day there may be too little.

'2. In the refractory galleries both ventilation and lighting is imperfect, and must remain so owing to the construction of the house. The evil is not diminished by the accumulation of the refractory and sick patients in the same gallery.

'Another source of offensive smells in these galleries is due to original mal-construction. The soil-pipes on their way to the drains pass down the inside of the sitting-rooms, thus opening permanent communication between the sitting-rooms and drains. Last year the smells were most offensive, and the drains were opened up and rat holes filled, and other defects remedied as far as possible. The smells continue, but are less intense and much modified by the state of the weather.

'3. A new arrangement of the books was agreed to, as recommended by the Reporter ; but, to avoid confusion in the statistics of the house, was deferred until the termination of the financial year, 11/11/66.

'What follows refers to the Southern Counties Asylum :—

'1. The subject of reward, as an encouragement to working patients, has been before the Board two or three times during the last two years.

'2. A number of pictures, statuettes, etc., are in possession, ready to be distributed when the present additions and the re-arrangements depending upon them are completed.

'Additional furniture is a matter for the consideration of the Board. In certain parts of the house an improvement is desirable, both as to quantity and quality, and might be secured, with time, at no great cost.

'A suitable opportunity for this will occur at the opening of the new infirmaries and private patients' galleries.

'3. The upper floor of the department for males is *not* intended for infirmaries, as mistakenly reported, but for a special class of patients who are cleanly, quiet, and orderly. With such a class, and with doors and windows opposite to each other in the two series of bedrooms, so as to secure thorough currents, and, in the upper storey besides, the writer does not apprehend any difficulty as to the ventilation. Considerable relief would be felt could it be secured with equal facility in many parts of the house where it is more essential.

'4. The crowding referred to is due to the fact that the working patients have not yet taken possession of the new day-rooms and the dining hall. The following statement of the Commissioner is clearly a mistake :—"In connexion with this matter, the addition now erecting, while it increases the bedroom, leaves the day-room accommodation nearly, or altogether, what it now is." Instead of that, "the addition now erecting" provides no less than four separate day-rooms, of ample size for their intended occupants. While, *besides*, the recent addition provides two for the working males, each containing 544 superficial feet.

'5. The recommendation as to additional ground is already before the Board.

'6. A sufficient private reason was given to the Commissioner for the *non-use* of the refectory.—*Vide Note.*

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 16th and 17th March 1866.

The population of this establishment has somewhat increased since last statutory visit; 54 patients have been admitted, there being now resident 74 males and 82 females. Of those received, 44 were paupers, who, with two exceptions, belonged to the district. The physical health is described as good in 44, and as frail in 10, of the entrants. The form of mental disease was, mania in 20, melancholia in 9, monomania in 12, dementia in 11, and general paralysis in 2 patients. Of those discharged, 35 were paupers; 18 were recovered, 14 relieved, and 7 unimproved. Of those uncured, 16 appear to have been transferred to the lunatic wards of Dundee, and 5 to those of the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse. Three persons have died; 1 of phthisis, 2 of paralysis, at the ages of 21, 46, and 63 respectively; all having been admitted into the Asylum in 1865.

Of the present inmates, 19 males and 28 females are considered curable. This favourable estimate has been swelled by the admission of a number of recent and acute cases, whose presence was traceable in the agitation at the public dinner table, and in the large proportion of dangerous and destructive patients. Eighteen are under treatment for mental disease.

Twenty-seven men and 54 women are industrially employed. The same number, or nearly so, have access once a week to Baxter's Park, which must afford most valuable opportunities for exercise, and for exercise of a pleasurable kind. The remainder of the inmates are confined to the airing-yards. Arrangements for meeting this difficulty, and for providing amusements within the Asylum, have been much cramped and impeded by the extensive changes going on in the members of the community. Parties, amounting to 10 or 12, have been, however, sent to panoramas, concerts, etc., in Dundee, more frequently, with the view of compensating, so far as they are concerned, for the diminution in their domestic recreations. The house was clean, and, except in two bedrooms where patients were confined to bed, and at points where the structure interferes with the free circulation of air, fairly ventilated. The bedding was sufficient, but not always tidily arranged. Hair mattresses have now been supplied to the majority of the beds in the department for males. It is strongly recommended that the beds and bedding should, from time to time, and in good weather, be exposed to the fresh air.

‘7. As already stated, provision is being made in the new addition for “educated paupers.”

‘8. The reproof as to the dress of the males is probably deserved, although the Commissioner saw it in its worst condition; reasons could be given for it, but reasons are not excuses.

‘9. The Commissioner, unless under a mistake, means to say, the conversion of what was formerly a *dormitory* into a *workroom*. That it is imperfectly lighted is granted; but it was deemed inadvisable to pierce the walls for fresh lights.

‘As to its comparative smallness, it contains a superficial area of 688 feet 6 inches, whereas the original workroom with which it is compared contains 744 feet 9 inches, giving 56 feet 3 inches in favour of the latter. But the new workroom has attached to it, and opening out of it, another room, ready to be occupied when required, which has a superficial area of 503 feet 4 inches. The two rooms together having a superficial area of 1191 feet 10 inches, thus giving 447 feet 1 inch in excess of the original workroom; that is, the workroom space *now* is considerably more than half as large again as it was formerly.

NOTE.—The reason given to the Commissioner for the non-use of the refectory was the severe illness and approaching death of the matron's daughter, since dead.

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Dinner was served to 33 females in the public hall in the presence of the Reporter. The arrangements are still open to great improvement. The practice of cleansing the plates, etc., in the dayrooms, is unseemly, and that of shaving in the same place more so, and not unattended with danger.

As the supply of water is stated to be sufficient, baths should be given more frequently than once in three weeks; and it does not appear to be necessary that four persons should use the same water.*

The dietary has not been modified, and as yet no marked deficiency has occurred in the supply of milk.

Seven patients were found in bed, but several had retired voluntarily. The health of the community, however, is, and has been, satisfactory, and, when the many disadvantages arising from the situation and structure of the house are considered, most creditable to the care and exertions of the medical officer.

One of these disadvantages, that of the crowding and confining large numbers of the insane in a small space, where neither sufficient exercise nor occupation in the open air is practicable, so far explains the frequent resort to seclusion, and, in consequence, of excitement of various kinds, which is recorded. Since 8th of August 1865, seclusion has been used 147 times in 30 cases, and for periods varying from a few hours to six days. A slight improvement has been effected by the removal of a high wall which separated two gardens in front of the house, but no change affecting the internal accommodation has taken place. It is announced that a Committee of the Directors are now engaged in making inquiries as to the value, and possibility of disposing of the present site and buildings; but it does not appear that their proceedings are far advanced, or have, indeed, assumed any tangible form. The registers, orders, etc., were examined. No attendants' register has, as yet, been instituted, but no changes have taken place in the staff. Only one slight contusion is recorded in the accident book.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 11th December 1866.

The patients at this date are 79 males and 86 females; of whom 21 males and 30 females are reckoned curable.

The changes since the last inspection in March are as follows:—

	Private.				Parochial.				Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	5	7	24	31	67				
Discharges,	4	4	18	25	51				
Deaths,	0	0	3	4	7				

The physical condition on admission was good in 59 cases, frail in 6, very emaciated in 1, and weak in 1. The mental malady was diagnosed as mania in 22 cases, monomania in 14, melancholia in 9, puerperal mania in 3, dementia in 16, and moral insanity, general paralysis, idiocy, and chronic mania in 1 case each. Of the parochial patients, 33 were chargeable to Dundee, and 13 to Liff and Benvie. The admissions include 17 readmissions, and 8 transfers, namely, 4 from the lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, 3 from the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse, and 1 from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The discharges include 34 recoveries; 12 transfers to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 3 transfers to asylums, and 2 removals home. Of the patients discharged recovered, 11 were admitted in 1865, and 23 in 1866.

The causes of death are registered as general paralysis in 2 cases, exhaustion in 2, and marasmus, inflammation of the liver, and paralysis in 1 case each. Of these cases, 1 was admitted in 1860, 1 in 1863, 2 in 1865, and 3 in 1866.

In estimating the condition of the Asylum, allowance must be made, first, for the inappropriate nature of the site and the buildings; and secondly, for

* NOTE BY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT:—The female patients are bathed once a week; the male patients once a fortnight in summer, and once in three weeks in winter.

the influence of the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of Dundee and Liff and Benvie, on the character of the population.

From year to year the site is becoming more and more unfavourable for an institution for the care and treatment of the insane. Manufactories and dwelling-houses are hemming it more and more in, obstructing its views, and destroying its privacy. Means of occupation and recreation beyond the walls are daily becoming more difficult, and there is no possibility of extending the possessions of the Asylum, even were this course not rendered inexpedient by the rapid progress of the town. The buildings too are open to many objections. Their arrangement is in many respects inconvenient, and their general aspect is more that of a place of detention than of a cheerful residence, which is the aim sought to be attained under modern views. There is no doubt they are capable of improvement, as, for instance, by the enlargement of the windows of the single rooms on the ground floor, by the removal of airing-court walls, etc., etc.; but when even the total reconstruction of the house on its present site would not afford satisfactory results, it is very questionable whether any commensurate good is to be got for the expenditure of money on partial alterations. It appears to the Commissioner that it would be wiser policy to limit all outlay on the present asylum to what is absolutely necessary, and to husband the resources of the institution for removal to another site at no very distant date.

The establishment of lunatic wards in the two poorhouses of Dundee must, it is clear, exert an injurious influence on the inmates of the Asylum. Since last visit, as has been already stated, 12 patients have been removed to these wards, and 7 have been admitted from them. This interchange consists of taking out good cases and sending in bad; and the necessary result is an accumulation, beyond a proper proportion, of excited, destructive, and expensiv patients in the Asylum. The consequence, it may very safely be foretold, will be, that the directors will find themselves compelled to raise the rate of payment for parochial patients.

As usual, the house was found scrupulously clean, and free from offensive odours. The bedding was clean, sufficient, and in good condition, but the practice of private patients providing their own bedding, occasionally renders it difficult to procure fresh supplies for them when needed; and the variety in the articles thus furnished prevents that uniform appearance which is desirable in public institutions in this respect. The day-clothing of both sexes was in good condition, and in sufficient quantity, and personal cleanliness appeared to meet with due attention.

The sanitary state of the establishment was very favourable. No one was in bed from sickness, and the mortality has been low. This satisfactory result is to be ascribed, in the first place, to careful management, and in the second place, to the full and appropriate diet. The meal which was served during the visit consisted of broth, potatoes, bread, hash, and dumpling, well cooked, and in very abundant quantity. The manner of serving is fairly creditable, and is being further improved.

The male department was entirely free from excitement, but several females were noisy and demonstrative. No one was in seclusion, but there are 27 entries of this nature in the register since last visit, for short periods, for violence or excitement. The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 27 males and 50 females. Of the former, 13 work in the garden, and a few as weavers, carpenters, tailors, etc. There can be no doubt that, with an increased extent of land, a great development of industrial occupation would be attained. For the women the chief occupations are in the washing-house and laundry, the sewing-room, the weaving-shop, and in the general work of the house. In fine weather, a considerable number of both sexes walk beyond bounds, but there are many cases to which this indulgence cannot be extended. Thus—

8	males	and	7	females	are	registered	as	epileptic.
5	"		2	"				paralytic.
9	"		10	"				suicidal.
13	"		20	"				dangerous and destructive.
9	"		6	"				of depraved habits.

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The number attending prayers are 45 males and 59 females. During the winter there are occasional lectures, and there are regular days for classes of reading and writing, for dancing, etc. Once a week, from 30 to 40 patients assemble to listen to the reading of some amusing book.

The multifarious duties which are thrown upon the medical superintendent, from the want of a steward and of a medical assistant, must be borne in mind in estimating the results he has attained.

The accommodation for the private patients is homely and comfortable, but some of the rooms occupied by two patients are too small for more than one. It is probable that were accommodation of a superior description provided for private patients in a suitable locality, many patients of the district who are now sent to Southern asylums would be retained near their friends.

Since last inspection, 1 male attendant has left of his own accord, 3 female attendants likewise left voluntarily, and 3 were parted with from being found unsuitable.

There has been no accident.

The various registers are kept with neatness and care.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 25th April 1866.

The patients resident at this date are :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In West House,	306	314	620
In East House,	36	26	62
	<u>342</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>682</u>

These numbers show an increase of 3 since the visit of 28th December.

The changes registered since that date are the following :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	20	17	27	31	95
Discharges,	9	19	16	22	66
Deaths,	5	4	10	4	23

Of the patients admitted, 13 had on previous occasions been under treatment in the Asylum, and 8 were chargeable to parishes beyond the district.

Of the patients discharged, 32 had recovered. The discharges on probation since last visit are 9 in number, 6 private and 3 pauper.

Of the deaths, 10 are ascribed to structural degeneration, exhaustion, and old age, 2 to pulmonary disease, 2 to peritonitis, 3 to general paralysis, 2 to disease of heart, and 1 to abscess, paralysis, epilepsy, and phthisis respectively. The fatal cases were generally of recent admission, 7 having been received in 1866, 5 in 1865, 4 in 1864, and the rest in previous years. The small extent to which phthisis was a cause of death is remarkable.

The asylum was found clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive smells, but it is feared that the extent to which windows are kept open in rooms occupied by patients, may frequently prove not only detrimental to comfort, but injurious to health. The appearance of several of the wards has been much improved by papering and painting, and the addition of various articles of decoration; and the general aspect of the female department, both in the main and in the separate buildings, is cheerful and comfortable. This remark, however, is not applicable to the male department, where the wards, notwithstanding the improvement effected by painting, are gloomy and cheerless. A vast improvement would be effected in this department by converting the external galleries into recesses, similar to that in the ladies' intermediate ward. A large addition to the day-room accommodation would thus be obtained, and the dismal aspect of the galleries thoroughly removed. This suggestion is not made solely for the sake of appearances. Experience shows that the nature of the accommodation influences in a remarkable degree the condition of the patients, and that improvement in the one is sure to be followed by improve-

ment in the other. The loss which would be sustained in facilities for being in the open air by this conversion, could in a great degree be readily met by providing covered walks in the airing-courts.

The bedding was always in abundant quantity and in good repair, but the appearance of the linen occasionally suggested doubts whether bathing is sufficiently practised. It was stated that the supply of water is insufficient to allow it to be changed oftener than for every three or four patients; and it would seem that occasionally a considerably larger number use the same water—it was said as many as ten.

The clothing was always sufficient. That of the females, as a rule, is neat and tidy; but the dress of the men is ugly and pauper-like, and in some of the wards very indifferently kept.

The food which was seen served was of excellent quality, and was entirely consumed by the patients. There was literally no *débris*. This is in striking contrast to what was generally the case before the diet was improved, when more seemed to be carried off than what was consumed. It is gratifying to learn that under the change the health of the patients has been much more satisfactory, and that this benefit has been attained without any material increase of expense to the Institution. In the manner of serving the food, there continues to be room for great improvement. This could most easily be effected by subdividing the patients, as suggested in last report, into smaller groups. Very satisfactory results have been obtained by placing from 8 to 12 patients at each table, training the patients themselves to take charge of them, and encouraging a spirit of rivalry in the manner in which the food at each is served.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, except such as was temporarily caused by the inspection. No female was found in seclusion, but two patients in the male separate buildings were in this position. It appears from the registers, however, that this mode of repression is now used on very rare occasions. In the West House there is only one entry of this kind since last visit, but those referring to the two patients just mentioned had still to be made. Gloves and restraint by the polka had been used in two cases; the gloves to prevent the patient from irritating sores, and the polka to prevent degrading practices. Considering the numbers in the asylum, and the class of patients under treatment, these results are extremely satisfactory and creditable.

Another very creditable feature is the extent to which industrial occupation is now carried in the female department generally, and more especially in the refractory wards. The difficulties of sustaining the efforts necessary for this result would be materially lessened were the patients to derive some pecuniary benefit from their labour; and it is accordingly suggested for consideration whether arrangements could not be made for taking in sewing from shops in the town. Were the patients to give a certain portion of their time to the work of the house, and another portion to the work suggested, it would probably be found that under the stimulus thus afforded there would be no loss to the house, while there would be considerable gain to the patients. The money thus obtained could be laid out either in the purchase of additional articles of dress, to defray the expense of excursions in summer, or in many other ways. It is also suggested for consideration whether it might not be possible to increase the means of industrial occupation among the men by introducing net-making, basket-making, mat-weaving, and similar employments. With a pecuniary stimulus, derived from the profits of the work performed, success might certainly be attained. The present occupations of the male patients of the West House are:—

Assisting Attendants,	61
Gardeners,	45
Storekeepers,	9
Blacksmiths,	2
Carpenters,	5
Painters,	3

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Asylum.	Total, 157

Thus rather more than half are industrially employed.

The numbers confined to the airing-courts have been greatly restricted, and it is stated that of the males there are at present only 45 who do not take exercise in the general grounds at least twice a week. It appears from the daily register that the usual daily numbers not beyond the airing-courts are from 70 to 80 men, and about 12 or 15 women. In the West House, 31 men walk in the grounds on parole, and 6 men and 1 woman go beyond the bounds unattended. In the East House, 11 gentlemen and 9 ladies take exercise in the general grounds, and 7 gentlemen and 3 ladies beyond the asylum bounds under supervision; 12 gentlemen walk in the grounds on parole, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady go beyond bounds unattended.

Special contrivances in dress are little used. Two or three patients were observed in canvas, and 1 male and 2 females are registered as using quilted bed coverings, and 4 males and 10 females as wearing locked boots. Sixteen males and 18 females are raised by the night-attendants; but notwithstanding this precaution, about 10 beds on the female side, and 3 on the male, are reported as being wet. It is not the practice to change wet sheets until they are removed in the morning. Straw bags are generally placed on the stretchers. The epileptics are 22 males and 14 females, the paralytics 33 males and 4 females, the wet or dirty 20 males and 33 females. These numbers refer to the West House.

The chaplain attends on one week-day for prayers, and on Sundays for two services. The patients attending prayers are 85 males and 42 females, and those at chapel on Sundays 118 males and 111 females. Consolatory visits to the sick are made as is deemed proper.

The patients registered as attending amusements are 143 males and 120 females. Amusing periodicals and newspapers are stated to be sufficiently supplied, but there is not much evidence to this effect in the ordinary wards, and the frequenters of the reading-room are necessarily limited. The weekly balls and dances, and the monthly lectures, interspersed with magic-lantern performances, etc., continue as formerly; but it appears that the sources of amusement which walks beyond bounds under the care of attendants are capable of supplying, are almost entirely neglected for the inmates of the West House. Cricket and other outdoor games have been resumed for the season.

An improvement has been effected in the airing-court of the first three male galleries, by introducing some trees, shrubs, and flowers, but there is great room for development in this direction throughout the establishment. The lowering of the wall of the airing-court of the male sick ward would add greatly to its amenity without diminishing its security.

In the East House, papering and painting have been extensively carried out, but its radical structural defects appear to be beyond remedy.

The register of accidents records four occurrences of this kind since last inspection: choking while eating when laryngotomy was performed, self-inflicted wounds in neck with a penknife, a sprained ankle, and a dislocated shoulder.

Among the attendants the following changes have taken place since 11th November:—8 males and 4 females left of their own accord, for the most part for better situations, 2 men were discharged for drunkenness, 1 for insubordination, and 1 left from bad health. Two females were discharged,

having been found unsuitable. The male attendant who left on account of bad health had been many years in the service of the Asylum, and held a responsible situation in the East House. On leaving he received a gratuity of £10, but his case seems to be one which would have justified an annual allowance. This opportunity is taken to direct attention to the importance of instituting a fund from which annuities to old servants of the Institution could be granted, as likely to exercise an influence in retaining the services of efficient persons.

The Commissioner has pleasure in bearing testimony to the progressive improvement of the Institution.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Edinburgh
Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 15th December 1866.

The establishment contains this day—

	M.	F.	Total.
In West House,	294	319	613
In East House,	38	31	69
	<hr/> 332	<hr/> 350	<hr/> 682

The gross number of patients resident is the same as at the last inspection, 25th April 1866; but there is a larger proportion of females, and the department for this sex is in some parts crowded. This remark is chiefly applicable to the dormitories. The house has been recently—24th October—recognised as the Asylum for the district, and although considerable changes have already taken place in the inmates, may be regarded as in a state of transition. Application for the admission of 36 lunatics chargeable to parishes in the county of Edinburgh are still expected to necessitate the removal of a similar number belonging to Linlithgow, etc. The transference of patients, consequent upon this arrangement, has in all probability contributed to swell the admissions to the unusually large number of 220. Of these, 157 were paupers, and all except 15 belonging to the Edinburgh district.

The mental disease of those admitted is described as mania of some form in 76, as melancholia in 48, as monomania of suspicion in 5, as monomania of pride in 1, as moral insanity in 2, delusional insanity in 2, senile insanity in 1, dipsomania in 2, mania a potu in 2, as imbecility in 4, idiocy in 1, as dementia in 59, and as the general paralysis of the insane in 10. One individual was discharged as 'not insane.'

One hundred and eighty-three discharges have taken place. In this number were included 132 paupers. Seventy-five are registered as recovered, 42 as relieved, 51 as unimproved, 6 as incurable, and 5 as 'unknown.' The latter entry refers to cases removed on probation, the issue of which has not been communicated to the authorities of the Asylum. Of the uncured patients, 27 were transferred to Fife District Asylum, 5 to that of Haddington, 7 to Gartnavel Asylum, 4 to Garngad, 3 to Longdale, 1 to Barnhill, 1 to Govan, 1 to Lochgilphead, 1 to Dundee, 3 to Montrose, 11 to Newbigging, 3 to Campie Lane, 1 to Millholme, 1 to Tranent, 2 to lunatic wards of City of Edinburgh Poorhouse. One is stated to have been sent to Chalmers' Hospital, 7 as having been removed to Ireland. One is described as 'at large,' and 1 as having been returned to the party responsible for the payment of board.

The deaths have amounted to 39. Of the deceased 31 were paupers. Six are attributed to general paralysis, 5 to phthisis, 2 to disease of heart, 2 to bronchitis, 2 to apoplexy, 2 to exhaustion from mania, and 1 to each of the following causes:—bronchitis in puerperal mania, paralysis with disease of heart and kidneys, gradual decay, catarrhus vesicæ, epilepsy, chronic gastritis, pneumonia, compound fracture of elbow joint in general paralysis, gangrenous erysipelas, spontaneous gangrene, fatal syncope, cancer of the œsophagus, choking with piece of bread in throat, paralysis and disease of heart, exhaustion from tumour of uterus, tubercular peritonitis and perforation, diarrhœa, nervous exhaustion, pyæmia, and senile decay.

The average age at death appears to have been 51 years. About three-

Appendix E. fourths of those who died entered the asylum within 3 years, and 16 during the last 6 months.

Commissioners' Entries. The accidents affecting the health of the inmates are enumerated as fracture of ribs sustained during a struggle with an attendant, wound inflicted under similar circumstances, death by cerebral congestion during choking, attempted suicide by drowning and taking laudanum, fracture of fibula, luxation of humerus, subluxation, and wound.

Public and District Asylums. The complications and habits affecting health are indicated by the following facts :—There are at present under treatment 41 epileptics, 37 paralytics, 57 with suicidal tendencies, 113 dangerous or destructive, 132 with degraded, and 32 with dirty habits. Greater activity and attention on the part of the night guardians have much reduced the numbers of the latter class, and last night only 4 wet beds were reported.

Edinburgh Asylum. Sixteen persons are entered as treated for bodily disease, but no information is supplied as to the numbers under special medical treatment for mental disease.

Twenty-six persons were found in bed. A very large proportion of these were females, and many were not suffering under disease or debility.

All parts of the house were examined, and found to be clean, comfortable, and, except at a few points, well ventilated. These points were chiefly the water-closets in the West House, which cannot be well kept, and are unhesitatingly condemned. Those in the separate building are dangerous as well as insalubrious. The efforts to introduce fresh air by open windows are commendable, but in damp and boisterous weather, and when the temperature is low, these may be carried too far.

The gloom of the galleries in the West House has been before commented upon as embarrassing supervision and management, and calculated to inspire rather than dissipate depression; but besides this, the supply of gas was generally altogether insufficient, and immediate steps should be taken to introduce a greater number of burners, and to distribute them in such a manner as may promote cheerfulness, and enable the inmates to read or engage in occupation.

Eighty-six females took dinner in association in the presence of the Commissioner. The meal was good and ample, and although improvements might be made in the mode of serving, the results were such as to point to a similar arrangement for the males.

Four hundred and thirty-two patients engage in useful occupation of some kind, and it was most pleasing to find almost all the inmates of the galleries for the demented and refractory employed at the needle. When the attention, however, is not directed to this object, excitement still prevails to such a degree among the latter, as to suggest further subdivision and a larger staff of guardians.

About 250 attend amusements, which are of frequent recurrence, and of a varied character, including dances, games, lectures, readings, meetings for music, social intercourse, etc.; and, in the proper season, excursions, athletic sports, croquet, cricket. Additions have been made to the library, and thirty papers, periodicals, or serials, and several copies of many of these are in circulation in both houses.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Recourse to seclusion and restraint is gradually diminishing.

Of the staff, 2 females have been discharged for neglect of duty, 3 males for harshness or violence towards patients. The other changes, 10 in number, were due to promotion, change in prospects, etc.

It will be sufficient in future to restrict the entries in the visitor's book to the visits made by inspectors of poor, and to occasions where access to patients is refused.

Since last statutory visit 9 persons have been liberated upon probation. Of these, 2 have been brought back, and 7 are still on the registers.

Certain of the recommendations made in last report have been carried into effect, and the Commissioner has reason to be satisfied with the manner, as well as the spirit, in which the institution is managed.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 19th January 1866.

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sioners'
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Asylums.Elgin
Asylum.

This Asylum was inspected between the hours of five and eight P.M., during the evening meal, and at the time of retiring to rest, and stood the test well. The apartments were clean, cheerful, and orderly as at noon, the inmates tranquil, and displayed neither the irritability nor ennui which in them so often follow fatigue or monotony. The temperature was agreeable, and even in those parts of the wings formerly commented upon as cold, the system of heating appears to be efficacious. The precaution is taken, however, to light fires in the dormitories during inclement weather. At some points, especially in day-room D, in dormitory 14, in the superintendent's parlour, and in the passages giving access to the single rooms, the gas is insufficient. In the public rooms this is the result of want of pressure, but additional burners are required in the corridors; as at present, in several rooms, the patients must undress and retire to bed in darkness.

The bedding was ample and beautifully clean, but the pillows require to be increased in size. In certain of the rooms for private cases, the floors are carpeted, and additional articles of furniture of a plain description have been provided. The body-clothes of the patients were in excellent condition. Every patient is bathed once a fortnight, but 3 use the same water. When this is not unavoidable from a scarcity of water, as appears to have been the case during summer, the practice should be discontinued. It is expected that the supply of water will in future be adequate. A fire plug exists close to the building, and it is strongly recommended that hose of sufficient length to reach all parts of the house should be provided. The bath-room, from its proximity to the boilers, is always comfortable, but as the dressing-room is not used, a strip of carpet at the side of each bath is necessary. Several groups of patients were at tea during the inspection, but the refectory is still reserved for worship and amusement. The experience of all other establishments, even of the same size as this, shows that the comfort of the meal, and the neatness with which it is served, are better secured when the community take their food in association and under the eye of the superintendent. The mildness of the season still permits the field operations which have obtained a reputation for the institution, to go on; of 38 males 30 are thus employed. Those who cannot take any part in the work are now left in the house, so that the number mentioned may be regarded as actual and efficient labourers. Since last statutory visit about 4 acres of ground have been reclaimed, and it is proposed to acquire 13 additional acres, so that the same system of industry may be pursued. Due caution seems to be observed in selecting the workmen, and in not pushing their industrial capacities too far, as they enjoy their occupation, and are in robust health. As illustrative of their sanitary condition, it may be stated that there has been only one death since last visit, and that no male has been confined to bed since the 9th of March 1865. No one is at present under medical treatment of any kind for either bodily or mental ailment. This is the more remarkable, as several cases are of recent origin. Only one person was confined to bed, and in consequence of dyspnoea. Since 28th July 1865, 15 patients have been admitted, 10 of whom were paupers, all chargeable to the district, and 5 were transfers from other asylums; 7 are described as affected with mania, 3 with fatuity, 1 with hypochondriasis, and 1 with delusional insanity. In 9, the physical health was good, in 6 weakly.

Six persons have been discharged; 4 as recovered, and 2 unimproved, 1 of the latter being transferred to Inverness District Asylum. One female has died æt. 54, from general debility: she was admitted to the Asylum in 1858. The gross numbers resident are 38 males and 37 females. Of these, 10 only are considered curable. Thirteen of the inmates are boarders. It is creditable that no patient is at present confined to the airing-yards, and that there has been no recourse to restraint or seclusion. No accident has occurred since last inspection.

The salary of the superintendent has been deservedly increased, and the wages of male attendants now range from £21 to £24, and of female attendants from £9 to £12 per annum. Only one change has occurred in the staff, and that by promotion of a male attendant to a similar situation in the Abbey Asylum, Paisley.

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The collection of books has been slightly increased, and the patients have access to two daily papers, besides other periodicals.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

The supply of milk is abundant, supplied partly by contract and partly by four cows kept on the premises. Beef purchased and killed for the establishment at present costs 6¹/₂d. per lb.

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ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23d July 1866.

Elgin
Asylum.

The patients at this date are 39 men and 31 women, of whom 13 are private. For these, the highest rate of maintenance is £25.

Since the visit of 19th January, there have been 7 admissions, 2 of males and 5 of females; 5 discharges, of which 3 were recoveries; and 8 deaths, 3 of males, and 5 of females. The mortality has thus been exceptionally high, especially among the females. Its cause is ascribed to phthisis in 4 cases, 3 of which were females; to general decay in 2, and to anæmia in 1. The remaining case was one of suicide, the particulars of which have been reported to the Board of Lunacy.

The Asylum was found in excellent order, being clean, well ventilated, and presenting a very pleasing aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. The accommodation is nearly fully occupied, and before long it will probably become a question whether relief is to be sought by additional building, or by the discharge of the private cases. The successful experiment of providing comfortable cottage accommodation for three or four patients in the building, which was the former washing-house, at an almost nominal expenditure, points in this direction for a solution of the question; and the farm seems the natural place on which to erect another cottage residence. The present constructions there are of a very rough and temporary character, and do not more than afford shelter of a very rude description to the working patients during meals or in bad weather. It is a recognised necessity, that they should be replaced, and accommodation could then be readily and cheaply provided for a few of the more trustworthy of the men, who are habitually engaged on the farm.

It is much to be regretted that the Asylum continues to labour under the very serious evil of a deficient supply of water. To such an extent has this latterly been the case, that no baths have been taken in the house for two or three months. Personal cleanliness has consequently been neglected, especially by the females, who cannot, like the men, be taken to bathe in the Lossie. But the evil does not stop here. The cisterns of many of the water-closets are empty, and the drains are imperfectly flushed. With cholera threatening the country, this is a very serious state of matters, and is one which demands immediate consideration. The risk which the house runs of being totally destroyed, in the event of the occurrence of fire, is another reason for at once taking up this question. The remedy seems to be, if security cannot be obtained for an adequate supply from the present source, to sink a well on the Asylum property, an operation which could be almost entirely accomplished by the labour of the patients.

The additional land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum has not yet been acquired, but negotiations, which it is expected will prove successful, are in progress for its acquisition.

The sanitary condition of the patients is at present satisfactory. Only 1, a female, who was suffering from a sore foot, was in bed, and no other was under treatment for bodily ailments. Five of each sex are considered curable, and are under special treatment for their mental maladies. The case book, however, affords very little information as to the nature of the treatment pursued; but this seems to be almost entirely founded on hygienic principles. The rules for the government of the Asylum are still under the consideration of the District Board, and it will probably be a matter of some difficulty to define, without injury to the patients, the extent of jurisdiction of the medical officer and the superintendent. The frequency with which the medical officer is changed, and the small portion of his time which is given to the Asylum, are elements which must weigh in determining this point.

The patients in both apartments were entirely free from excitement. Thirty

of the men were found at outdoor work, and many of the women were occupied with household duties, washing, and needle-work. There has been no seclusion since last visit, and only 1 patient is restricted to the airing-courts from obscenity in talking. Both sexes were comfortably and neatly clothed, and those attending church are provided with special dresses for the purpose. Divine service is performed on Sundays in the chapel by the superintendent, about 36 men and 24 women being usually present. The various sources of amusement, most prominent among which are country excursions, continue as described in former reports.

The food which was served during the visit was of excellent quality, and the general physical appearance of the patients affords evidence of the sufficiency of the diet. There is, however, no proper provision for serving the meals at the farm.

The bedding was thoroughly clean; three stretchers are in use on the male side, and one on the female side.

One male attendant has been discharged since last visit, having been found unsuitable.

No accident has taken place, with the exception of the suicide already alluded to. The various registers are fully and carefully kept.

The management of the Asylum and its general condition are very satisfactory.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th October 1866.

The first patient was admitted on 1st July, and the total number of admissions to this date is 163, of which 150 were on the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, and 13 on the order of the Sheriff. The former were all transferred from other asylums, for the most part in an incurable condition; the latter were brought direct from their homes. During the period the Asylum has been in operation, 2 patients have been discharged recovered, and 2 have died, both from exhaustion consequent on epilepsy. The present numbers are 78 males and 81 females, and it is estimated that there are still in other asylums about 20 patients chargeable to parishes of the district.

The opening of an asylum, especially when large numbers of patients are received within a limited time, must be accompanied by many anxieties and difficulties, partly dependent on the want of accurate knowledge of their mental and bodily constitution, and partly connected with the employment of new and untried attendants. It is therefore extremely satisfactory to report that the condition both of house and patients was extremely creditable to Dr. Tuke; and this result, it should be mentioned, has been attained under the great disadvantage of the constant presence of workmen.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and cheerful, and is found to be well adapted to its purpose, although some minor defects in structure and arrangement have been revealed by practical experience. For instance, the cement flooring of the kitchen and passages has proved insufficient, and the enlargement of the washing-house and laundry has been deemed necessary. On the whole, however, the result is very satisfactory. The furniture is comfortable and appropriate, and many articles which are still wanting will gradually be supplied from the workshops of the house. Considering the short time during which the house has been in operation, a great deal has been accomplished in giving it that aspect of cheerfulness and comfort which experience has shown exercises so powerful an influence on the condition of the insane.

The bedding is of excellent quality. It consists of hair mattresses with straw palliasses, and was found in excellent order. For the wet patients straw bags are used, at present 5 on the female side and 1 on the male. No special night-nurses have been appointed, but the ordinary attendants take the necessary night duty in rotation, and already a great improvement has been effected in the habits of many of the patients. The day-clothing is also of excellent quality, and was always in good order. Great attention is paid to personal cleanliness.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very orderly manner. All the patients with the exception of 4 males and 14 females were present in the hall, and partook of the meal in a very becoming fashion. It was served in two courses, and lasted about half-an-hour. The food was excellent and abundant,

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and the general appearance of the patients is indicative of an appropriate diet. The physical condition of many of them is reported to have undergone great improvement since their admission.

Only 2 patients were found in bed, a male from an inflammatory ailment, and a female from the effects of epilepsy. Of the present number about 64 males and 60 females are industrially employed, and no one is confined to the airing-courts who is physically able for exercise in the general grounds. Of the men, 48 were actively employed in the grounds; and of the women, 39 were found at work in the general sewing-room, and a considerable number in the washing-house and laundry.

Great tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and there has been no occasion at any time to have recourse to seclusion.

Proper care is taken to supply means of amusement and recreation. A library has been begun, and a room will be fitted up for this purpose and as a reading room, to which appropriate periodicals will be supplied.

The remuneration of the attendants begins at £24 for the males and £10 for the females, with an annual increase. As was to be expected, it has been found necessary to make several changes, but the staff is now considered as efficient and trustworthy.

The supply of water has hitherto been found sufficient, and it is expected when additional hot-water cisterns have been provided, that every patient will in bathing be supplied with clean water.

No accident is recorded since the opening of the institution.

The various registers were examined.

The grounds are still in a very rough condition, but will gradually be put in order by the labour of the patients. The airing-courts are laid down in grass, are provided with verandahs, and are very cheerful.

Glasgow
Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 3d May 1866.

The patients at this date are 254 males and 246 females, of whom 3 males are voluntary.

The following are the changes since the visit of 9th December:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	14	13	31	25	83
Discharges, . . .	12	15	23	16	66
Deaths, . . .	4	5	11	3	23

Of the patients admitted, 13 had on former occasions been under treatment in the Asylum. Of the paupers, 27 were chargeable to Glasgow, 12 to Govan, 7 to the Barony, 3 to New Monklands, and 2 to Cambusnethan. Those from beyond the district were, 1 from Cathcart, 2 from Loudoun, 1 from North Bute, 1 from Greenock, and 1 from Girvan. It would appear from these figures that although the Asylum is now recognised as providing the district statutory accommodation, the patients of the landward parishes of Lanarkshire must, as a rule, be sent elsewhere, and that patients from other districts continue to be received.

The form of mental affection on admission is registered as mania in 48 cases, monomania in 18, melancholia in 9, dementia in 7, and imbecility in 1.

Of the patients discharged, 38 had recovered, and 19 were transferred to other establishments. All the pauper patients discharged unrecovered belonged to the latter category, with the exception of 3 who were removed by friends, and of 2 who escaped.

The causes of death are registered as epilepsy in 4 cases, phthisis in 2, general paralysis in 3, and various maladies in the others, including a death from strangulated hernia, and another from burning. Of the patients who died, 4 were admitted in 1866, 4 in 1865, 4 in 1864, and the others in previous years.

As on former occasions, the house was found in excellent order, great attention being paid to cleanliness and ventilation, and every care taken to secure immunity from offensive smells. Papering and painting are accordingly very freely used, and the floors of the rooms occupied by patients of degraded habits are protected by coats of paint, repeated as often as this appears necessary.

The bedding was clean, sufficient in quantity, and in good order, but the mattresses, where straw continues to be used for filling them, were frequently very hard. All the beds are supplied with two pillows—one of straw and one of hair.

The furniture of the pauper department, more especially of the male division, is scanty and uncomfortable. In the day-room it consists of the dining-tables and benches only; the latter, for the most part, without backs and cushions. Even in the infirmaries, there is a scarcity of seats and other furniture, such as would promote the comfort of the sick and feeble. Nevertheless, some of the wards in the East House are comfortably furnished, while in the West House everything has been provided in a very full and comfortable manner.

Notwithstanding the paucity of furniture, the absence of valances, and the general bareness of the ward, the general aspect of the East House is cheerful, and indicates a large amount of attention to the duties of management.

The sanitary condition of the patients calls for no special remarks; 16 males and 10 females were in bed from sickness or debility, and 5 females from other causes. The mortality since last visit has been rather above an average, but there has been no tendency to epidemic disease.

The food served during the visit was of good quality, and the aspect of the patients is indicative of an adequate diet. In the pauper department, however, the meals are not taken with that neatness and tidiness which are desirable, and which experience has shown can readily be attained. It is suggested that were the patients properly classified, and some trifling prizes offered to those whose tables were most neatly kept, a reform in this respect would soon be effected, especially if more time were given to the meals, and the food were served in distinct courses, as is the case at the general table of the West House.

The clothing of both sexes was in a satisfactory state, and personal cleanliness is well attended to. In bathing, the same water is now said to be used for about 4 patients.

On the whole, great tranquillity prevailed in both houses. In the East House no one was in seclusion; in the West House 2 females were secluded, 1 of them for mere passing excitement. The entries of this mode of repression in the registers amount to 259 since last inspection, and refer to between 40 and 50 patients. Strong dresses are at present used for 3 males and 6 females, and quilted bed-coverings for 5 males and 2 females.

Extended exercise for the patients of the East House does not appear to be much resorted to during the winter season; and indeed it would seem that many of the women are rarely out of doors. The registers give 58 males and 18 females as the numbers confined to the airing-courts, and 28 males and 14 females as the numbers taking exercise in the general grounds. It is probable that were more systematic measures taken for efficient bodily exercise, a great reduction would be effected in the amount of seclusion.

The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 117 males and 167 females. In many cases, however, the amount of industrial occupation is very small. The present inmates furnish only 1 tailor, 2 shoemakers, 2 joiners, 1 blacksmith, 1 painter, and 1 gasfitter.

The numbers attending prayers are about 100 males and 83 females. No one goes to church beyond bounds.

The same sources of amusement and recreation continue as noted on former occasions.

The following accidents have occurred since last inspection:—extensive burning by a suicidal patient, followed by death; fracture of clavicle in a struggle with attendants; and 22 of a minor character. In the same period 6 attendants have been discharged on account of neglect of duty or from being unsuitable, and 8 have resigned their situations.

The visitors to patients have amounted to 1607. It appears to the Commissioner that it will be sufficient in future to record those cases only in which admission was refused.

There does not appear to be any patient absent on probation.

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GLASGOW LUNATIC ASYLUM, 12th, 14th, and 15th November 1866.

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The Asylum contains at present 269 patients of each sex; of whom 3, at least, are voluntary. This number, 538, shows an increase of 38 since last inspection. To meet this addition several internal arrangements have been resorted to, such as the conversion of the billiard-room in the East House into a dormitory, and the removal of the table to the reception-room. Notwithstanding these expedients, and although the ordinary allowance of air in cubit feet may be secured, the beds appeared crowded at several points, and approached too closely together.

The changes in the community since 5th May 1866 are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	21	28	93	82	224
Discharges,	20	15	77	71	173
Deaths,	7	2	8	12	29

Of the paupers admitted, all belonged to the county of Lanark, of which this may now be fairly regarded as the District Asylum, except 2; 1 of these was chargeable to the parish of Greenock, 1 to that of St. Ninian's. Monomania was the form of the disease in 36 cases, melancholia in 20, mania in 107, dementia in 67, and idiocy in 1. Of 173 persons discharged, 73 are recorded as recovered, 100 as improved. Of the larger number who left unrecovered, and whose removal was necessitated in order to afford accommodation for the paupers belonging to the district, 8 were transferred to the lunatic wards in Dumbarton Poorhouse, 3 to those in that of Paisley, 5 to those in that of Greenock, 1 to Barnhill, and 1 to Old Monkland Poorhouse; 4 to Morningside, 2 to Fife, and 1 to Inverness District Asylums; 30 to Longdale, 2 to Garngad, 1 to Whitehouse, and 10 to what is called 'Musselburgh,' Asylums. Three were sent to Ireland. The deaths are described as arising, 4 from softening of the brain, 3 from disease of brain, 3 from paralysis, 3 from phthisis, 2 from effusion and softening of brain, 2 from exhaustion, and 1 from each of the following diseases :—morb. Brightii, gangrene of the lungs, strumous abscess, heart disease, pneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, exhaustion in acute mania, abscess, epilepsy, general paralysis, and apoplexy.

The average age of the deceased at the time of death appears to have been 43 years. Twelve were admitted to the Asylum during the current year, 7 in 1865, and the remainder in years ranging so far back as 1853.

Of the individuals now under treatment, about 110 are regarded as belonging to the acute and curable class. Apart, however, from the influence of discipline and hygiene, only 68 appear to be prescribed for medically, in reference to their mental condition, and 58 for bodily complications; 89 males and 173 females are employed industrially, and, setting aside discrepancies between the lists furnished, appear to be occupied in the following manner :—

Males.		Females.	
In Gardening,	10	In Laundry,	20
In Cleaning Wards,	28	In Wards,	42
As Labourers,	20	In General Cleaning,	21
As Tailor,	1	Sewing,	48
As Shoemaker,	1	Kitchen,	6
As Mason,	1		
As Painter,	1		
As Clerk,	1		
As Stoker,	1		
In Teasing Cotton,	41		

Among those who can be only partially employed are 39 labouring under epilepsy, 26 under paralysis, 45 of suicidal, 88 of dirty, 47 of degraded, and 89 of dangerous or destructive tendencies.

Greater numbers are stated to take exercise beyond the precincts, especially of the inhabitants of the West House. The register shows, that of the inmates generally 59 males and 136 females walk in the grounds, 6 males beyond the grounds, and that 12 males and 1 female enjoy these privileges on parole.

Twenty-five females were found in bed ; 16 of these being confined by illness or debility, and residing in the infirmary, only 2 remaining in their bedrooms, in consequence of excitement. In like manner, 20 males were in bed ; 16 of these in the infirmary, and only 1 secluded in consequence of violence. It is still the practice, especially on the female side, to place a number of individuals in the hospital ward during the day, who, in consequence of epileptic attacks, or other causes, require constant supervision ; 17 women of this class were observed. Strong dresses are used in 5 cases, and locked boots in 11 cases, but neither were offensively conspicuous. Seclusion has been resorted to upon 164 occasions, in 25 cases, but has chiefly been used in 4, and has extended from three to ten hours. Restraint has not been employed at all. Great quiet and order prevailed throughout the establishment, but the freedom from excitement, the occupation of several, and the respectful demeanour of all the inmates of the female refractory ward, was most pleasing and creditable. This result must, in part at least, be attributed to the ample dimensions and cheerful aspect of the hall now appropriated to this class.

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All parts of the house were clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The bedding was sufficient, but it would be found advantageous to expose as large a surface to the air of the linen as possible, in place of folding or arranging it in order to secure tidiness. A number of the pillows were observed to be flat and insufficiently stuffed.

The dress of the inmates, especially of the men, was comfortable and suitable : it might, however, be varied in colour and form. Several of the galleries were visited at the dinner hour. Tables capable of accommodating 10 persons have been substituted for those formerly in use, and with good effect, so far as serving the food is concerned. The increased facility thus obtained, might, however, lead to greater neatness and order. Thirty-seven of the male boarders partook of dinner in the presence of the Reporter. The meal consisted of rice and milk, boiled mutton, beef pie, vegetables, and beer, was served in a quiet and comfortable manner, and is still altogether so successful an experiment as to encourage its extension to the ladies' department.

One hundred and thirty-four men and 57 women attend the amusements provided in the Asylum, and 11 have been present at lectures in Glasgow. The former consist chiefly in bowls, cricket, and excursions during summer ; in concerts, balls, and social meetings during winter.

It is strongly recommended, as a simple mode of diffusing cheerfulness, as well as necessary for prosecuting reading, sewing, or any of the recreations accessible in the galleries, that a much more abundant supply of gas should be obtained. The deficiency has, it is understood, attracted the attention of the officers ; but the gloom at certain points, and the imperfect light at many, call for a prompt remedy.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. The following accidents are recorded :—fracture of rib occurred in two instances, a slight wound in one, and contusion, on various parts, and of different degrees of severity in 11 cases, the majority of which are attributed to falls during epileptic seizures, or to blows from other patients.

No system of general night-watching is pursued, but in 4 dormitories for males, and in 2 for females, in which cases requiring special supervision are assembled, there is a night guardian.

No applicant has been refused access to inmates.

The management of the establishment is worthy of commendation, and the sanitary state of the inmates is very satisfactory. Only a very few cases of diarrhoea have been noticed ; but warned by the appearance of cholera in other parts of the county, the medical superintendent and directors have made arrangements with the view to seclude and properly treat those affected, in the event of the introduction of the disease into the establishment. Dr. Gairdner, the officer of health in Glasgow, has been consulted, and has thoroughly examined the drainage, interior sewage, etc., and has made certain suggestions, which have been acted upon. It is further proposed that two wards in each department should be isolated so far as possible, that the soiled linen, etc., should be exposed to a high temperature in a heating chamber, and cleansed in a wash-house constructed for the purpose. These plans are

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only so far satisfactory, and the practicability of complete isolation is very doubtful. Should it be regarded as impossible to isolate the *whole* establishment, in the event of the epidemic appearing to a formidable extent in Glasgow, although this has been successfully done upon former occasions; in similar institutions, it is certainly worthy of consideration whether the row of cottages and workshops adjoining the East House, or, what would be preferable, the house occupied by the grieve, etc., and the surrounding offices, might not be converted into a temporary hospital. In both instances the separation from the main buildings is complete, and the alterations required appear to be easily practicable.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, *3d November 1866.*

This Asylum was opened for the reception of patients upon the 1st November, and already contains 5 females and 4 males. The house is in excellent order, and the furnishing and other arrangements so far advanced that all lunatics for whom application may be made can be admitted at once.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *20th and 22d January 1866.*

The community consists this day of 105 patients of each sex. The intractable and unpromising character of the cases may be inferred from the facts, that not more than 24 are regarded as curable and of recent origin; and that only 3 males and 1 female are under medical treatment for mental disease.

Twenty-eight persons have been admitted since last report was made. Two of these were private patients. All the paupers belonged to parishes in the statutory district. Four were transferred from other asylums. Nine are described as labouring under melancholia, 8 under mania, 7 under dementia, 2 under the monomania of suspicion, 2 under imbecility, and 1 under idiocy. The physical health is entered as good in 18, as moderate in 3, and as weakly in 8. Eleven persons have been discharged; 9 as recovered, 2 as unimproved. Of the latter, 1 eloped, and 1 was transferred to Elgin District Asylum; all were paupers.

Nine persons have died, 7 of whom were females. The cause of death is stated to have been paralysis in 1, phthisis in 3, debility in 2, and pneumonia, epilepsy, and marasmus, in 1 each. The average age at death seems to have been 44 years. All the deceased were paupers. The health of the great majority of the inmates has been satisfactory; and, although a natural anxiety is felt as to the effects of low temperatures and the atmospheric changes during winter upon the aged and infirm, of whom there were a large number, there are at present only 13 actually under treatment for bodily ailments, and only 9 persons were found in bed. In several of these cases repose was permitted purely as a conservative measure. The degraded class, which is very generally composed, at the same time, of the feeble and infirm, is not numerous. Twelve are classed as of obscene and 4 as of dirty habits. Last night 7 wet beds were reported. Epileptics, of whom there are 10, contribute to swell this number. Except the use of straw mattresses, no special provision is made to meet these habits; but constant efforts are made to eradicate or counteract them. Six patients of each sex are raised during the night; and, as regular night-watching has been initiated by the appointment of an attendant for this purpose, even greater attention may be expected to be paid to this matter.

The house was throughout scrupulously clean, in capital order, and, except in the immediate vicinity of the urinals in the department for males, free from offensive smells, and well ventilated. The substitution of earthenware for iron receptacles, which is in progress, will, it is expected, do away with this evil. In several of the water-closets, at the same points, the seats are broken. In place of repairing these, teak, or some hard non-absorbing wood, should be substituted.

Except in one or two passages, the house is remarkably well lighted and cheerful. In the evening the gas, when full pressure is used, is sufficient, and of good illuminating power.

The supply of water, it is satisfactory to find, is now abundant. The

inmates are bathed once a week ; but 3 use the same water. This objectionable arrangement cannot now be necessary. It is strongly recommended that the floor of the bath-rooms should be made somewhat more comfortable by laying down matting, or moveable boards, and that a communication should be made between these rooms and those immediately adjoining—that on the female side not being used for any other purpose, and that on the male side being occupied by the house-steward as an office, so that they might be made dressing-rooms. Such a provision has been found, not merely to contribute greatly to the comfort of the patients, but to expedite the process of bathing.

The aspect and comfort of the lavatories in many parts of the house have been much enhanced by laying down matting. A great increase in the number of combs and brushes is suggested. Such objects, if familiar and easy of access, are more readily and spontaneously used. The bedding was abundant, and in excellent order ; but many of the pillows afford an insufficient support to the head, and should be increased in size. The dormitories have the appearance of what they are intended to be—the sleeping wards of a large hospital—and leave little to be desired ; but, in the single and smaller rooms, the addition of various plain home-like articles of furniture would not only be admissible, but most beneficial. In one sense this is the most practical, if not the best direction which ornamentation could take. Various parts, especially of the public rooms, require to be revarnished, less on account of appearance than of cleanliness.

Among various indications of progress may be mentioned the recent opening of a ward for the infirm in the department for males—now occupied by 10—many of whom would feel the advantage of the easy-chairs or stuffed seats recommended in last entry ; and the furnishing of wards for private patients on both sides of the house. The dietary followed is that sanctioned by the Board of Lunacy ; but it has been found expedient to relinquish the meal of rice and milk, and to give broth, etc., chiefly because it was unpopular, but partly because of the diminished supply of milk. The public dinner was attended by 88 men and 81 women ; it consisted of animal broth and potatoes, and was, upon the whole, neatly and comfortably served. It lasted about twenty minutes, great quiet and decorum prevailing. Great calmness and order characterized the deportment of the patients upon both days ; but it is worthy of consideration whether the refractory room for females be not overcrowded (21), and whether the general cheerfulness, as well as the health of the community, might not be better secured by withdrawing several of those who were actually engaged in sewing, etc., as well as a large proportion of those occupying the tranquil wards, and accommodating them in a public workroom.

As affecting less or more the sanitary condition of the patients, as well as that of the workmen employed, the immediate removal of the pig-styes from their present position, and to one at as great a distance from the main building as practicable is urged. It may further be remarked, that they are not well constructed. In a population where the chronic forms of insanity so greatly predominate, where a large portion of the inmates must spend the whole of their lives, and where, as is seen by the registers, medical agents can so little be trusted to—perhaps because they avail so little—occupation must occupy a prominent place among the indirect means of restoring and preserving health and tranquillity. It is accordingly satisfactory to observe that 77 females are industrially employed, and as follows :—4 as cooks, 7 as laundry-maids, 26 as domestic servants, 30 in sewing, and 10 in knitting. It was stated that these numbers could be, and occasionally were, considerably increased ; but that discrimination is used in preventing, as well as encouraging, physical exertion. As an illustration of the results of the labours of a section of this class, it may be stated that 6452 articles, such as shirts, mattresses, blankets, stockings have been repaired, and 1226 made.

Fifty-two men are employed ; 12 as domestic or ward assistants, 1 as store-keeper, 7 as stokers, 3 as tailors, 3 as shoemakers, 1 as carpenter, 25 as gardeners, and 1 as doorkeeper. The shoemakers have repaired 697 pairs of boots, shoes, etc. The tailors have repaired 952 articles of clothing ; while some of the products of gardeners' labour are the raising of 20 qrs. of corn, 100 bolls potatoes, 25,328 cabbages, 65 bushels carrots, 14 bushels onions, etc.

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Notwithstanding the activity, of which the above are proofs, little progress has been made in reclaiming the grounds, or clearing away the mass of earth in front. Trees and evergreens, presented by some of the neighbouring proprietors, have been planted, and will somewhat add to the amenity of the walks; but great exertions should be made to render the space in front more neat, and, if possible, ornamental. The north road, by which almost all the stores, etc., are brought from Inverness, is still in a very bad state.

No patient is at present confined to the airing-courts; no restraint has been used; seclusion has been resorted to four times, and the shower-bath twice. It is not necessary to record the use of seclusion when adopted at the catamenial periods.

Only 1 patient now sleeps on a shake-down, in consequence of destructive habits. Forty-eight non-industrial patients take exercise within, and nearly the same number and the same persons, beyond the grounds; 7 enjoy parole.

The accident book contains entries of 3 contusions, 2 from blows; 1 bite, 4 wounds, 1 accidentally self-inflicted, and 1 fracture of a rib in consequence of a blow from a patient.

The amusements have consisted of the weekly balls, concerts, recitations, lectures, and the Christmas dinner and dance, for which the floral decorations still remain, and are of the most beautiful and tasteful kind. The institution of classes for the instruction of the female attendants, and which are regarded as successful, obviously suggest the extension of such a means of occupation and recreation to the patients, especially as familiarizing them with the English language, in which they must communicate with the superior officers. Bowls, curling, cricket, and shinty might be introduced as open-door games for the males—two of them being national, and known in childhood, at least, to many of the inmates.

Putting out of view changes in the staff produced by promotion within the establishment, 2 females have resigned from domestic causes, 1 has been discharged for carelessness; 2 males resigned, and 1 left on the pretext of bad health. Dr. Mitchell, who had directed his attention specially to the study of mental disease, has been appointed medical assistant.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. An informality existed in the order for J. T., admitted this day, but it had received the signature of the Sheriff.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th July 1866.

The patients at this date are 118 males and 105 females, being an increase of 13 males since the visit of 20th January. Of these numbers, only 20 males and 9 females are considered curable. This unfavourable result is due to the large number of chronic incurable cases transferred from other asylums at the opening of the Institution, and to the continued admission of hopeless cases from their homes. It is feared that the Institution will fail to afford to the district the full advantages which it is capable of bestowing, until measures be adopted for the transmission of patients in the early stages of their maladies. If parochial assistance be withheld till families are reduced to absolute pauperism, the results in many instances must necessarily be an incurable form of insanity, and a prolonged drain on the resources of the parish.

The changes among the patients since last inspection are, 24 admissions, 8 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of those admitted, 1 was on the order of the Home Secretary, 1 at the instance of the Fiscal, and 1 at the instance of the Board of Lunacy under the 43d section of the Lunacy Act. The others were received on the ordinary forms. On admission, the physical condition was good in 16 cases, moderately good in 6, and weak in 2; the mental affection was mania in 16 cases, melancholia in 4, dementia in 3, and idiocy in 1. Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were removed by friends, and 1 was claimed as a deserter by the military authorities.

Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to inanition, 1 to bronchitis with diarrhoea, 1 to phthisis, and 1 to exhaustion. The mortality during the past six months has been low, and has been limited to the females.

The general condition of the Asylum was very satisfactory. It was in ex-

cellent order, scrupulously clean, and well ventilated; comparatively little progress, however, has been made in furnishing articles of decoration and interest, and there is, consequently, a want of that home-like look which it is so desirable to introduce into the dwellings of the insane. In a former report it has been stated that the object sought by the introduction of pictures, flowers, singing birds, etc., has a wider scope than merely to please the eye. It is desired to engage the attention of the patients, to interest them in their surroundings, and to inculcate habits of self-control. Experience has clearly shown that their habits improve with every improvement made in their accommodation. They become more manageable, more attentive to their personal appearance, and more careful of their clothing and of the furniture of the establishment. The beneficial influence thus exercised upon them is not restricted to internal arrangements, but extends to external surroundings; and herein is one reason, among others, why it is very important that no time should be lost in putting the terrace in front of the house, and the other grounds in its immediate neighbourhood, in ornamental order.

Various improvements in connexion with the water-closets, urinals, and lavatories, have either been carried out, or are in contemplation, but it does not appear that there is any intention of giving effect to the recommendation made in the two last reports, of supplying additional furniture for the use of the aged, the infirm, and the sick. It is, however, very desirable that they should receive attention.

Both males and females were clean in person and tidy in dress. In bathing, one water now serves for two patients, and, with the present supply, it would not perhaps be prudent to furnish fresh water to each. No scarcity has been as yet experienced in this season, but the reservoir on the hill is scarcely sufficient in the event of a long drought, and it has therefore been prudently resolved to enlarge it. The clothing was sufficient, and in good order, but occasionally very much patched. Care, however, is said to be taken not to let the stock be reduced to too low a point. No difference seems to be made in the amount of summer and winter day-clothing, but it is stated that the temperature of the house during the winter was such as to insure comfort. The physical condition of both sexes is favourable. Only 1 male and 2 females were in bed from sickness or debility. In both departments great tranquillity prevailed, with the exception of occasional passing excitement caused by the visit. No one was in seclusion, and this mode of repression appears to be scarcely ever used. The register contains only six entries of its application since last visit, namely, five of confinement to bedroom to protect the attendants against assault by a dangerous patient, and one of dark seclusion as a remedial measure. Special contrivances in dress or bedding are little used, and no window is guarded, although the panes in every part of the house are of unusual size.

Only 5 males and 6 females are registered as of wet or dirty habits. The introduction of night-nursing on the male side has had a very beneficial effect in reducing the number of wet beds and in securing attention to the sick, besides imparting a feeling of confidence against danger or neglect. The difficulty of securing the services of a suitable and trustworthy person has hitherto delayed a similar appointment on the female side.

Industrial occupation continues to receive a due share of attention. At present about 60 men and 90 women are actively employed in the following manner:—

	Males.		Females.
Assisting Attendants in house,	12	Assisting Attendants,	26
Stokers,	2	Assisting in kitchen,	6
Storekeeper,	1	Assisting in laundry,	9
Messenger,	1	Sewing,	36
Tailors,	3	Knitting,	14
Shoemakers,	3		
Schoolmaster,	1		
Gardeners,	6		
Carpenters,	2		
Labourers,	28		

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The females continue to work in their separate day-rooms ; it is, however, worthy of consideration whether a common work-room—and the recreation-room might be used for this purpose—would not foster industrial tendencies, and enable supervision to be more easily and effectually carried out.

The means of recreation and amusement are limited in a great measure to the weekly dance, and to occasional lectures and theatrical performances ; and attention is called to the recommendation in last report of extending these means, by the introduction of such sports as cricket, croquet, football, shinty, and curling. From education and previous habits few of the patients are able or inclined to read, but many of them are amused by pictorial illustrations, and a greater supply of illustrated periodicals might be given with benefit. It is also worthy of consideration whether more systematic measures should not be adopted for instituting classes for reading, writing, music, etc. The formation of a musical band would be a great source of pleasure.

Exercise in the general grounds and beyond the bounds of the Asylum estate continues to be taken by all the patients not physically disabled. Only those who are sick or infirm are restricted to the airing-courts.

About 100 men and 80 women dine in the general hall. The meals served during the visit were taken with decorum, and the tables were neatly arranged. The food was of good quality, well cooked, and in abundant quantity, but with care the amount of *débris* from the tables of both patients and attendants might be considerably reduced. Milk is still supplied by contract, the intention of acquiring cows having, in the meantime, been given up on account of the cattle plague. The new piggery is in course of construction. It is strongly recommended that the amount of pigs' meat sent from the Asylum should be daily gauged and reported on by the steward or other responsible person.

Divine service is conducted as formerly, and is attended by about 85 men and 59 women. From its position above the kitchen additional means of ventilating the chapel are desirable.

The wards set aside for private patients contain at present 2 males and 1 female. The rate of maintenance paid by them is £40. They take their meals apart from the other patients.

The following are the changes among the attendants since last visit :—

	Males.	Females.
Left voluntarily, . . . . .	...	1
Dismissed for striking patient,	1	...
„ for insubordination,	1	...
„ for cruelty to patients,	2	1
„ for drunkenness,	1	...

Five accidents are recorded, but only one of gravity, caused by a fall in attempting to escape.

The various registers were found carefully and accurately kept.

The very satisfactory condition of the Asylum reflects much credit on Dr. Aitken and his assistant Dr. Mitchell.

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Asylum.MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, *20th and 21st March 1866.*

The inmates of this Asylum at present amount to 186 males and 212 females. These numbers include 36 females and 1 male resident in the Old House. All of these are regarded as demented. This branch of the establishment will close when the Fife District Asylum is ready for the reception of patients, as the numbers which will fall to be removed correspond to those now accommodated here. Of the general community, about 70 are described as acute and curable cases. Not more than 6 of these, however, appear to be under medical treatment for their mental disease. The large mass of chronic and intractable patients, including 23 who are ill in body, 44 who are of dirty, 18 of degraded, and 35 who are of dangerous habits, is, however, utilised and kept in that state of activity and occupation which conduces to mental serenity, even where sanity cannot be hoped for, as we find that about 100 idlers or non-industrious take exercise in, and 14 beyond the grounds, that

215 participate in the recreations provided, and that 246 are, to some extent, usefully and productively employed. The workers may be classed as follows :—

		Males.			Females.	Commissioners' Entries.
Assisting Attendants in			Assisting Attendants in			
Galleries,		7	Galleries,		29	Public and
Labouring in Grounds, . .		84	Assisting Attendants in			District
In Kitchen, etc.,		1	Laundry,		22	Asylums.
Acting as Tailor,		1	Assisting Attendants in			—
„ Shoemakers,		5	Kitchen,		7	Montrose
„ Baker,		1	Engaged in Sewing, . .		52	Asylum.
„ Joiners,		3	„ Knitting,		13	
„ Clerk,		1	„ Darning,		11	
In Net and Mat making, .		3	„ Mattress making, 12			

Fifty-four admissions have taken place since the Asylum was last visited. Of these, 40 were paupers, of whom 17 did not belong to the district. Nine of the entrants are stated to have been in spare, 14 as in feeble, 9 as in fair, and 20 as in good bodily health. No diagnosis has been entered as to the form of mental malady under which they laboured. This omission depreciates very much the difficulties encountered by the medical officers, as a record of the nature and, inferentially, of the duration of cases submitted to treatment, would show more distinctly than can otherwise be done that asylums are resorted to more as depôts for incurables than as hospitals. In the same period 37 persons have been discharged—of whom 29 were paupers. Twenty left as recovered, 4 as relieved, and 13 without improvement. It appears that of those uncured, 7 were transferred to other Asylums, and 4 were removed contrary to the advice of the medical superintendent, who regarded them as dangerous to themselves or others, or not in a state to be restored to liberty.

Twenty-one deaths have taken place. Three of these are attributed to apoplexy, 2 to paralysis and diarrhoea, 2 to dysentery, 2 to diarrhoea, 2 to phthisis, 2 to tubercular pneumonia, and 1 to each of the following causes—ulceration and perforation of stomach, morbus coxæ, epilepsy, cancer cerebri, pneumonia, pneumonia and congestion of brain, cerebral disease, and maniacal exhaustion. The structural changes were determined in 17 instances by dissection; and there is reason to believe that these examinations are performed with unusual care, and aided by chemical analysis and the microscope. The average age at death was 51 years. Of the deceased, 1 was admitted to the Asylum in 1851, 1 in 1854, 1 in 1855, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1858, 2 in 1859, 1 in 1861, 4 in 1862, 2 in 1863, 3 in 1864, and 4 in 1865. Nineteen of the number were paupers.

The house was, generally speaking, in excellent order, well lighted, and well aired; an exception to the latter quality was found in the male sick or infirm ward, where the atmosphere was heavy and impure; vitiated, perhaps, by the number, 29, assembled in the corridor. The proportion of congenital cases in this section is worthy of note. Almost perfect quiet prevailed, interrupted only upon one occasion by a female voice (M'L.); and the industry of 46 females assembled in one of the corridors left nothing to wish for except a more spacious and suitable workroom. The cheerfulness of many parts of the house was greatly enhanced by the presence of birds and flowers. Certain of the dormitories were cold, and during night the temperature must fall uncomfortably low. All the beds are provided with three pairs of blankets. That of the attendant is provided with four pairs.

Dinner was served to 33 men during the visit. The quality was good, but portions were cold; and the arrangements do not give satisfaction to the inmates, and are certainly susceptible of improvement, which could easily be carried into effect in a public refectory. The milk entering into the dietary is supplied in great part by 12 cows fed on the farm; and it is satisfactory and instructive to find that, although for about a week the quantity fell below the required standard, apparently in consequence of the precautions adopted, and of the complete isolation, which is more practicable in such an establishment as this than elsewhere, that no loss has been sustained, and that the Rinderpest,

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though raging within three-quarters of a mile, did not penetrate within the boundary of the farm.

Except the erection of a chimney in the court on the west side of the kitchen, in connexion with the laundry and offices, no structural alteration has taken place in the buildings, but various changes are in progress which will greatly increase the efficiency of the establishment. Among these may be noticed the construction of an ice depôt, a curling pond, a bowling-green, and an aviary. A trained fire-brigade is now in existence, and is exercised from time to time. It consists of six attendants, assisted by patients selected as trustworthy, to each of whom particular duties are assigned. The formation of a probationary or fever ward, to which, in the event of the appearance of any epidemic or contagious disease, those affected might be removed, has likewise been under consideration. The project is most laudable, and might prove beneficial to those labouring under disease in securing greater quiet and more efficient supervision, as well as protective to the community from which they had been separated. The apartment selected and partly prepared is a loft in the offices. The access is not easy, and additional provisions will require to be made for light, ventilation, and domestic purposes. A new billiard-table has been placed in the library and newsroom; and that formerly used has been placed at the disposal of the paupers. The means of amusement are very numerous and varied. The most prominent have been readings, attendance at lectures in the house and in Montrose; dramatic representations in the house, concerts, balls, and the celebration of anniversaries. There are, moreover, regular classes or meetings for instruction in reading, writing, singing, dancing, etc. Among the effects of these and other wise and humane measures, may be regarded the absence of all restraint and seclusion, the exemption from accidents, and the very sparing recourse to special provisions in dress.

Fourteen acres of land have been taken on a lease of five years from the proprietor of Gayfield. The field adjoins the medical superintendent's house, and will prove a valuable acquisition, whether used for pasture or for cropping.

The staff at present consists of 15 male and 14 female attendants. The changes in the numbers have been caused by—promotion 2, resignation 4, incompetency 1, immorality 2, bad health 1, domestic reasons 1. The wages range from £24 to £28 per annum for men, and from £10 to £14 for women.

The books, registers, orders, were found creditably kept and arranged. A very favourable opinion was formed of the present condition and management of the house.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 13th December 1866.

Since last inspection the patients chargeable to the Fife and Kinross district have been removed, and the Old Asylum has in consequence been closed. The numbers, which at last visit were 186 males and 212 females, are now 172 males and 184 females. The following are the changes which have taken place in the interval :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	13	9	26	17	65
Discharges, . . .	7	5	33	37	82
Deaths,	1	0	12	13	26

With about twelve exceptions, the patients on admission are registered as having been in good or fair bodily condition. Their mental affections are recorded to have been acute mania in 20 cases, other forms of mania in 14, melancholia in 9, mania and monomania of suspicion in 5, alcoholism and delirium tremens in 4, dementia in 8, idiocy in 3, general paralysis in 1; and in 1 the result of the diagnosis has not yet been entered in the register. The pauper admissions have been chiefly from the landward parishes of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, but 11 have taken place under the agreement with the Caithness District Board of Lunacy, and a few have been from Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, and Shetland. Of the patients discharged, 28 had recovered,

42 were transferred to other asylums, and 12 were removed by friends or inspectors of the poor. Appendix E.

Of the deaths, 7 were due to phthisis, 3 to general paralysis, and the rest principally to organic disease of the nervous centres, or of the heart, liver, and kidneys. Commissioners' Entries.

It is worthy of note that the mortality has been principally among patients who have been some considerable time in the Asylum. Thus, of the fatal cases, 1 was admitted in 1853, 1 in 1855, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1858, 2 in 1859, 1 in 1860, 2 in 1861, 3 in 1862, 5 in 1863, 5 in 1864, 3 in 1865, and 1 in 1866. The average age of deaths was above 48 years. The admissions include 14 re-admissions and 8 transfers from other asylums. Of the recoveries, several were after probation. Public and District Asylums.
Montrose Asylum.

The condition and management of the Asylum continue to merit the commendations bestowed on them in former reports. The day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and comfortably heated; and measures have been taken by the introduction of ventilating apertures in the floors of the corridor and dormitories of the sick wards to obviate the impure condition of the atmosphere remarked on in last report. The bedding was in excellent order, and the coverings in sufficient quantity. Hair mattresses are being gradually substituted for chaff beds, which are still in most frequent use. The day clothing of both sexes was in good condition; and an improvement will be effected in the quality and aspect of that of the males as soon as the present stock, which is proportionally large on account of the reduction in the numbers, has been exhausted. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and the supply of brushes, combs, etc., appears adequate. The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable, only 1 patient, who is suffering from general paralysis, is confined to bed; and only 2 males and 2 females are registered as under treatment for bodily ailments. The mortality, however, has recently been considerable, and it might be prudent to review the diet with the view of determining whether in quantity and quality it is sufficiently supporting and restorative. The meal, which was served during the inspection, consisted of broth and bread. In connexion with this subject, some light might be obtained by comparing the mortality of the pauper and private patients.

The great tranquillity which prevailed in every part of the house was again remarkable; and this fact, coupled with the total abolition of seclusion, speaks very strongly in favour of the practice followed in classification, which avoids the concentration of excited cases. No strong dresses are in use, but locked boots are worn by 4 males and 6 females, and quilted bed-coverings are used by 1 male and 2 females. Night-nursing continues to afford satisfactory results. The numbers at present raised during the night are 15 males and 17 females, and the wet beds average about five on each side. In consequence of a recommendation in last report, drinking-fountains have been introduced experimentally into some of the dormitories; and in other respects also, every disposition is shown to give effect to the suggestions made for improving the establishment. The efforts of the directors in this direction are, however, controlled by the condition of the finances; and when it is borne in mind that a considerable deduction must be made from the payment for pauper patients (which for those of the district is £22 per annum) to meet the charges for interest, it will be seen how well and economically the affairs of the Asylum are managed. Indeed, it is a question whether the present rate is sufficient to keep the establishment in a thoroughly effective condition. In the Perth and Inverness districts, where the asylums have been built and furnished by assessment, and no deduction for interest falls to be made from the payments for patients, the rates have been fixed at £24.

Great attention continues to be given to the means of occupation, exercise, and recreation. The land in possession exceeds 100 acres, and affords employment to a large number of patients. The following list shows the numbers at present industrially employed:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Assisting Attendants,	7	Sewing,	46
In Grounds,	84	Knitting,	13

Appendix	MALES.		FEMALES.	
E.				
As Tailors,	. . .	2	Sewing,	46
As Net-makers,	. . .	7	Knitting,	13
Commissioners' As Baker,	1	Darning,	4
Entries. As Joiner,	1	In Laundry,	24
As Clerk,	1	In Kitchen,	6
Public and In Kitchen and Laundry,		4	Assisting Servants,	21
District As Hair and Oakum pickers,		5	Mattress-making, . . .	21
Asylums. In Stable,	1		
Montrose Asylum.		113		135

The female work-rooms presented, as usual, a very pleasing scene of quiet and cheerful industry. Care is taken not to over-tax the strength of the patients, the hours of labour on the farm being about five in winter and six in summer.

Picnics, walks in the country, and outdoor games and amusements, are of frequent and habitual occurrence in summer; and in winter, classes of various kinds, dancing, and social entertainments afford recreation and pleasure. Books and periodicals are abundantly supplied. The bowling-green mentioned in last report is now finished, and progress is being made with the curling-pond. Both the airing-courts are neatly and tidily kept, and that on the female side is ornamented with shrubs in a very tasteful manner. On the male side there is still a want of a covered seat, or, what would be more useful, a verandah or covered gallery. At this time of the year, more patients are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts than during the fine season; but even now their numbers are insignificant, and comprise chiefly females.

The numbers attending chapel are 116 males and 122 females, and 9 males and 8 females attend church beyond bounds. Four patients are at present boarded with attendants in cottages. Payment at the rate of seven shillings a week is made for each of them for food and lodging, the Asylum finding clothing, etc. They are chronic cases, and the provision made for their comfort is very satisfactory. No accident is recorded since last visit, with the exception of a case of accidental self-poisoning by laburnum seeds. The patient had no intention of committing suicide, but ate the seeds apparently under the impression that they would act beneficially on his system. In every case of death which has taken place since last inspection, with one exception, a *post mortem* examination was made; and the opportunities for scientific investigation which are constantly presenting themselves in such an institution have been taken advantage of with great assiduity by Dr. Howden and his assistant Dr. Addison.

Only one attendant has been discharged for misconduct in the interval since last visit. The special cause in this instance was contravening instructions not to enter the town during the prevalence of cholera. In the event of this disease unfortunately appearing in the institution, preparations have been made for placing those attacked in a temporary hospital at the offices.

The various registers were found carefully kept.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the condition of the Asylum is extremely creditable to all concerned in its management.

Perth
Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 29th March 1866.

The improvements adverted to in the preceding report have been brought to a conclusion. They comprehend several very decided alterations, which affect the comfort and health of the inmates. Hot-water is now accessible in every gallery and at various points, and the arrangements for bathing have been rendered much more commodious. Gas sunlights of four jets have been introduced into the galleries, and, during the day, the entrance to these, which was formerly dark and dismal, has assumed a much more cheerful appearance in consequence of the removal of the central staircase; and the northern balconies have been converted, one into a library, reading, and billiard-room, and one into a museum accessible to, and which it is

hoped may become a favourite resort of, the patients. Minor, but not unimportant, additions, have been made in increasing the number of stoves, in placing handles upon a number of the doors, and in the general neatness and comfort of the dormitory accommodation. But the effect of these changes brings out with greater prominence the gloom and dreariness, and, at some points, the dampness of the low and paved galleries. The aspect of Nos. 4 and 5, where there were placed 11 females and 13 males, was most cheerless, and must tend powerfully to counteract the curative and ameliorative means resorted to by the medical officers. All parts of the house were found to be perfectly clean, and, wherever it was possible, well ventilated. The addition of articles of furniture, of flowers, etc., and, in all probability, the limitation in the numbers, are imparting more of the aspect of a sanatorium for the affluent classes; and in other respects, such as the serving of the meals, the dress of the inmates, the same result has been arrived at. A large party of gentlemen were seen at dinner, which was carved at table, of good quality, and partaken of in an orderly manner. The same remark applies to meals in private apartments. It is, however, worthy of consideration whether a public refectory, for those of the same class, might not economize labour, and add all the pleasures of association to those of a comfortable meal.

The laundry is now in full operation, and is described as answering the expectations formed of its additional usefulness. The supply of water, however, is still deficient and precarious. It is, however, now arranged that every inmate shall be bathed once a week, and that the water shall be used only once. The changes in the community have been as follows:

Six admissions—2 of females, 4 of males. Two of the number were in good, 2 in fair health, and 2 are described as very thin. In 2 the mental disease is stated to have been mania, in 1 melancholia, in 1 monomania of pride, in 1 delusional insanity, and in 1 general paresis.

Twenty discharges. Four of those dismissed were recovered, 8 relieved, and 8 had not undergone any improvement. Eleven of the uncured class were transferred to other establishments; 7 of that number to the District Asylum. Two deaths. One of these is attributed to Bright's disease, 1 to apoplexy. The ages of the deceased were respectively 46 and 83. They had entered the Asylum in the years 1831 and 1846. The health of the inmates is excellent; and although 11 persons are entered as under medical treatment for mental, and 13 for bodily ailments, only 2 persons were found in bed; and the aspect of a large proportion was that of moderate health.

The number of inmates does not at present exceed 38 males and 26 females; of whom 7 only are regarded as curable. One is epileptic, 4 paralytic, 8 of degraded tendencies, and a large number appeared advanced in life. Notwithstanding the diminution in the numbers, and the intractable character of the cases which remain, considerable physical activity is observable. Eighteen men and 13 women are generally usefully employed. They are classed thus—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Pumping, . . .	5	In Laundry, . . .	3
Gardening, . . .	10	In Kitchen, . . .	1
Domestic work, . . .	3	Domestic work, . . .	10

Of those who do, or who do not regularly engage in actual occupation, 29 men and 8 women take exercise almost daily in the grounds; 2 go beyond the walls, and 1 enjoys parole; while only 6 males are confined to the airing-courts.

Seclusion has been resorted to during maniacal excitement upon 14 occasions, from six to twelve hours. Three persons wear locked boots, but no strong dress is at present in use. Four persons are raised during the night, but no wet or soiled linen was sent to the laundry to-day.

The changes in the staff do not call for comment.

The books, orders, registers, were examined. Sixty visits have been paid to patients. The accidents amount to two slight wounds and a burn.

The impressions received upon the present occasion have been very favourable.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Public and
District
Asylums.
—
Perth
Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 14th November 1866.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Public and
District
Asylums.
—
Perth
Asylum.

Since the the visit of 29th March, 12 patients have been admitted, 17 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of the discharges, 9 were recoveries—3 after periods of several years, 3 transfers to other asylums, and 5 removals to private dwellings. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by apoplexy, 1 by stricture of the bowels and peritonitis, and 1 by convulsions, at the ages respectively of 83, 64, and 55. The present numbers are 36 males and 23 females, including a voluntary male boarder. These numbers are considerably below what the house can accommodate, and accordingly the lower galleries of the main building are not in use during the day, and the middle gallery on the ladies' side is altogether unoccupied.

The general aspect of the house was one of cheerfulness and comfort, but in the wards of the back building a great improvement would be effected by fresh papering and painting, of which they stand much in need. It is understood, however, that the financial position of the establishment requires at present that the greatest economy should be practised, and it is with this view also that the staff is being reduced, and the services of the assistant medical officer are being dispensed with. The lowest rate of payment is now £30, the second £50, and the third £80. The accommodation offered at these rates is, on the whole, such as must before long attract a full complement of patients.

Every part of the house was scrupulously clean, well ventilated, and free from all disagreeable odours. The means of heating were considered to be sufficient and satisfactory. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, clean, and in good condition. The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and neat and clean in person and dress. Their physical health is favourable; the patients in bed, 2 males and 3 females, being chiefly sufferers from paralysis, or infirm from old age.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very orderly and creditable manner. The meal was in distinct courses, and the food was of good quality, and well cooked.

The patients, with the exception of 3 males and 2 females, are deemed incurable, and a large proportion of them have been many years in the house. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, and no necessity has arisen for the use of seclusion since last inspection. Two patients, however, sleep in locked beds, an arrangement which is considered to promote their comfort and welfare, and at the same time to provide for the peace of the dormitory in which they sleep. One female wears locked boots, 1 male and 3 females use quilted bed-coverings, and 2 of each sex are raised during the night. The numbers industrially occupied are 15 males and 11 females. Notwithstanding the removal of the pauper patients, no difficulty has been experienced in finding a sufficient number of workers in the garden, of water-pumpers, etc.; and there has accordingly been no necessity to add to the paid staff.

Adequate attention continues to be given to the means of amusement; and 16 males and 9 females are registered as joining in recreations at home, and 10 males and 5 females as joining in parties beyond the Asylum bounds. Fifteen gentlemen and 9 ladies attend chapel.

The supply of water during the past summer has been abundant, and its quality is considered excellent.

Only one slight accident is recorded since last inspection. One attendant has been discharged for disobedience to orders, and several have resigned, or have left from their services being no longer required.

Improvements in the offices have recently been effected, and a house for the head attendant is being constructed.

The various registers were found neatly and carefully kept.

As at last visit, the impressions received were very favourable.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th March 1866. Appendix E.

The Asylum at Murthly was visited on a clear but genial morning, and had all the advantages of weather, beauty of site, and of grounds, now nearly laid out, to recommend it. The promenade encircling the land is now completed, and was, at different times of the day, traversed by large bodies of patients. Hillocks have been levelled, hollows filled up, through the aid of the industrial class, which is at present engaged in forming a bleaching-green, etc. A party was, at the same time, playing at nine-pins; and it is stated that bowls, cricket, quoits, and golf, are, at different seasons, encouraged and much enjoyed.

The house was clean, in excellent order, and well aired. The temperature was, like that outside, agreeable; but great cold has at times been indicated, and even at the hour of rising. The inmates do not complain of any annoyance arising from this cause; but it is recommended that self-registering thermometers should be procured, and memoranda of their indications in reference to the health and mortality of the community.

The body-clothes and bedding were substantial and satisfactory, and the dormitories neatly arranged. A greater amount of comfort might, however, be secured to the inmates by placing a strip of carpet or matting at the side, or, as they approach rather closely to each other, at the bottom of each bed. Cleanliness demands, moreover, that a much more liberal supply of combs and brushes should be accessible.

The inmates were tranquil but animated, and personally clean. They are bathed once a week, but 3 use the same water. This economy may be dictated by the supply of water, which is, at times, deficient and so precarious that the means of remedying what threatens to be a serious evil should be speedily taken into consideration. During last autumn the diminution in the quantity necessitated an interruption in the system of bathing ordinarily pursued.

Dinner was served to 88 males and 98 females in an orderly and comfortable manner in the presence of the Reporter. The meal occupied twenty minutes. It may be difficult to determine what arrangement would most economize the space available; but the apartment even now appears scarcely sufficient to accommodate the large proportion of the community that assemble in it.

The inmates at present amount to 93 males and 112 females; of these, 14 are acute and 42 considered curable cases. It is encouraging, and creditable to the activity of the medical officers, that no less than 57 are under medical treatment for mental, and 34 for bodily affections. Few of the invalids are seriously ill, two of them from accidents; and the health of the great majority is satisfactory. Seven persons were found in bed. Amongst the infirm should be classed 13 labouring under epilepsy, 6 under paralysis, and 19 who manifest those degraded tendencies which so often depend upon disease. To meet such practices the mattresses are divided into three parts, so that the portion soiled may be removed without disturbing the others. This mode may be preferable to the use of stretchers; but the true remedy is to be sought for in the institution of night-watching, which is commendable upon even higher grounds. The destructive class of patients is small; but it still includes the individual alluded to in last report, and whose demolition of glass is as formidable as at that time, and has led to the covering, and of partially obscuring, many of the windows with unseemly wire-guards. The efficacy of constant and powerful muscular exertion in the fields, as suggested at last visit, is again insisted upon as corrective of such tendencies; and should this be found to be impracticable, it might be prudent, and it certainly would be profitable, to employ an attendant specially to watch and counteract the propensities which act so adversely upon the surrounding inmates.

Of the more robust and tractable patients, the large numbers of 78 men and 85 women are industrially employed, and in the following manner:—

Commissioners' Entries.
Public and District Asylums.
Perthshire District Asylum.

Appendix E.	MEN.		WOMEN.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Shoemakers,	3	Sewers and Knitters, . .	30
	Tailors,	3	Laundry Work,	18
	Joiners,	2	Kitchen Work,	8
	Painters,	2	House Work,	29
	Stoker,	1		
Public and District Asylums.	House Work,	17		
	Labourers,	40		

Twenty-eight females were busily engaged in sewing, etc., in the day-room, at present appropriated as a work-room.

Eighty-five males and 92 females attend the domestic amusements, which comprehend social meetings, anniversaries, lectures, games, readings, and the weekly dance. The latter has, for a time, been postponed, in respect to the memory of A. Macduff, Esq. of Bonhard, the Chairman of the District Board, who had throughout displayed an earnest and benevolent interest in the establishment.

Notwithstanding the difficulty in reaching recreations beyond the precincts, parties, numbering altogether 21 men and 17 women, have attended games, concerts, and soirées in the adjoining villages.

The restrictions upon such indulgences as are compatible with safety are few and slight. Five women are, from different causes, confined to the airing-courts—1 wore a canvas dress; and the only instances in which restraint appears to have been employed, were where accidents demanded the non-disturbance of a broken limb. The accidents enumerated in the register are 3 contusions and 2 dislocations; but there must have been minor injuries, for, at the time of the inspection, five black eyes were noticed.

The changes in the population have consisted in 41 admissions. Fourteen of these were private cases, the remainder paupers belonging to the district. The bodily health of the entrants is described as fair in 28, feeble in 14. Twenty-one are recorded as labouring under mania of some kind, 4 under melancholia, 1 under monomania, 2 under the monomania of suspicion, 1 under the monomania of pride, 1 under delusional insanity, and 10 under dementia. Nineteen discharges. Thirteen patients were recovered, 5 relieved, and 1 unimproved. Two of the uncured were transferred to other asylums.

Seven deaths, all of individuals belonging to the class of paupers. Death is attributed to phthisis in 2, to apoplexy, exhaustion and pulmonary congestion, vertebral abscess pressing on cord, gangrene of lung, epileptiform convulsions in 1 each. The cause was ascertained by *post mortem* examination in 6 cases. The average age at death was 39. All the deceased were admitted in 1864.

One patient is absent on probation.

The books, registers, orders were examined.

PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d November 1866.

The patients in the house at this date are 100 males and 106 females. Since the visit of 28th March, there have been 43 admissions, 24 discharges, and 15 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 14 were private,—a number which shows how desirable it is not to restrict the accommodation to paupers. Of those discharged, 17 had recovered, 6 were removed by friends, and 1 was transferred to another asylum. The causes of death are registered as phthisis in 3 cases, as pulmonary disease of various kinds in 4, as disease of the nervous centres in 3, as exhaustion from various causes in 3, and as enteritis and empyema in 1 case each. The mortality, without being excessive, is above an average. The average age at death was 49 years. The deaths, since the opening of the house, have been 45,—20 of males, and 25 of females.

The general condition of the establishment continues to merit the commendations formerly bestowed on it. The day-rooms have a comfortable and cheerful aspect, and the dormitories are clean and well ventilated; but the temperature was generally low, the thermometer rarely rising above 45°, at all events on the male side. There is no general heating apparatus, and open fires alone supply heat. But the day-room fires on the male side, with the

exception of that in the sick-room, are not lighted till five o'clock ; and in the dormitories and corridors there has been no fire as yet this season. It is true that the male patients are a great deal in the open air during the day, and that many of them do not enter the day-rooms till night-fall. Still it is obvious that there will be great difficulty in securing a comfortable temperature with fires lighted at so late an hour ; and it may be open to doubt, whether out-door work and exercise carried to such an extent as to make fires during the day be considered unnecessary, are not too much for the weakened constitutions of insane patients.

More care is desirable to keep the floors of the lavatories and water-closets dry, especially under the urinals.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed ; but the substitution of tweeds for moleskin, for the males, would afford more protection against cold, and be more seemly in appearance. Personal cleanliness is, on the whole, fairly attended to ; but experiment showed that the small-tooth comb is not sufficiently used. In bathing, the same water still serves for 3 or 4. The supply, however, at this season is abundant, although after long-continued dry weather some scarcity is experienced.

The bedding was always sufficient and in good order. The bedsteads, however, do not afford proper support to the cushions of the beds of wet patients. The bars are too wide apart, and, when the cushions have become thin through use, must press uncomfortably on the flesh. Attention is directed to this matter, as it appears from the register of deaths that bed-sores have occurred in some cases. Indeed it may be worthy of consideration, whether straw bags, properly supported, and with the straw daily renewed, would not be more comfortable for the patients than the present arrangement.

One patient on the male and six on the female side are confined to bed from sickness or debility. Whether the general sanitary condition of the establishment would be improved by a greater supply of heat, is a point which experiment only can determine, but there can be no doubt that the comfort of the patients would thereby be increased. This was indicated by the manner in which the males in the sick-room crowded round the fire. Of the present inmates, 16 males and 21 females are deemed curable ; but 30 males and 25 females are under special treatment on account of their mental disease, and 12 males and 20 females for bodily ailments. With one or two exceptions on the female side, all the patients were tranquil, and free from excitement. Only 1 entry of seclusion occurs since last inspection, on account of an assault ; and the use of gloves was ordered in 1 case, to allow the healing of an ulcer. Locked boots are worn by 1 female ; and 2 females use strong dresses and quilted bed-coverings.

Occupation and exercise in the general grounds of the Asylum are extended to nearly the whole of the patients. Only 3 males and 4 females are registered as confined to the airing-courts. The large proportion of 79 males and 80 females are industrially employed : the former chiefly in trenching, levelling, and planting ; and the latter, in house-work, needle-work, and washing. Several of the men are likewise engaged in the workshops. Great attention is also paid to amusement and recreation. Books from the Asylum library circulate through the different day-rooms, and newspapers seem to be abundantly supplied. Every evening has its particular occupation : singing practice, reading and writing classes, dancing, lectures, and bathing. On Saturdays, athletic exercises and games take place in the grounds. The amount of work which has been accomplished by the labours of the patients in the formation of walks, levelling of banks, filling of hollows, planting of trees and shrubs, etc., since the opening of the house, is really astonishing, and is every day adding to the amenity of the grounds. The influence of outdoor work of this kind in improving the bodily health of the patients, and in dissipating nervous excitement, cannot be over-estimated ; but whenever the mortality indicates a higher rate than usual, it may be well to consider whether the limit of beneficial work has not been over-stepped.

Several of the patients have the freedom of the grounds on parole, and picnics during the summer were of frequent occurrence.

There are no special night attendants. The wet patients are raised at ten o'clock, when the attendants go to bed, but not again till morning. Their

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Perthshire
District
Asylum.

Appendix E.	numbers are 6 on the male side and 13 on the female. Of epileptics, there are 5 males and 4 females ; and of paralytics, 4 males and 3 females.
Commissioners' Entries.	The numbers dining in the general hall are at present 91 males and 92 females, and those attending chapel 83 males and 76 females.
Public and District Asylums.	Two accidents are recorded since last inspection ; 1 arising from a struggle with a fellow patient, and the other being caused by the mangle. No record of the changes among attendants was forthcoming. The statutory registers were found neatly and carefully kept. It would be an improvement to provide a urinal in the male refractory wards.
Perthshire District Asylum.	

Licensed Houses.

CAMPBIE LANE ASYLUM, April 19, 1866.

Campbie Lane Asylum.

The patients at this date are 22 males and 22 females. The changes since the 26th October comprise 10 admissions, 6 discharges, and 2 deaths. The patients admitted were, with 1 exception, all paupers ; 3 being chargeable to parishes in the district, and the remaining 5 to parishes in Fifeshire, West Lothian, Ayrshire, and Stirlingshire. From the incomplete manner in which the general register is kept, their mental and bodily condition on admission cannot be recorded.

Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by general paralysis with epilepsy, at the age of 76 ; and the other by nervous debility with paralysis, at the age of 71. Both cases were admitted in 1865.

The condition of the asylum was not altogether satisfactory. The physical wants of the patients are tolerably well attended to ; the food which was served during the visit was of good quality, and abundant ; the bed and body clothing was sufficient, and the accommodation, more especially of the female side, creditable ; but scarcely anything is done for the treatment, medical or moral, of the patients. Those who are capable of being usefully employed are furnished with work, but the rest are left to lounge idly about the house and airing-court. No trouble is taken to furnish them with amusements or sources of recreation, and walks beyond the premises seem to be abandoned during the winter. To a great extent this state of matters is dependent on the paucity of attendants. There is only one for each sex, and, under such circumstances, efficient supervision is impossible. Frequent changes of the male attendant add to the evil. There is no register of attendants, but it appears that one left about a fortnight ago, and was succeeded by another, who, after a fortnight's service, was discharged for drunkenness. The actual attendant took his place yesterday. At the time of the visit, 5 of the male patients were at work beyond the premises ; 3 were found in the small day-room on the ground floor, 1 was engaged in mending shoes, 13 were in the airing-court, and 1 was in seclusion. The register of seclusion contains 7 entries of this kind since last visit, and it is evident, on comparing the dates of these entries with the dates of the visit of the medical attendant, that medical sanction is not considered necessary for its use.

The means of personal cleanliness are deficient and inconvenient in both departments ; and bathing, in the usual sense of this term, does not appear to be ever resorted to, except in the sea during the summer.

The manner in which the dinner was served was fairly creditable ; but the table on the female side was over-crowded, and the forks used of too dangerous a pattern. More attention to neatness is called for in the bodily clothing and bedding of some of the patients, and the practice of placing dirty patients on canvas stretchers should be at once abandoned. On the female side, 2 patients were found in bed, 1 of them on a stretcher of this kind, which afforded very insufficient protection from the cold.

It appears to be the practice that patients shall wear out the clothing which they bring with them before being supplied by the house, and it is stated that when discharged they are always sufficiently clad. It would, however, be satisfactory that an inventory of the clothing which they bring with them

should be taken on their admission, so that they might be discharged with an equal stock. Appendix E.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, *October 1, 1866.*

The patients at this date are 18 males and 22 females. Since the visit of April 19, no less than 27 patients have been discharged. Of these, 7 have recovered, 1 was taken home by friends, and 19 were transferred to the Asylum of the Fife and Kinross district. In consequence, however, of the continued want of district accommodation in several of the most populous counties, the influx of patients has been so great as nearly to equal the loss by discharges. The admissions amount to 23; of which 5 were from Ayrshire, 7 from Dumbartonshire, 4 from Linlithgowshire, 3 from Fifeshire, 2 from Edinburghshire, 1 from Stirlingshire, and 1 from a county not stated. It is satisfactory to know that steps are in progress, or are completed, for providing district accommodation for the whole of those counties named. There has only been one death since last inspection, caused by bronchitis and general debility.

The Asylum continues to be conducted in the manner described in last Report. The accommodation in the male side is poor, and the furniture comprises the barest necessities. The bedding is sufficient in quantity, but the mattresses and pillows are of straw, and frequently badly and carelessly filled. The sheets are changed only once in three weeks, which their appearance shows to be quite insufficient. The day-clothing of the men was in fair condition, but proper attention is not paid to personal cleanliness. The female wards are much better furnished, and more comfortable in all respects. Most of the beds are provided with hair mattresses and feather pillows, and the bedding was much cleaner. More attention is likewise paid to personal cleanliness and tidiness of dress. In neither department does anything seem to be done for the moral or medical treatment of the inmates as sufferers from mental disease. Such of them as are capable of useful employment, without much trouble, are supplied with such means of occupation as the narrow resources of the establishment supply. But for those who would require assistance and encouragement to call into play their dormant energies, little or nothing seems to be done. They lounge through the day in the confined airing-courts, or in their day-rooms. Walks beyond the premises are taken occasionally by some of the men; seldom or never by any of the women. Books can scarcely be said to be supplied, and periodical literature is limited to one daily paper. No journals of any entertaining character, such as *Chambers' Journal*, etc., are provided. On the female side there has been no change of attendant. The male attendant was discharged on the 9th of August for drunkenness, and his place has remained unfilled up, although M. A., a patient, who was admitted on the 22d August, and who is still on the register of lunatics, appears to be acting as his successor. This patient was a miner, and became insane through drinking. The mental condition of the patients, especially of the men, is characterised by great listlessness. There was no excitement, and no one was in seclusion. It appears, however, that 2 of the female patients have, from time to time, been secluded since last inspection. One patient, a female, was in bed, where, it would appear, she spends almost all her time. She is epileptic and demented, and of dirty habits. The bodily health of the patients, and their general appearance, give satisfactory indication of an adequate diet. More care is required in keeping the registers. The only plea on which the continuance of this Asylum can be justified, is the want of appropriate accommodation elsewhere.

ENGLISHTOWN ASYLUM, *20th January 1866.*

The completion of an agreement between the District Board of Caithness and the Directors of the Montrose Asylum has led to another phase in the fortunes and prospects of this establishment. One effect of this event will be to reduce still further the already diminished number of inmates by the removal of 4 patients. With the view to adapt the house to the change of circumstances, the large dormitory in the main building, formerly occupied by females, has been converted into a public room, newly papered, and very neatly furnished, so that it may be used by persons of the more affluent classes.

Commissioners' Entries.
Licensed Houses.
Campie Lane Asylum.

English-town Asylum.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
English-
town
Asylum.

It will, however, be necessary so to arrange certain of the bed-rooms that they may be in keeping with this alteration. In compliance with the requirements of the Board of Lunacy, Dr. Duncan Campbell has been engaged as medical attendant, and has resided in the house since 1st January 1866. The patients resident now consist of 6 men and 5 women. Notwithstanding the reduction in the numbers, an adequate staff is kept up, consisting of a male and female attendant, each assisted by persons who came to the house in a state of insanity, but recovered, and choose to remain until a suitable home or employment could be procured for them.

Such of the departments as were not undergoing the weekly process of scrubbing, etc., were scrupulously clean, neat, and comfortable. The walls of the dormitories in the cottages have been lined with canvas, a few inches removed from the stone, and then papered; and the roofs of these rooms have been perforated, with a view to promote ventilation, so that their aspect has been greatly improved. The walls of the seclusion room, in the same part of the establishment, have been deafened. There is thus no lack of indications of an active disposition to improve the state of the premises.

The bedding was clean and abundant. Fires are lighted in the dormitories when the weather is cold.

The males were seen at a substantial meal of soup, beef, and potatoes. The table was covered, and knives and forks were provided; but greater neatness in the arrangements is still attainable. A large amount of freedom is enjoyed by all the inmates. All save two, and one of these is incapacitated by paralysis, take exercise beyond the grounds; all attended the cattle show, northern games, etc., and there has been no seclusion or restraint, nor any accident. Nine are employed industrially.

Two admissions have taken place since 27th July of private patients. Seven individuals have been discharged; 6 as recovered, 1 as relieved. The last was transferred to Elgin District Asylum.

No deaths have occurred.

It is satisfactory that in 5 cases medical treatment is still pursued.

The books, registers, and orders were found correct; and, in addition to those required by law, a case book is kept.

Garngad
Asylum.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 30th April 1865.

The patients on the register at this date are 39 males and 33 females, all of whom were seen, with the exception of 2 males absent on probation, and other 2 who are at present resident at the coast. The changes since the visit of 7th December are 20 admissions, 15 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 6 were private, and 14 pauper; and the latter were all chargeable to parishes beyond the district; namely, 6 to Cardross, 5 to Greenock, and 1 to Cunnock, Cumbernauld, and Cadder, respectively. Their bodily condition on admission is reported to have been good in 13 cases, feeble in 7, and delicate in 1; and the mental malady to have been melancholia in 9 cases, monomania in 4, mania in 4, dipsomania in 2, and dementia in 1. Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered, 7 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were removed by friends. The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases were apoplexy at the age of 60, diarrhoea at the age of 60, and maniacal exhaustion at the age of 61. The last case was of recent admission; the others had been several years in the house.

The establishment was found in a fairly creditable condition. The various rooms were clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive smells, with the exception of one, in which a male patient was in seclusion, which was extremely close and disagreeable. The bedding was generally comfortable and in good order, but the coverings were scarcely sufficient for the season, their number having been prematurely reduced in consequence of some days of warm weather. The same cause had led to the discontinuance of fires, to the manifest discomfort of the patients.

The day-clothing of both sexes was, on the whole, in good order, and a very decided improvement has taken place in the appearance of the more degraded of the female patients under the present matron, which, however, may with perseverance be carried considerably farther.

The permanent and irremediable evils under which the Asylum labours are its smoky site and the circumscribed amount of land, but endeavours continue to be made to counteract the latter, in a certain degree, by walks beyond the premises, and it is stated that there are very few patients of either sex to whom this indulgence is not in turn accorded. Five males and 2 females are allowed to go out on parole. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 26 males and 17 females. In both departments great tranquillity prevailed. As stated, 1 male patient was found in seclusion, in which he had been put for refusing to wear his shoes.

The register contains no entries of this kind, or of the application of restraint, since last inspection. Only 1 patient was in bed, recovering from an epileptic attack. No one is under treatment for bodily ailments, and the general aspect of the community is indicative of an adequate diet. A missionary continues to attend on Sundays; his ministrations are attended by 30 males and 27 females, and at present 2 females attend church.

The arrangements for bathing are not satisfactory. From the bath of the male department being out of order, the men bathe in the female division. Some 6 or 8 seem to use the same water, or probably a greater number.

Two accidents are reported since last inspection—the one attempted suicide by drowning, and the other a black eye in a quarrel.

The changes among the attendants have been 5, caused, with one exception, by faults or neglect of duty.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 17th November 1866.

This Asylum has to-day 39 male and 31 patients resident. One female is at present in charge of the proprietor's house in Gourcock. Of these, 10 cases are acute, and 16 are regarded as curable; 12 are under medical treatment for mental, 2 for bodily ailments; 9 are described as belonging to the degraded, 5 to the dangerous, and 6 to the suicidal class. Those capable of industrial occupation among the men are thus arranged: 10 act as gardeners, 17 as assistants in the house, 1 as a tailor. Of the women, 14 are engaged in domestic services, 6 in the workhouse and laundry, and 1 in the kitchen. Exercise is taken within the grounds by 24 males and 16 females. Only 3 persons appear to go beyond the precincts on parole; but large parties have this indulgence under supervision. To supplement and extend this privilege, 14 individuals were taken to Gourcock, and resided there for periods varying from two weeks to several months.

The changes in the community since 30th April are as follows:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	7	8	5	24
Discharges, . . .	3	8	6	5	22
Deaths, . . .	1	0	2	0	3

Of the persons admitted, 11 are reported to have laboured under mania, 7 under melancholia, 3 under monomania, 2 under dipsomania, and 1 under dementia. In relation to physical health, 1 is described as emaciated, 1 as paralysed, 4 as feeble, and 18 as free from indications of disease. Of the paupers, 5 belonged to Greenock, 2 to Cardross, 2 to Stirling, and 1 to each of the following parishes: Cathcart, Campsie, Cumnock, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth.

Eleven of those discharged were recovered, 5 relieved, and 6 unimproved. Of the last, 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse, 1 to those in Dumbarton Poorhouse, 1 to the Crichton Institution, and 1 to Ireland. The persons who died were respectively aged 56, 54, and 48. They entered the Asylum in the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. Death occurred in 1 case from apoplexy, in 1 from general paralysis, and in 1 by suicide. In reference to the latter, a careful inquiry was made into the circumstances, and Dr. Hill and Malcolm Mackay, the superintendent, were examined. It appears that F., the deceased, had attempted self-destruction previous to admission to Gartnavel; that, on being transferred to Garngad, this tendency was announced; and that Dr. Hill warned the attendants of its existence, and took measures by placing him in a dormitory, etc., to frustrate his designs.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Garngad
Asylum.

He laboured under great dejection, but gave indications of physical and mental improvement while under Dr. Hill's care. On the 23d October last, he was directed to join a party who were about to walk in the grounds. This he declined to do, and was humoured in his refusal. As the ordinary attendants were otherwise and elsewhere engaged, F. remained under the charge of M. Mackay, who for a time seems to have watched him, but Mackay left the airing-yard where F. was, and entered the main-house in order to converse with an ailing patient. He conceives that he was absent for a few minutes; but during that absence, whatever its duration may have been, F. had entered the house for male paupers, passed the door of the day-room where 2 patients were seated, gone up stairs, and destroyed himself by attaching his neckcloth to the handrail and allowing his body to fall on the steps of the stair, where he was discovered on the return of the walking party, who had been in the grounds at least twenty minutes. He was quite dead.

The different apartments were clean, and generally well aired. The beds, however, appear, in several of the rooms, to be crowded. The mattresses in several are hollow, and the pillows small and flat, so that restuffing or reteasing is required. They were very tidily arranged.

The body-clothes of the patients were more comfortable and better kept than formerly.

A bath is given to each once a fortnight, but about 4 use the same water.

Fifty-six of the inmates attend the weekly religious service in the house, and 6 attend places of worship in town. Nearly the same numbers participate in the amusements. There is a weekly ball and concert; and parties are sent to the Saturday evening concerts, the exhibition, circus, etc. Two excursions were made to the coast during summer, in which 27 patients joined.

It is the intention of Dr. Hill, should cholera prevail in Glasgow, to isolate his establishment entirely; or, should cases appear among the inmates, to set apart the pauper house for males, and the entrance lodge as hospitals for the two sexes.

The books, registers, orders, were examined.

No accident after admission is recorded, except the death by hanging.

Seclusion appears to be virtually discontinued.

The following changes have occurred in the staff:—Two attendants left of their own accord; 1 resigned in consequence of having allowed a patient to escape; 1 was discharged for intemperance; 1 for wearing the patients' dresses; and 1 for being pregnant.

The external disadvantages of this establishment are becoming more and more obvious; but the management has, in several respects, improved.

NOTE BY DR. HILL.—The female patient at Gourrock is not, strictly speaking, *in charge* of Dr. Hill's house, but is under the care of the housekeeper.

Gilmer
House.

GILMER HOUSE, 11th April 1866.

There are at present 21 male and 8 female patients under the Sheriff's order resident in this establishment. There are, besides, 1 male and 1 female voluntary inmates. Two are regarded as curable, 5 are under medical treatment for mental, and 2 for bodily ailments. Four are degraded in habits. Since 29th August 1865, 4 private patients have been admitted—2 in precarious, 2 in good physical health; 2 labouring under mania, 1 under melancholia, and 1 under dementia.

In the same period 6 persons, 3 of whom were pauper lunatics, have been discharged—2 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 3 uncured. Three of the latter classes were transferred to Millholm, and 1 to Morningside Asylum. One female, æt. 81, died shortly after admission of cardiac disease. The usual amount of occupation and recreation is provided. The industrial class amounts to 23, and 6 of these were busily employed in laying down roads in the garden. It is creditable that of the 28 attending domestic amusements, 5 have been regular attendants at a series of public lectures and concerts given in the adjoining village.

The house was throughout clean and cheerful, the bedding and body-clothes sufficient and well kept. The parlour occupied by the females is now much

better lighted, in consequence of the removal of a hedge and shrubs which grew in front of the windows. The male pauper patients now use a day-room in the main house—that formerly appropriated to the male boarders. This apartment, as well as the house generally, has been much improved by the removal of all the buildings upon the opposite side of the court, by which it was approached from without. This court is now continuous with the flower garden, is shaded by the large walnut tree, and has for its principal boundaries the oldest part of the mansion-house, the kitchen, the new bath-room and the separate addition recently erected, and the garden wall. The new building, though unfinished, and only partially furnished, is occupied by the male boarders during the day. They inhabit a spacious and well-lighted apartment, opening into another designed to be used as a reading-room. There is access by the court before mentioned to another of smaller dimensions, in which are situated privies and a urinal, neither the structure nor state of which can be commended, and to a bath-room. The latter is dark, has a damp stone floor, and is otherwise open to strictures which may, however, be reserved until all the arrangements are completed, and a license is applied for.

The inmates were free from all excitement, made no complaints, and very much resembled a family group. There has been no accident, no recourse to restraint or seclusion, and much is evidently done to increase the comfort and mitigate the misfortunes of those under treatment.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries,
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Gilmer
House.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 10th September 1866.

The patients at this date are 15 males and 8 females, detained under the Sheriff's order, and 2 voluntary male patients. The latter and 2 ladies occupy single rooms; the others sleep in associated dormitories.

The general aspect of the accommodation was comfortable and home-like. The day-rooms and dormitories are well furnished, but the room which serves as a temporary day-room for the pauper patients is too small and confined, and is of inconvenient access. The dormitories are well ventilated, but the allowance of cubic space to each patient appears to be considerably within 500 feet. All the beds are provided with palliasses, in addition to hair mattresses for the private patients, and cork bags for the paupers. The bedding was always clean and in good condition. The private patients wash in their sleeping-rooms or in an adjoining passage, but the pauper patients, as a rule, use the bath-room for this purpose. This arrangement is recognised as inconvenient and uncomfortable, and a lavatory is about to be fitted up in a room adjoining their dormitories. The bath-room remains in the condition described in last report, but an improvement will be effected as soon as this can be managed. The sleeping rooms of the new building are not yet occupied, the plaster being still damp; but they promise, when papered and properly furnished, to afford very fair accommodation.

Dinner was served during the inspection. The food was abundant and of good quality, and the meal was taken leisurely and with decorum. The table of the pauper patients was, however, too small for their number.

Both sexes were well and suitably clothed, and proper attention appears to be given to secure personal cleanliness. Every patient is regularly bathed, and, as a rule, every one has clean water. The water supply, occasionally scanty during droughts, is at present abundant, and when tested with Condy's fluid, showed no indication of the presence of organic impurities. Chloride of lime is put down daily in the privies and urinals, which were clean, and free from offensive smells.

The patients were all perfectly tranquil. No restraint or seclusion is ever required. Only 1 is considered curable, but 3 are under special medical treatment for their mental affections. The bodily health of the community is excellent, and there has been no serious illness for a considerable period. Most of the inmates are industrially employed about the house or in the garden, and enjoy a considerable share of individual liberty.

Religious services are conducted by Dr. Saidler on Sunday evenings, and there are occasional services by clergymen. Several patients attend church regularly.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Halleross
Asylum.

Since last visit 7 patients have been discharged, of whom 2 have recovered, and 5 were transferred to the Fife District Asylum. In the same period there have been 2 admissions, but no death has occurred. There has been no change among the attendants, and no accident has taken place. The registers were found carefully kept. All the patients were seen, with the exception of 2 who were absent.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 14th April 1866.

The inmates of Hallercross Asylum are at present 37 men and 45 women. Two patients absent on probation are still on the books. Of the present community, 5 only are regarded as curable, 4 are under medical treatment for mental and 2 for bodily affections; 2 are paralytic, 1 of destructive, and 5 of degraded habits. The great proportion of the inmates are in a state of dementia, or of mild chronic mania: otherwise the internal arrangements of the establishment would be altogether unsuitable. The circumstances connected with the presence of a single acute maniacal case illustrate this. R. B. has been restrained since his admission, in consequence of an assault made upon an attendant, and is still so restless and excited that he requires to be constantly accompanied by a special guardian.

Fifteen men and 28 women spend most of their time in the central garden; 5 men are employed in garden, 6 in domestic work; 8 women assist in the laundry, 3 in the kitchen, and 5 in the work-room. But there is still a great want of means of occupation and amusement. Of the latter there appears to be no provision whatever in the case of females; nor are there social meetings of any kind. Parties of males, generally 6 in number, take exercise beyond the precincts.

The house was clean in appearance, but a heavy musty smell was detectable, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather, in several apartments. The bedding was sufficient and well kept; but care should be taken to expose both beds and blankets frequently to the open air.

The patients were clean in person, but the dress of several, especially of the males, was shabby and untidy. Every inmate is bathed once a month, but 18 use the same water; this practice must be discontinued, and a much more liberal supply of water served.

The small day-room for females has undergone no improvement. It contained 14 inmates when visited.

The chief redeeming features of the establishment are the bed-rooms and other accommodation in the department for boarders, and the cheerful though limited garden.

Since 17th July 1865, 13 admissions have taken place: of these, 12 were paupers; 5 belonging to the parish of Stirling, 1 to that of Irvine, 1 to Crail, 1 to Bothwell, 1 to Anstruther, 1 to Haddington, and 1 to Prestonkirk. One individual, W. R., was admitted, but not registered, as the papers had been executed for placing him in Newbigging; to which, after a residence of two days here, he was removed. In the same period there have been 12 discharges. Four of the patients were restored to health, 4 were relieved, and 4 unimproved. Eight of the number were transferred to other asylums.

Three persons have died, all being paupers, at the ages of 47, 59, and 67, after a residence in one case of 15, in one of 2, and in one of 1 years in the Asylum. The causes of death are stated to have been dropsy, extreme debility, and paralysis. In addition to the restraint by wrist-belts previously alluded to, seclusion has been resorted to 188 times; although 17 persons are enumerated as having been subjected to this mode of repression, its application has been chiefly confined to 4 cases.

The staff has again undergone great changes. G., F., and B. B., have been discharged on the ground of incompetency, R. D. on that of insubordination, and W. L. and A. M'K. for intemperance.

C. C., alluded to in last report, has been discharged.

Two contusions and one abrasion are the only accidents rendered.

Fifty-three visits have been paid to patients, eleven of these by inspectors of poor.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 5th October 1866. Appendix E.

Since the visit of the 9th April there have been 15 admissions, 21 discharges, and 4 deaths. The pauper admissions, 12 in number, have been all from counties beyond the district, and for the most part from Stirlingshire and Clackmannanshire. Of the discharges, 3 were recoveries, 17 were transfers to other asylums, and 1 was removed to the care of friends. Of the deaths, 1 is ascribed to nervous debility and bowel complaint, 1 to diarrhoea ending in dysentery, 1 to paralysis and old age, and 1 to general paralysis and epilepsy. The present numbers are 31 males and 43 females, of whom 3 males and 6 females are reported curable.

There has been no improvement in the house since former report. On the contrary, an impression was received, that as the period for opening the new district asylums approaches, less necessity is felt for carrying on the establishment in a satisfactory manner. Many of the rooms were close and badly ventilated, and this was especially the case with the principal female day-room. The bedding was in sufficient quantity, but the sheets and pillowslips were in many instances dark and grimy, and are not changed with sufficient frequency. Personal cleanliness is also neglected. The feet of the men gave evidence that they have not been washed for a considerable period, and the use of the small tooth comb produced living proof of neglect of the hair. For both men and women there is a very poor supply of combs and brushes; and general ablution of the body takes place with the men only once a month, a considerable number use the same water. The women are said to be bathed once a week. They were cleaner in person than the men, but their hair is not properly groomed, and many of them are stated to be affected with vermin. The day-clothing was on the whole in sufficient quantity for warmth, but it was frequently untidy and in bad condition, and the stockings were frequently in holes, and generally one mass of darning.

Judging from the physical aspect of the patients, the food is sufficient. No patient was under mechanical restraint, but leather gloves and muffs are in occasional use to control destructive propensities. One female was in seclusion, and the register shows that this mode of repression has been tolerably frequently applied in the case of one or two patients on account of excitement. The patients generally were tranquil and listless. Twelve males and 18 females are registered as industrially employed, but the industrial occupation of the men is nevertheless extremely limited. Walks beyond the premises are taken once or twice a week, by about 5 of the males, who are, as a rule, the same, and more seldom by a few of the women, who are also almost always the same individuals. The means of amusement and recreation are very limited. The numbers attending prayers are stated to be 21 males and 34 females, and those attending church 5 females.

The staff of attendants and servants is at present as follows:—1 male attendant, 2 female attendants, a cook, and laundry-maid. Several changes have taken place among them since last inspection, but it is clear that the present numbers are quite insufficient for the proper care of the patients. It may be mentioned, however, that the patient noted as removed to the care of friends has since returned to the Asylum, and now superintends the work in the sewing-room. She was chargeable to a parish in Fife, and on the opening of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, it was found that there was no necessity for sending her there. She was sent home relieved, with an intimation that if she chose to return to the Asylum she would receive wages as a paid servant. Her mental state is the same now as it has been for many years. Her discharge was suggested by the Visiting Commissioner in the report of 9th July 1860.

Attention is again directed to the state of the privies, and the use of earth is suggested as a deodorizer.

The various registers are kept with tolerable care.

The house for the patients of the better classes was found comfortable and in good order.

The general sanitary condition of the establishment is favourable—only 1 patient of each sex being under treatment for bodily ailment.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Hallcross
Asylum.

Appendix

E.

Commiss-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Hawkfield
House.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 9th April 1866.

This community still remains without change. Not merely have there been no admissions, discharges, or deaths; but in the mental condition of what may be regarded as permanent resident patients very little variation has taken place. One lady was pointed out as recovering from excitement; but the characteristic of the great majority is dementia, which permits of a very considerable amount of liberty and indulgence. All the ladies were taking exercise in the grounds at the time of the visit; 3 of the number and 1 gentleman were yesterday beyond the precincts, and there is still abundant evidence of the gentle and judicious discipline imposed upon them.

All the patients were seen, were in good health, although certain individuals appear aged and infirm, were decently clothed, and presented the aspect of enjoying a nutritious diet and many home comforts.

All the apartments were clean and well aired. Three patients are, however, of degraded habits.

The population consists of 7 males and 10 females.

The registers, etc., were examined.

The Commissioner feels called upon to reiterate his sentiments of approval of the establishment.

HAWKFIELD HOUSE, 28th September 1866.

No changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of the 6th April, and their numbers remain at 7 males and 10 females.

The establishment was found in its usual condition. The dayrooms and bedrooms were clean and free from any offensive odours, and the bedding was in good order and in sufficient quantity.

Both ladies and gentlemen were entirely free from excitement, and no measures of repression have been required. Their bodily health is good, and no one was in bed, and no one suffering from bodily ailment.

Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and the clothing was on the whole in good condition. Exercise beyond the premises has of late been restricted, in consequence of rumours of cholera being in Leith, but it is freely taken in the grounds of the establishment.

The management continues to be marked by a kindly consideration of the wants and feelings of the patients, who, with one exception, are all deemed incurable.

There has been no change among the attendants, nor has any accident taken place since last visit.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 4th May 1866.

Longdale
Asylum.

The patients at this date are 66 males and 66 females, being an increase of 1 male and 2 females since the visit of 18th December. Since that date 22 patients have been admitted, 16 have been dismissed, and 3 have died. Of the admissions, 10 were from parishes in Lanarkshire, 9 from parishes in Ayrshire, and 3 from parishes in Dumbartonshire and Renfrewshire. Of the discharges, 13 were recoveries, 2 removals by friends, and 1 an escape. Of the deaths, 2 were caused by epilepsy, and 1 by disease of heart. Of the present inmates, 4 males and 5 females are considered curable, and 6 males and 5 females are epileptics.

The house was clean and well ventilated, and displayed, more especially on the female side, considerable neatness and a pleasing approximation to ordinary domestic arrangements. Fresh paper was being applied to the walls throughout the house. The bedding was of sufficient quantity, and generally in good order. The clothing of the women was neat and orderly, that of the men, however, frequently in holes, and otherwise not in good condition. The patients are bathed once a week, the same water being used for five.

Dinner was served during the visit, all the patients, with the exception of 2 men and 8 women, being present. The food was abundant, and appeared to be relished, and the general aspect of the patients was indicative of an adequate diet. No one was in bed or under treatment for bodily ailment.

Both sexes were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion. It ap-

appears from the register that recourse has been had to this mode of repression on eight occasions since last inspection, the longest period being 50 hours. Appendix E.

Industrial occupation is engaged in by 35 males and 40 females, with satisfactory and profitable results to themselves and the proprietor. Sixteen males, accompanied by 3 attendants, were found at work in the fields. The amount of land in possession is about 80 acres. Commissioners' Entries.

Walks are taken in the general grounds twice a week by between 30 and 40 patients of each sex, and there are very few who do not go beyond the airing-courts. Licensed Houses.

The stock on the farm consists at present of 50 cattle, including 11 milk cows. All the produce of the land is consumed at home, nothing is sold; but, on the contrary, purchases are made of Indian meal, etc., for fattening the cattle, which are all slaughtered for home consumption. Longdale Asylum.

The numbers registered as attending prayers, are 62 males and 60 females.

Newspapers and amusing periodicals are supplied in considerable numbers.

Since last inspection, 3 attendants have left to be married. None has been discharged. Only 1 accident of a slight character has occurred.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 21st November 1866.

The house contains at present 38 male and 51 female patients. One male is absent on probation. Of this number not more than 7 are regarded as curable cases, which are those registered as under treatment for mental disease. In the less hopeful class are included, 6 persons under epilepsy, 7 of dirty, 8 of degraded, 8 of destructive, and 11 of suicidal tendencies. Twenty-three men and 30 women are usefully employed. The employment of the former consists chiefly of field and garden labour; 1 acts as joiner, and 1 has charge of the pigs. The latter are occupied in washing, sewing, in the kitchen, and bakehouse. The utilization of the inmates, and the numbers profitably employed turned to account are in truth characteristics of the establishment. Almost the whole of the patients attend worship and the recreation provided, which appears to be confined to occasional music and dancing.

Since the 4th May 1866, 68 patients have been admitted. Of these, 56 are paupers; 7 belonging to Lanarkshire, 16 to Ayrshire, 19 to Stirlingshire, 2 to Renfrewshire, and 7 to Bute. The mental disease is represented to have been dementia in 37, idiocy in 1, mania in 16, melancholia in 5, and puerperal insanity in 1. The bodily health appears to have been somewhat impaired in 12 of the number. In the same period, 97 have been discharged, of whom 12 had recovered, and 85 were in various degrees relieved. Of the uncured, 1 was transferred to Fife District Asylum, 1 to the lunatic wards in Linlithgow poorhouse, 7 to those of Dumbarton poorhouse, and 64 to Gartnavel. Those very considerable changes are chiefly the consequence of Gartnavel Asylum having entered into arrangements for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the Lanark district.

Four persons have died, of whom 3 were paupers: 1 of apoplexy, 1 of scrofula, 1 of paralysis, and 1 of bedsores, existing previous to admission. Two entered the Asylum in 1866, 1 in 1864, and 1 in 1859. The average age at death was 59 years.

The house is nearly in the same condition as when last visited. The day-room for the males was at noon gloomy and cheerless. Workmen were repairing the steps of the stairs, which had been worn by use, and others were engaged in papering certain of the walls. Though meagre and cold in furnishings, the rooms were clean and well aired. The dress of the inmates was on the whole satisfactory, although that which had been worn during the past season. The winter clothing was exhibited. A large proportion, 78, of the patients partook of a substantial meal,—broth, beef, and bread,—in a very decorous manner, in the presence of the Reporter. Only 1 female was in bed from caprice, but several others could not be present, as they have not yet recovered from the excitement attendant on removal.

In place of bathing, recourse is had to sponging the patients with fresh water.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Seclusion has been used on eight occasions, for periods of from 24 to 48 hours.

Appendix E. In the accident book, two contusions received previous to admission, and marks of restraint are recorded. A finger was fractured during a struggle between two patients. Two attendants have left to be married, and 1 left of his own accord.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Longdale Asylum.

Should cholera necessitate any special arrangement, it is proposed to use the small room opening from the lavatory in the department for females as a sick ward, and to convert the lodge at the gate into an hospital for males. In reference to the first, it is almost impossible to understand how isolation could be enforced; and in reference to the second, there is at present an enormous collection of manure close to the house.

It is understood to be the intention of Dr. Muirhead to apply for a continuation of his license for another year.

Millholm Asylum.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 23d and 27th April 1866.

The weather was clear and sunny upon both occasions when this house was inspected, and a very large number of the inmates were in the open air, perfectly quiet, neatly dressed, although this remark applies in an especial manner to the females; and making few rational complaints as to their treatment or detention.

The interior was well kept and cheerful, fires burned in a large number of the apartments, including dormitories, and the state of the ventilation, bedding, etc., was satisfactory. Besides minor improvements and embellishments, the dining hall for the males has been newly papered, and the additional well recommended to be sunk in the flower garden, has been in operation since February. It yields an abundant supply of water of the same sensible qualities as that formerly analysed, and is exclusively used for culinary and drinking purposes.

The bathing accommodation is now, perhaps, the least satisfactory part of the establishment. There are, however, 5 baths available, and not more than 2 patients use the same water.

Only 4 persons were found in bed (females), 2 of whom were seriously ill; but able to express gratitude for the kind attention which they were receiving. Thirty-three are under medical treatment for bodily ailments; and many of the inmates are of advanced age and impaired constitution.

The house contains at present 67 men and 101 women; one of each sex in addition to these numbers being absent upon probation. Of these, 20 are regarded as curable, 21 labour under organic nervous diseases, and 45 men are employed in garden or field-labour, as shoemakers, etc.; and 54 women assist in the laundry, kitchen, sewing-room, etc.

Since 7th July 1865, 33 patients have been admitted, 30 of whom were paupers, 11 belonging to Edinburgh and other districts. In the same time, 25 have been discharged, 23 as recovered, 2 as relieved. One of the latter was transferred to another asylum.

Eleven deaths have taken place, 5 from phthisis, 1 from phthisis and tumor abdominis, and 1 from each of the following causes:—*Ileus*, apoplexy and epilepsy in general paralysis, epilepsy and exhaustion, debility and diarrhoea, cerebral congestion, and exhaustion of old age. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 2 cases. Of the deceased, 4 entered the house in 1865, 5 in 1864, 1 in 1863, 1 in 1861. The average age at death was 41 years.

The changes in the staff have consisted in the resignation of 3 men and 2 women; and in the dismissal of 2 men for insubordination, and of 1 man and 1 woman for absenting themselves during the night. One female died.

Some doubts exist as to the kindness of manner towards his charges of one attendant; but Dr. Stockwell expresses his general confidence in the others. It appears that restraint by means of strap and gloves has been resorted to upon 20 occasions, in the cases of 2 females, and that 39 individuals are not permitted to go beyond the courts. The restrictions upon personal liberty are, however, considerably mitigated by amusements of various kinds, and by the exercise and occupation of a certain, and that a considerable, proportion, beyond the precincts.

There is no entry in the accident book. The books, registers, and orders

were examined. Under existing circumstances the only suggestions made Appendix
are:— E.

1. That greater comfort be secured in the bathrooms, by covering part of the floor with matting.
2. That the beds and blankets be from time to time exposed to the open air during fine weather.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
Licensed
Houses.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 8th October 1866.

Since the visit of 23d April, there have been 10 admissions, 39 discharges, and 6 deaths; and the present numbers are 54 males and 77 females under the Sheriffs' order, and 1 voluntary inmate. Two patients are absent on probation. Millholm
Asylum.

The general aspect of the house was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The sleeping rooms and halls were clean, well ventilated, and in good order, and as a rule there are 500 cubic feet of air for each bed.

The bedding was in good condition, but the pillow slips and sheets on the male side were occasionally dirty, and should be changed oftener than every 3 weeks. The summer allowance of the bed-clothes, namely, a coverlet and 1 pair of blankets, was still on most of the beds; but it was intimated that it was to be immediately increased to 2 pairs of blankets. This quantity may be sufficient for some time, but before long 3 pairs should be supplied to each bed.

The day-clothing was generally in good order, but that of the men scanty for the season of the year; but drawers and flannel jackets, it was stated, were to be supplied immediately.

Both men and women were clean in person, and as a rule tidy in dress. All are bathed once a week, and the hair is kept in good order. Most of the patients wash in the bath-rooms, which, especially in the winter, cannot be very comfortable for this purpose.

The sanitary condition of the patients is at present favourable. Only 1 patient—a female—was found in bed from sickness, or indeed from any cause. The registered causes of death in the 6 fatal cases since last inspection, are paralysis, paralysis and dislocation of hip joint, phthisis pulmonalis, Bright's disease and anasarca, epilepsy and consequent exhaustion, carcinoma of stomach and perforation. Two of these patients were admitted in 1862, 3 in 1864, and 1 in 1865.

The patients deemed curable are 6 males and 16 females, and those industrially employed are 35 males and 47 females. With the exception of one or two of the females who were rather noisy, all the patients were tranquil and free from excitement, and nearly all were in the open air. For some time there have been few walks beyond the premises, but the patients enjoy a considerable amount of freedom within the grounds, and about 24 men go about on parole in the gardens, and 6 or 7 beyond bounds. The numbers attending prayers are 40 men and 51 women, and a few of each sex attend church.

Industrial occupation for the men is provided by the gardens and farm, and a considerable number are now engaged with the potato harvest. The washing-house, laundry, and sewing-room, and the necessary household work, supply the chief means of occupation for the women. Periodicals are sufficiently furnished, and lectures, dances, etc., are, as formerly, the chief sources of amusement.

Of the patients admitted since last inspection, all, with one exception, were chargeable to the Roxburgh district. Of those discharged, 5 were recoveries; the remaining 34 were transferred to other asylums, chiefly to that of the Fife and Kinross district. There are, however, still several patients in the house chargeable to the parishes of Kirkcaldy and Abbotshall.

Judging from the physical condition of the patients, the diet appears to be sufficient and appropriate. The water supply is regarded as pure and satisfactory. The drains are in good order, but the privies and urinals in the male court were offensive, and require a much freer use of disinfectants.

Two accidents are registered since last inspection,—fracture of right clavicle by falling out of bed, and dislocation of femur by a fall. Seclusion has been used on six occasions in the cases of 3 patients, generally for short periods.

Appendix
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Com-
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Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.

The changes among attendants have been as follows:—One man was discharged for 'irregularity,' and 2 men left of their own accord. Their places have been filled. Two women were discharged, their services, owing to the diminution in the number of patients, being no longer required.

Dr. and Mrs. Stockwell have announced their intention of leaving the country; the position of the Asylum after Whitsunday 1867 is thus uncertain, and the disposal of the patients of the Roxburgh District will require the consideration of the Board.

The various registers were examined.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 19th April 1866.

Newbig-
ging House.

The patients resident at this date are 33 males and 42 females. Since the visit of October 30th there have been 9 admissions, 6 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 4 were private and 5 pauper, none of the latter being chargeable to parishes within the district. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, 2 did not return at the end of probation, 1 was transferred to another establishment, and 1 was taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to apoplexy, and the other to paralysis and debility.

The condition of the Asylum was not considered satisfactory. On the male side there continues to be a great want of occupation, and the attendants are too few in number to exercise adequate supervision. At the present moment there is only one male attendant, the other having been absent for some days from having met with an accident. The patients, with two or three exceptions, were lounging idly about the day-room and grounds, and from the varied nature of their attire, their patched clothing and battered hats, constitute a very motley assemblage. They were, however, free from excitement, although one had his head bandaged, in consequence of a blow from another patient with a broom. This attack led to the culprit being placed in seclusion, which is said to be the only instance in which seclusion has been used since last visit.

The bedding, without being particularly dirty, was frequently dark and untidy, and should be kept with much more care. The means of washing are scanty, comfortless, and inconvenient, and there are no adequate arrangements for bathing.

No pains are taken to furnish the patients with occupation or recreation; the little work that is done is performed by a comparatively small proportion of their number.

One male and 1 female patient were in bed, the former in a room without a fire, from fear of accident consequent on deficient supervision. On the female side several of the rooms contained too many beds, although from the diminished number of patients other rooms were unoccupied.

Signs of dilapidation were seen in many parts of both departments, which will require attention should the license of the house be continued; but in this case it will be absolutely necessary that satisfactory arrangements be made to secure a sufficient staff of efficient attendants, and to furnish proper means of occupation and recreation. At present the house can be regarded as a place of detention merely.

Walks beyond the premises do not appear to have been taken during the winter, but 4 males and 5 females have continued to attend church. The numbers present at the prayer-meetings of the missionary are 29 males and 26 females.

Attention is called to the necessity of greater care being taken to keep the registers in a full and correct manner. It appears that, since last visit, 1 attendant has been discharged for drunkenness, that another left in bad health, and that 1 is at present absent from an accident.

An accident book was produced, but it contains no entries of accidents after admission.

The privy in the male airing-court was in an offensive state, and one of the dormitories had a close urinous smell.

D. M'K. chargeable to Uig in Inverness-shire, has not yet been removed.

Judging from the appearance of the patients, the diet is adequate.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 4th December 1866. Appendix

Except the construction of a direct passage between the two houses of which the establishment consists, no change, and certainly no improvement, has taken place in this house since last inspection.

The men were crowded around the fires without occupation or animation, the apartments were gloomy, ill-ventilated, and ill-kept, and in some of the cheerless dormitories not more than one and a half pairs of blankets were allowed to the beds. In one the discomfort was increased by the rickety state of the window, one-half of the sash being displaced, and part of the glass broken—a state of things which it is suspected had existed over night. In the department for women there were greater indications of order and comfort, but the air was at many points musty and vitiated, at others the paper, separated by damp or some other cause, was falling from the walls; and although the supply of bed-coverings was sufficient, the temperature must fall very low in certain of the sleeping-rooms remote from the kitchen and the parlour, where fires are kept burning.

The Asylum, in fact, presents all the defects which have been so repeatedly pointed out, and in some respects in an aggravated form, and which cannot be regarded as redeemed by homely kindness, which may characterize the treatment of the inmates.

The community consists of 27 men and 53 women. Of these, 4 are entered as epileptics, 4 as of dirty habits, 6 as suicidal, and 7 as destructive. Three persons were found in bed; but no information is afforded by the books as to the numbers labouring under disease, or of those under medical treatment. Twenty-three persons are represented as industrially employed, but little or no proof of this was observed.

Forty-six admissions have taken place since 19th April. Thirty-nine of these were of paupers, 10 belonged to Linlithgowshire, 3 to Haddington, 2 to Lanark, and 17 to Edinburgh. Of the latter, however, 14 had been inmates of the City of Edinburgh Poorhouse, and were transferred on the conversion of the lunatic wards there into an hospital for cholera patients. The forms of mental disease or physical condition in those admitted are not registered.

There have been 39 discharges: 7 persons left recovered, 17 relieved, 14 without improvement, and 1 appears to have escaped and has not since been heard of. Of those unrecovered, 2 were transferred to Gartnavel Asylum, 1 to the District Asylum of Inverness, 1 to that of Haddington, 10 to that of Fife, and 15 to that of Edinburgh.

R. M., entered as cured, after 15 years' seclusion, continues to reside in the house as a domestic.

There have been 3 deaths: 1 from exhaustion and diarrhoea, and 2 from epilepsy. The ages of the deceased were respectively 46, 70, 35. Two appear to have entered the house during the present year, 1 in 1862.

The register of seclusion and restraint shows that one individual had worn a canvass dress, and been secluded 27 times during the meal hour of the other patients. Only upon one other occasion was seclusion resorted to.

Several changes have occurred in the staff, 1 of the male attendants commenced his duties yesterday.

For a month there was only 1 attendant in this division. The only experienced person is about to leave, of his own accord. This state of matters is most detrimental to the interests of the patients, but does not appear to depend upon inadequate remuneration, as Mr. Moffat gives £30 per annum to the chief, and £26 to the subordinate male attendant.

The orders were examined and found to be correct; but notwithstanding the recommendation made in last report, the registers were found to be so imperfectly and irregularly kept as to render the statistics given in this entry very doubtful, and in great measure to defeat the purposes for which such records are instituted.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 2d May 1866.

The register, 30th April 1866, shows that there are at present resident in this establishment 25 males and 27 females. Two patients appear to be absent on probation. The community has undergone the following changes

Saughton
Hall Asy-
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E.
Commis-
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Newbig-
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Appendix
E.Commis-
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Entries.Licensed
Houses.Saughton
Hall Asy-
lum.

since the last statutory visit, 28th September 1865 :—7 individuals have been admitted, in 3 of whom the physical health is described as good, in 3 others as delicate or precarious. Six have been discharged, 3 as recovered, and 3 as relieved. The latter were transferred to other asylums. Four deaths have occurred, all at an advanced age, and in persons who had resided for long periods in the house. Paralysis, old age and exhaustion, repeated attacks of excitement, refusal of food, apoplexy and syncope, in an enfeebled state, are assigned as causes of death. Only one person, recently admitted, was found in bed. No one is registered as under treatment for bodily disorder; and the aspect of the great majority of the inmates indicated sound and satisfactory health. Several are, however, aged, and of enfeebled constitution.

Both houses were well lighted, well aired, and in admirable order; the furniture and appointments are suitable, yet domestic in character, and, where practicable, luxurious. Dinner was served to several groups during the inspection; and, notwithstanding the difficulties which are encountered in such institutions, was ample, well prepared, and well placed upon the table. The deportment of the patients was free from excitement; no rational complaints as to the management were made, and the occupations and amusements, in which a large number engage, show that calm and a certain amount of contentment must prevail. Other illustrations of this may be found in the paucity of even slight accidents, and the absence of seclusion, except in one case, where it may be fairly regarded as a part of medical treatment. Improvements are still going on in the grounds, which are even now attractive, and much frequented. An additional cottage, on the opposite bank of the Water of Leith, was examined, which is intended for such patients as require or desire privacy, while they secure the benefits of asylum treatment.

The changes in the staff which merit notice have consisted in the discharge of 3 attendants for absence during the night without leave, in one instance being aggravated by drunkenness, of 1 for intemperance, of 1 for rudeness, and of another as unsuitable. All the patients were seen except H. and L., who were walking in the grounds.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 20th September 1866

The patients at this date are 25 males and 28 females, of whom 5 of each sex are considered curable. Since the visit of the 2d of May, 7 patients have been admitted, of whom 4 were labouring under mania, and 3 under melancholia; 2 have been discharged, both recovered; and 3 have died from disease of the heart, and 2 from epilepsy, at the ages of 63, 78, and 32.

The general aspect of the establishment was cheerful and comfortable. Both sides are fully and appropriately furnished, and were in excellent order. The means adopted for supplying heat and fresh air are said to afford satisfactory results, but it is suggested that the ventilation of some of the attic bedrooms would be improved by apertures in the upper part of the doors, or by substituting perforated zinc plates for the upper pannels. The new day-room in the basement in the gentlemen's department is a great improvement on that formerly in use. The bedding was in excellent order, and in good condition.

The supply of water is now reported as abundant, and of great purity.

The patients of both sexes were tranquil, and free from excitement, but seclusion is occasionally had recourse to, in one case for medical reasons.

Both ladies and gentlemen were, as a rule, neat and orderly in person and dress, but a certain degree of uncouthness among the ladies would, it is conceived, be diminished by more extended exercise. The use of carriage exercise might, it is suggested, be beneficially extended.

The usual sources of amusement and recreation are in operation, and books and periodicals are abundantly supplied.

The various registers were examined, but it is desirable that they should be kept with greater regularity and care, and that the notices required to be made to the Lunacy Board should be more punctually attended to.

No record was produced of the changes that have taken place among the attendants since last inspection.

Several complaints were made by patients, but none of any real moment.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 27th June 1866.

Three patients have been admitted, all having been transferred from other asylums, since 22d September 1865. Two of the number are supported by their own means. One patient, B., has been removed to Montrose Asylum in the same period. There has been no death, and no case of serious indisposition; and the health of the community is, at present, perfectly satisfactory.

Of the inmates, 19 in number, 10 are said to employ themselves; 3 to attend the parish church; small parties of 4 and 5 to take exercise in the country; and all to walk in the garden. A large number were found in the open air, but exposed to a most powerful sun. Only one individual was found in bed, to which she had been enjoined to retire in consequence of restlessness.

The different apartments were clean, well aired, and tidy; and presented an aspect of homely comfort and cheerfulness. No complaint was made by any of the patients; and there are grounds for believing that they are treated kindly and with forbearance. It is necessary, however, to advert to the frequent use of restraint of the hands by gloves in one case. This woman is destructive in her habits, and has been 89 times subjected to coercion, to the extent specified, during the night. If placed under supervision, and supplied with quilted coverlets, this objectionable practice might be discontinued.

A camisole and gloves are the only means of restraint in the house.

One slight accident is recorded.

The inmates are bathed once a week, 3 using the same water.

The staff consists of Mrs. Moffat's daughter and 1 paid attendant, who was formerly a nurse in the Infirmary.

The books, registers, and orders were found to be correct.

SOMERSIDE ASYLUM, 19th September 1866.

No changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of 27th June, and their numbers are accordingly still 19.

The general aspect of the house was satisfactory. Both day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, but additional precautions appear necessary for securing adequate ventilation of the sleeping-rooms during the night. The bedding was clean, and the coverings sufficient for the season of the year.

The patients were comfortably clothed, were clean in person, and orderly in dress, but a fuller supply of combs and hair-brushes is called for.

No patient manifested excitement or was noisy. About 10 are industrially occupied, and it is stated that exercise beyond the Asylum bounds is taken from time to time by nearly all the inmates. Three or four attend the parish church.

The bodily health of the community is good, and there has been no serious illness for a considerable period. The general appearance of the patients is indicative of an abundant and appropriate diet.

Restraint by means of gloves continues to be used occasionally during the night, in the case referred to in last report, on account of destructive habits. The relative entries in the register are 9 in number, and it is to be hoped that this form of restraint may soon be entirely given up. There has been no change of attendants; and no accident has occurred since last inspection.

The general management of the house is kindly, and the arrangements comfortable and homelike.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 22d May 1866.

Appendix
ECommis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Somerside
Asylum.Tranent
Asylum.

The house at this date contains 12 male and 18 female patients; of whom, 10 are chargeable to parishes in East Lothian, 4 to parishes in Orkney and Shetland, 5 to parishes in Ayrshire, 5 to parishes in Fifeshire, 2 to parishes in Renfrewshire, and 1 to a parish in each of the Counties of Edinburgh, Ross, Lanark, and Caithness. The members deemed curable are 1 male and 3 females. The changes since the visit of 4th November are, 7 admissions, 2 discharges, and 4 deaths. The physical condition of the patients on admission is registered as good in 6 cases, but there is no record of the form of

Appendix
E.Commiss-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Tranent
Asylum.

their mental disorder, and several columns of the statutory register are very imperfectly filled up. Neither of the patients discharged had recovered. Of the 4 deaths, 1 was caused by paralysis and exhaustion, 2 by paralysis, and 1 by exhaustion, at the ages respectively of 69, 58, 74, and 51 years. The years of admission of these cases were 1857, 1864, 1866, 1866.

The general condition of the establishment has undergone no change since previous reports. The accommodation is homely, but not altogether deficient in comfort, and several patients spoke favourably of their treatment. There is no doubt that it does not possess the appliances necessary for the proper treatment of the insane. The want of the means of adequate exercise, more especially for the females, is of itself sufficient to confirm this view; their airing-court is but a small paved yard, and very few of their number appear ever to walk beyond the premises. The airing-court of the men, although somewhat larger, is still insufficient to afford proper exercise to those who do not work in the field, who seem to be generally about 7 in number. The difficulty in the way of adequate exercise, occupation, and supervision, could scarcely at any rate be overcome, so long as there is only 1 attendant for the men and females respectively.

Both sexes were free from excitement. As a rule, the men were comfortably and neatly clothed; but several of the women are of degraded habits, and the general appearance of these was neglected and untidy. The bedding was in fair condition; but the two lower dormitories on the female side were overcrowded, especially that in which the wet patients sleep, which contains 7 beds. No patient was confined to bed, and the physical appearance of the community was generally one of health, with the exception of those affected with organic nervous disease, or suffering from the debility of old age. Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner; the food was abundant and of good quality, but the meat was excessively fat.

With the approaching opening of the Haddington and Fife District Asylums, 15 patients, or exactly one-half of the present number, will be removed, and the position of the establishment will be seriously affected. It may then come to be a question for serious consideration, whether, in the event of the license being renewed, it should not be restricted to the reception of one sex only. The want of single rooms renders it unfit for the treatment of noisy or refractory patients; and as seclusion cannot well be used, mechanical restraint is occasionally resorted to. Three entries of this kind occur in the register since last inspection. There has been no change among the attendants since last inspection, and no accident to any patient after admission.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 5th November 1866.

The house presents greater signs of dilapidation and discomfort than formerly, and papering and painting, repairs of bedsteads, as well as other alterations and improvements, will be requisite to render the accommodation suitable for the reception of inmates. Heavy and offensive smells were observed at various parts. The beds were badly arranged, and not in such a manner as to expose them to the air; and as the dormitories were used as sitting-rooms by several of the female inmates, thorough ventilation could not be effected.

Under whatever form a renewal of the license may be applied for, it will be necessary that the house should be specially examined, and that certain changes and improvements be laid down as the conditions upon which it should be granted. There have been 8 persons admitted since the statutory visit of 22d May 1866. One lunatic belonged to Port-Glasgow, 2 to Prestons, and 4 to Edinburgh City Parish. Of this number, 1 was transferred from Morningside Asylum, 4 from the lunatic wards Edinburgh City Poorhouse. No information is given as to the state of those admitted, except that the physical health of 3 was good. In the same period, there have been 6 discharges; 4 have been removed to Fife district, 1 to Montrose, and 1 to Glasgow Asylum. One death has resulted from gastric ulcer in a woman, æt. 59. The health of the community is described as having been good. One female was found in bed; she had been seized with vomiting. One male is convalescent from gastric fever, and 1 hemiplegic occupied a settle in the day.

room for males ; he is chargeable to the parish of Largo, but is regarded as so much exhausted as to be unable to bear removal to the District Asylum. Two individuals are entered as under treatment for bodily disease ; 3 are described as epileptics, 2 as paralytic, 4 as suicidal, and 5 as of degraded habits. The special arrangements to meet these different cases are not very obvious. Six cases are stated to be acute, and 3 curable ; but it does not appear from the register that any medical treatment is resorted to. There are at present 12 males and 18 females resident ; of whom 5 of the former and 7 of the latter are industrially employed ; the men chiefly in the cultivation of the field below the village. A sufficient number of cows is kept to supply the establishment with milk. All the patients were seen except J. D., W. O., and P. H., who had accompanied the attendant to Musselburgh. This proceeding of affording walking excursions to the inmates, in itself commendable, leaves 9 men for several hours practically without any proper supervision. Seclusion has been resorted to upon one occasion, and only for an hour. A patient cut his hand by thrusting it through a pane of glass, but no other accident has occurred. No changes have taken place in the attendants. The books, register, orders, were examined.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Tranent
Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 19th April 1866.

White-
house
Asylum.

There have been 4 patients admitted, 4 discharged, and no deaths, so that the number of this community remains the same as when it was last inspected, 30th October 1865. All those who left the establishment, 4 females, were restored to health. Of the remaining inmates, 4 are afflicted with acute forms of derangement, and 11 are regarded as curable. No one is now under treatment for bodily disease ; and the sanitary condition of the patients has, throughout the winter, been equally satisfactory. One individual is paralytic, 2 are suspected of harbouring suicidal designs, and 2 are destructive ; but no special arrangements or restrictions are, or have been, required, in these cases. One lady was found coiled up on the floor of her sleeping apartment, which has boarded walls, but her position is at times voluntarily assumed, and no restraint or seclusion has been resorted to.

All the patients were seen except Mr. K., who was walking beyond the precincts ; and exhibited few or no indications of excitement or discontent, many of them expressing gratitude for the comfort and kindness which they enjoyed. Both houses were clean, well appointed, and, except in such parts as were about to be painted, papered, and otherwise renovated, in the excellent order which they usually present. An offensive smell was observed in Miss R.'s parlour, but at all other points the atmosphere was pure and sweet. While many household improvements are contemplated or in progress, nothing special requires notice except the pavement of the small airing-court in the corner of the garden. The occupation and amusements, in which about 20 participate, are strictly domestic in character, comprising music, billiards, chess, and the more attractive intercourse between the inhabitants of the two houses.

The Reporter can but repeat the commendation formerly bestowed upon the management of the establishment.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Twenty-six visitors have been admitted to patients.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 1st October 1866.

Since the visit of 19th April, 7 patients have been admitted, and 2 have been removed. There has been no death, and the sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been extremely satisfactory during the summer. At the present moment no patient is under treatment for bodily ailments, and no one was in bed from sickness.

Both houses were found in excellent order. The various rooms are comfortably furnished, and the general aspect was one of homely comfort. The bedding was sufficient, clean, and in good condition. The patients were all well and comfortably clothed, and in their general appearance presented few signs indicative of mental derangement. Personal cleanliness is well attended to.

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Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and there has been no occasion to have recourse to restraint of any kind, or to seclusion since last inspection.

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Intercourse with the outer world is facilitated by the encouragement of visitors, and by frequent walks beyond the premises, with very beneficial effects. At present 4 males and 7 females go out on parole. The numbers attending prayers are 11 males and 12 females, and there are 3 ladies who attend church.

Licensed
Houses.

It might be advantageous to increase the means of ventilation in one or two of the bedrooms, which are of small dimensions.

White-
house
Asylum.

The registers are carefully kept. No accident is recorded. One attendant has left to be married.

Parochial
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ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th April 1866.

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

The patients at this date are 32 males and 40 females. The changes since the visit of 16th December consist of 7 admissions, 7 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients admitted, 3 were chargeable to the Abbey Parish, and 4 to other parishes in Renfrewshire; 5 were affected with acute mania, and 2 with chronic mania; and the bodily condition of all is described as good.

Of those discharged, 6 had recovered, and 1 was still of unsound mind. The period of residence of the recovered cases varied from 3 weeks and 2 days to 1 year 3 months and 1 day. Two of the patients were transferred to the ordinary wards.

The single death was caused by drowning. The patient suddenly left a working-party, and before he could be overtaken by the attendant, jumped into a quarry-hole, which was full of water. The attendant, in endeavouring to save him, was himself drowned. A special report on this case will be made to the Lunacy Board.

The house was found in a very creditable condition, although in some confusion from the painting and cleaning which it is at present undergoing. The wards are well furnished, and a considerable addition has recently been made to articles of decoration, but for the reason just stated, they have not yet been put up. The bedding, however, is capable of improvement, the coverings are good, and in sufficient quantity, but the pillows are hard, uneven, and insufficient for the proper support of the head, and the mattresses are occasionally unequally filled. Hair pillows should at once be furnished, and hair mattresses should gradually replace those now in use.

Ventilation is well attended to, and an improvement has been effected in the water-closets adjoining the lavatories, by a grated opening which communicates with the outer air. The general temperature in the dormitories was about 50°.

The sanitary state of the patients since last visit has been satisfactory. Only 1, a female, was in bed, from organic disease of stomach. All the others dined in association. The food was abundant and of good quality, but the meat was very fat. The meal was served with considerable comfort and neatness, but the tables, especially in the male department, were over-crowded. Instead of the present long tables, it is suggested that short tables capable of accommodating 8 or 10 persons each, should be placed across the dining-halls, and be superintended by patients who would take some pride in maintaining order and neatness. Attention is directed to the knives and forks in use, which are of a dangerous pattern, and should be replaced by others less capable of being used as lethal weapons. Attention is likewise called to the want of proper scullery accommodation. This might easily be provided by some modification of the bathroom on the female side.

Both sexes were comfortably and neatly clothed; the men for the most part in tweed suits, which are gradually replacing those of moleskin. All the women are provided with shawls and bonnets. The bedding was, throughout both departments, in a state of perfect cleanliness, and was entirely free from any urinous or unpleasant smell.

Praiseworthy attention continues to be given to the means of occupation and recreation. About 23 men and 27 women are occupied industrially, and about the same numbers, weather permitting, take daily exercise in the general grounds and beyond bounds.

Scarcely any one is restricted to the airing-courts. The numbers attending chapel are registered at 29 males and 27 females; no one, however, appears to go to church beyond the Asylum, although there are several to whom this indulgence might properly be extended. Four males and 2 females have the liberty of the grounds on parole, and 1 of each sex has the privilege of going beyond bounds unattended. The recommendation of instituting classes for reading, etc., formerly made, has been acted on with considerable success.

The privy in the male airing-court has been greatly improved by providing a water trough on M'Farlane's principle, and a similar improvement will be made in the female department. Arrangements should, however, be made to exercise a strict supervision over the male patients using the outside convenience, as grounds have arisen for fearing that abominable practices have been there carried out.

It is desirable, with the view of guarding against accidents, that the cover of the cesspool in the grounds should be better secured.

No patient was found in seclusion, and no entry of seclusion or restraint has been made since last visit. No strong dresses, and no special contrivances in dress, are in use.

The only accident reported is the melancholy one already mentioned, and the only changes among the attendants consist in the engagement of the man who was so unfortunately drowned, and of his successor.

Although from the non-residence of the medical officer, the chief responsibility of the management of the establishment is thrown upon the governor, it is recommended that the former, by occasional inspection of the patients when at work, should exercise some supervision over this department.

Owing to some repairs which are at present being carried out, and from the painting and cleaning already referred to, the arrangements for the accommodation of the patients and attendants are not placed on a permanent footing. When this is done, care should be taken to avoid using the old hot seclusion rooms as bedrooms, unless proper precautions are taken to cut off or modify the supply of hot air.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 23d November 1866.

This establishment contains to-day 33 males and 43 female patients. Of these, 13 are registered as acute and curable cases; but medical treatment does not appear to be resorted to for their mental condition. Five are enumerated as epileptic, 1 as paralytic, 11 as dirty or degraded, and 3 as suicidal.

Twenty men and 32 women are usefully occupied. Fifteen of the former are employed in field labour, 2 as stokers, 3 as domestic servants, and 1 as a carpenter. Of the latter, 3 are engaged in washing, 2 on the sewing machine; but the greater majority in sewing and knitting. Large bodies, 26 males and 27 females, take daily exercise in and beyond the grounds; 16 have the privilege of going out attended, and 6 visit Paisley on parole. Between 50 and 60 attend chapel in the poorhouse, and nearly the same number join in the amusements provided. These, besides the weekly dance, have consisted in lectures, readings, and concerts. The praiseworthy efforts of the officers in employing such means, which must be regarded as curative as much as cheering, would be greatly aided and extended by obtaining access to the concerts, which are understood to be given nightly in the Exchange Buildings, and which are described as unexceptionable in character. One monster excursion took place to Lugton, in which it would appear the whole of the patients joined. A party of 20 females was met in the grounds suitably attired, and evidently enjoying the relaxation. The changes in the community since 9th April last, have consisted in 15 admissions, 7 discharges, and 3 deaths.

Of the paupers admitted, 4 belonged to the parish of Neilston, 2 to Eastwood, 1 to Lochwinnoch, and 1 to Ayr. Seven are described as in good,

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and 4 as in weak or delicate health. Insanity had assumed the form of mania in 7, of melancholia in 3, of monomania in 1, and of idiocy in 1.

All those discharged are entered as recovered; 1 patient is absent upon probation.

Death is referred in 1 case to tuberculosis of the liver, with melanosis of the mesentery; in another to fever, and in another to anasarca. The ages of the deceased were respectively 47, 45, 65.

All parts of the house were clean and comfortable. The beds, which are now provided with hair mattresses and three pairs of blankets each, were beautifully arranged, and the aspect of the apartments cheerful. What are designated the refractory wards are not occupied and are not required.

The inmates, with one exception, and he was vociferous, because stone deaf, were calm and well conducted, tidy in person, and remarkably well clothed.

They are bathed once a week, each individual having fresh water. A somewhat more liberal supply of combs and brushes would still farther encourage that attention to neatness which is aimed at, and in most respects effected. The ewers and basins in the dormitories are now invariably used.

Thirty-three men and 43 women assembled at dinner. The meal was good in quality, well served, and taken with great decorum and zest.

The general seemliness of the scene would be increased were the attendants to wear their coats during the repast.

The presses constructed for the dishes, and used by the patients, were found to be an improvement. The only alterations at present suggested are the introduction of a window into each of the water-closets; the substitution of glass for wood panels in the doors of these; and the conversion of the privy in the airing-yard for females into a water-closet.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

No accident has occurred.

One attendant has left in consequence of promotion, and 2 others have been appointed, so that the staff on the male side now amounts to 4. The wages are liberal.

In considering what measures might be called for in the event of the invasion of cholera, it was contemplated to set apart the refractory wards as hospitals. These are in many respects suitable, but more complete isolation, and a greater number of appliances, would be secured by using the chaplain's house, now empty, and the adjoining shoemaker's shop, for this purpose.

The state of this house is most satisfactory, and highly creditable to the officers, but it is matter for regret that no arrangement has, as yet, been completed with parochial boards which have agreed to send paupers to the Asylum, and that it cannot accordingly be regarded as affording the required accommodation for the district.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 1st May 1866.

The patients at present in the Asylum are 74 males and 76 females; of whom 23 males and 12 females are considered curable. The accommodation is insufficient for the wants of the parish, and several cases have of late been sent to other institutions. Since the visit of 11th December, there have been 27 admissions, 15 discharges, and 8 deaths.

Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 2 were sent to Ireland.

The causes of death are various, and do not point to any deficiency in sanitary arrangements. The average age at death was 48 years. The general condition of the Asylum has undergone no change since last inspection. Its structural arrangements remain open to the same strictures; but as it is understood that it is in contemplation to erect a new Asylum, capable of accommodating all the patients of the parish, and in harmony with the present views of treatment, it is not deemed necessary to suggest any alterations in the present building.

Both divisions were clean and well ventilated, but unpleasant smells, apparently in connexion with the water-closets, are still perceptible in the stair-cases.

The bedding was clean and in good condition, but the mattresses and pillows require more attention to keep them even and comfortable. The substitution of hair for cocoa-nut fibre is recommended, more especially for the pillows. The clothing of both sexes was sufficient, but it was frequently deficient in neatness and tidiness.

The general appearance and deportment of the patients are unfavourably influenced by the nature of the accommodation, and might be greatly improved by more favourable surroundings. In order to judge to what extent this is possible, it is strongly recommended that visits should be paid to some of the English County Asylums, and also to some of the Scotch Royal and District Asylums, before the contracts for the new building are made. In fixing the site, it is extremely desirable that the principal rooms and airing-courts should have a southern exposure.

The appearance of the patients is indicative of an adequate diet, but the manner of serving the food falls far short of what should be accomplished. The question here is not what the patients were accustomed to before admission, but what influence attention to such matters will exercise on their general habits. Everything that tends to humanize or civilize them, so to speak, will help in removing that uncouthness which is conspicuous in so many, and in lessening the evils which are almost necessarily associated with large assemblies of the insane. Both sexes may be described as free from excitement. One female was found in seclusion, and 7 entries of this mode of repression appear in the registers since last inspection; all for periods of a few hours. It would seem, however, that the use of seclusion, as this term is generally understood, is of considerably more frequent occurrence; and it is suggested that entries should be made whenever a patient is locked into his room for the restriction of his liberty. Locked boots are in use for 4 females, strong dresses for 2, and quilted coverings for 1. The numbers registered as industrially occupied are about 36 males and 50 females. The influence of allowing the patients to participate, to a certain extent, in the proceeds of their labour, has been found by experience to be very great in stimulating industrious tendencies, and it is strongly recommended that a trial should be given to this system. The probability is that it would be found to promote, at the same time, the interests both of the patients and of the parish. Attention is called to the remarks made in last report, on the necessity of more attention to cleanliness by the patients returning from work, before sitting down to meals. The number of combs and brushes has been increased. In bathing, 3 or 4 patients are said to use the same water.

Attention is again called to the importance of making exercise beyond the airing-courts a regular part of the day's duties. The numbers registered as attending chapel are 47 males and 67 females.

There has been only one accident since last inspection, caused by a patient throwing a water jug at another. Three attendants have left, but no one was discharged for any fault. The number of visitors to patients is so large that a record of refusals of admissions may in future be considered sufficient.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th November 1866.

The house contains at present 73 male and 84 female patients. Of these, 27 are considered curable, and are under medical treatment for their mental affection; while 13 are so for bodily complications. The degraded class amounts to 23, the dangerous to 20. The precautionary or protective means in use are, however, very few, only 1 female wearing a canvas dress, and 3 having their boots locked. Repressive measures are likewise gradually diminishing in frequency. Seclusion has been employed upon 13 occasions, but upon 6 of these it was prescribed medically.

The changes among the inmates since 1st May, have consisted in—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	9	16	25
Discharges,	5	6	11
Deaths,	5	3	8

Those admitted presented the symptoms of mania in 12 cases, of melan-

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cholia in 8; of monomania in 2, of delusional insanity in 1, and of dementia in 1. The bodily health of the majority seems to have been impaired. Of those dismissed, 9 were recovered and 2 relieved. The latter were sent to Ireland. Death is referred to general paralysis in 1 case, to old age and exhaustion in 1, to phthisis in 2, to tuberculosis in 1, to general debility in 1, to disease of the heart in 1, and to exhaustion during mania in 1. Three entered the house during the present year, 2 in 1865, 2 in 1860, and 1 in 1859. The average age at death was 41 years.

The wards and dormitories were scrupulously clean and well ordered, and, upon the whole, thoroughly ventilated. An offensive smell was detected in a small ward for two beds; but that which formerly existed in the extreme dormitory in the department for males has been removed. The bedding was sufficient; but the supply of brushes and combs is still regarded as inadequate. The body-clothes, especially of the males, were suitable and tidy. Dinner was served during the visit. It appeared ample in quantity; but there is still great room for improvement in the mode and appliances of serving the meal. The distribution of the portions should not be intrusted to patients, and greater space should be allowed for each individual at table. Thirty-seven females dined together at one table, and departed themselves very quietly. The class occupying the workroom is broken up into several groups, who take their food at separate tables. Unless constant supervision be exercised, this arrangement, in itself conducive to comfort, may degenerate into slovenliness. Some indications of this were observed.

All the patients were seen except A. C. and J. M'K., who were absent on leave. Great quiet and order prevailed; although the state of the weather confined all to the house. The assemblage of 43 men in the outer day-room, without occupation, moody and listless, was a painful illustration of the inability of the officers to carry into effect the principles of classification, in consequence of the structure of the house.

Nine individuals were found in the library. The industrial class is composed of 44 males and 70 females. A large proportion of the former are engaged in digging and domestic services; but in addition to these, 1 acts as a baker, 1 as a painter, 1 as a joiner, and 3 attend school. The females are occupied in cleaning the wards, sewing, etc. Three have acquired a knowledge of the use of the sewing machine. The amusements, consisting principally of fortnightly concerts, are well attended. Sixty men and 37 women go to chapel.

In the event of the invasion of cholera, it is proposed that a separate building, at the extremity of the grounds, hitherto used as a fever hospital, should be appropriated for the reception of inmates infected. The house was examined. It secures isolation, is provided with baths, wash-house, kitchen, etc., has roomy wards, and will meet many of the objects in view.

The medical officer and members of the parochial board have visited various asylums recently erected, or enjoying the reputation of being well constructed and easily worked, in reference to the provision of a suitable asylum for this parish; but beyond this it does not appear that anything has been done in the prosecution of this project. Pending such an intention, it would be vain to suggest alterations in the existing accommodation; but as years must elapse before such a plan can be carried into effect, the state of the water-closets in the airing-yards calls for immediate attention. That for females was flooded and unseemly.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. The only accidents which have occurred consisted of wounds from falls, and, in one instance, a dangerous assault by a patient upon his companion. Access to inmates has been refused in ten instances, and upon medical grounds.

The impressions received as to the mode of management were favourable.

Burgh
Parochial
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Paisley.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY,
5th May 1866.

The present number of patients is 19 males and 26 females. Since the visit of 16th December, 11 have been admitted, 14 discharged, and 2 have died. One admission was from Paisley parish, 2 from other parishes in

Renfrewshire, 7 from Ayrshire, and 1 from Dumbartonshire. Of the present inmates, 13 are chargeable to the Burgh parish.

Of the discharges, 10 were recoveries, 3 transfers to lunatic wards of poor-houses, and 1 a removal by friends. Of the patients who recovered, the period of residence was less than three months in seven cases.

Of the deaths, 1 was caused by gangrenous enteritis, and 1 by bronchitis, at the respective ages of 26 and 66.

The general condition of the Asylum remains as described in former reports. It has the same defects of a totally inappropriate site and deficient space, and the same advantages of kindly and considerate management. In accordance with the recommendation made at last visit, the greater part of the house has been repainted. It was found throughout in good order, clean, and well ventilated; and the bedding was in every instance in a satisfactory state.

The females were clean and tidy in person and dress, but this remark is not applicable to several of the men whose clothing was dirty and otherwise not in good order.

The sanitary condition of the patients is favourable, none of the men is suffering from bodily ailments; of the women, 3 were in bed, 1 from debility and chronic rheumatism, and 2 from menstrual derangement.

No patient was in seclusion, and great quiet prevailed in both departments. Seven of the men were out at the 'farm,' the rest being left under the care of an ordinary inmate.

The general numbers actively occupied are 11 males and 12 females, but the whole of the patients, with few exceptions, occasionally visit the outlying grounds. Additional means of occupation have been supplied for the women, by converting the old soup kitchen into a washing house, for the exclusive use of the lunatic department; and in favourable weather the clothes are dried and bleached at the 'farm.'

The numbers attending prayers are 16 males and 19 females. No one goes to church beyond the asylum bounds.

The airing-courts have been prepared for flowers, and indicate tendencies of which only the unsatisfactory position of the establishment checks the development.

Persistent and successful endeavours continue to be made to furnish sources of amusement and recreation, and in this respect the institution is greatly indebted to the kindness and benevolence of the lady who, for several years, has taken a warm interest in the welfare of the patients. Two excursions, in which nearly all the patients joined, have taken place to her house; and there have been several balls and concerts in the Asylum, at one of which the lessee of the theatre and his company performed the Artful Dodger.

In bathing, the same water is used for 4 patients.

Two accidents of a slight kind have happened since last inspection: there has been no change of attendants.

The number of visitors to patients recorded is 85, 1 being an inspector of poor.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY,
19th November 1866.

There are at present 20 males and 26 females resident in these wards. Two patients are absent upon probation. Twelve of this number are regarded as curable, but only 3 appear to be under treatment for their mental disease. Two are epileptic, and 2 of dirty habits. Fifteen persons have been admitted since 5th May. Eleven of these were in good, 2 in indifferent, and 2 in weakly physical health. The form of mental disease is characterized as mania in 11, melancholia in 1, dementia in 2, and in 1 it is not named. Two only belonged to the parish of Paisley Burgh, 8 were chargeable to parishes in Ayrshire, 4 to parishes in Renfrew, and 1 to Kilmallie in Inverness. At present 16 only of the 46 individuals in seclusion belong to Paisley Burgh parish. Eight discharges have taken place; 4 as recovered, 4 as relieved, 1 of the latter having been transferred to the lunatic wards, Dumbarton Poor-house.

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Three persons have died—1 of scrofulous debility, 1 of epilepsy, and 1 of dropsy. The deceased entered the house in 1861, 1865, and 1857, and were aged respectively 15, 63, 41.

The industrial class consists of 10 men and 12 women. The former act as daily labourers upon the farm. The latter are engaged in sewing, winding, and washing. Six of these were working most energetically in the wash-house set apart exclusively for them.

About 40 of the inmates, 20 of each sex, attend worship in the establishment. The same numbers participate in the amusements provided, and 15 are allowed to visit such as are accessible in town. These have consisted chiefly in exhibitions of the magic lantern, dramatic representations, excursions, visits to the benevolent lady who ministers so much to the comfort of the inmates, and latterly, in frequent attendance at the nightly concerts in the Exchange Rooms. Two individuals go out on parole.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean, neatly arranged, well heated and aired. Several of them have been greatly improved by papering and painting. The dayrooms, especially that for the men, are dull and gloomy, but this results from irremediable defects in the structure of the house. The bedding and clothing of the patients were in capital condition, only 2 pairs of blankets are allowed; but this is found to be sufficient, as the temperature can be raised much above what is comfortable or healthy. Every patient is washed once a week in fresh water. Only 1 patient was confined to bed, and in consequence of recent parturition. Two are raised during the night, but there is no regular night-watch.

The books, registers, orders, were examined. There has been no accident and no change in the staff.

Seclusion has been used in 3 cases, and continued from 1 to 4 days, in consequence of violence and a tendency to nudyify.

In the event of cholera breaking out in the lunatic wards, it has been proposed to place such females as may be affected, in a ward adjoining the laundry, and the males in another, close to the bathroom in the poorhouse. Isolation could, it is apprehended, be but partially carried into effect by such an arrangement.

The inmates were all quiet and cheerful, and so far as the means allow, well-directed efforts continue to be made to assimilate these wards to an asylum, and to place the inmates in a favourable position.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 17th May 1866.

Falkirk
Parochial
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The patients at this date are 8 males and 10 females, of whom 1 male and 2 females are considered curable. There have been no admissions since the visit of 11th November, and only 2 discharges and no deaths. Both discharges were recoveries, 1 after 6 months' probation. The death, as ascertained by *post mortem* examination, was caused by organic disease of brain. Apart from its structural defects, the house was found in a satisfactory state. The wards were clean and well ventilated, the bedding sufficient and in good condition, and the walls extensively decorated, although in a somewhat rude manner, by the labour and taste of one of the patients.

The day-clothing of both sexes was generally in good order. Great tranquillity prevailed in both divisions, and seclusion does not appear to have been used on any occasion since last inspection. One male and 3 females were in bed, either from slight bodily ailments, or the debility of old age and general decay.

Seven males and 7 females are registered as industrially occupied, the former in the cultivation of the field formerly mentioned, the latter in house work and sewing. Parties of both sexes take prolonged exercise once or twice a week beyond the premises, but they are never indulged with picnic or distant excursions. The airing-court on the male side is kept in a very neat, although peculiar manner, by the same patient who has decorated the walls of the dayroom.

The general aspect of the patients is healthy, the diet appears ample, but it might with advantage be more varied. Broth is given every day except Sundays, when pease soup is served, with 4 ounces of meat on alternate days.

It would be more satisfactory if the dietary recommended by the Lunacy Board were adopted. Fresh-water is now said to be used for the sponging or washing of every patient.

The supply of milk is now nearly equal to what it was before the appearance of the cattle disease.

The various registers were found carefully kept, it appears from them that 6 males and 4 females attend chapel.

There is no record of any accident since last inspection, and there has been no change of attendants.

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FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30th October 1866.

Except the changes in the community, little requires to be added to the report of the visitation on 17th May 1866. These have consisted in 2 admissions, both cases being recent and apparently of an acute character, and in 1 transfer to Hallcross Asylum.

There has been no death for about 9 months. Two individuals were found in bed, but the health of all the inmates has been satisfactory.

There are at present 9 males and 10 females in the wards; 1 of the former was somewhat demonstrative and loquacious, but the others appear to be tranquil and tractable; 4 are epileptics. Five men and 7 women are usefully occupied, the former chiefly in the cultivation of the field, to which frequent reference has already been made. One man still finds constant employment in covering the walls of the dayroom with rudely-coloured woodcuts, and in the grotesque ornamentation of the airing-yard. His case affords an illustration of that craving for occupation of some kind which survives in the demented and chronic insane.

The inmates were quiet, well and warmly dressed. The dayrooms and dormitories were extremely clean, but in two of the latter, one in each department, a close and heavy smell was observed, even although the windows were open. This may partly proceed from the great height of the boundary wall, interfering with the free current of the external air; but it demands attention, as the atmosphere was rather agreeable and salubrious. Deodorizing substances are in use.

One or two individuals have a shower bath at their own request, and every inmate is well sponged once a week. The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy is now adopted. Until a fortnight since milk could be given at every meal in the week except one, but the supply is now as abundant as previous to the invasion of the cattle plague.

The bed-coverings were clean, and appeared to be sufficient, but many of the pillows require refilling. It is strongly recommended that the wards be thoroughly heated during winter, both with the view to secure the personal comfort of the inmates, and to promote ventilation. No seclusion or restraint has been resorted to, and no accident has occurred except a contusion inflicted during an attack of epilepsy.

The governor expresses satisfaction with the department of the attendants.

The books, registers, etc., were found to be correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30th April 1866.

The inmates at this date are 58 males and 90 females, being 2 males within the licensed accommodation. The patients chargeable to the parish accommodated in Gartnavel Asylum are at present 73 males and 80 females.

Since the visit of 7th December, there have been 19 admissions, 16 discharges, and 5 deaths. The mental malady on admission was generally of recent origin, and is registered as having been melancholia in 4 cases, mania in 5, monomania in 5, and dementia in 1. In the remaining 4 cases the entries have not yet been filled up. Of the discharges, 12 were recoveries. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to phthisis, 2 to organic disease of the brain, 1 to mania and bronchitis following typhus fever, and to 1 cardiac disease and dropsy. The fatal cases were chiefly of recent admission.

The general nature of the accommodation has undergone no change since last inspection. The various dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent

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order, being clean and well ventilated, and presenting on the whole an aspect of considerable comfort. The dayroom accommodation on the ground floor of the female division cannot, however, be commended, and the propriety of providing a general dining-hall and workroom for this department, in any additions or structural alterations that may be contemplated, is strongly urged on the attention of the committee of management. But it should at the same time be always borne in mind that it will be impossible ever to make a thoroughly satisfactory establishment on a site where the means of industrial occupation are necessarily limited by the small extent of land in possession. It appears from the register that about 40 men and 60 women are reckoned as industrially employed, but the nature of the industrial occupation, so far as the men are concerned, is really insignificant, compared with what might be attained under more advantageous circumstances.

The bedding was always sufficient, and in good order, but the gradual substitution of hair mattresses for those of straw at present in use is recommended for the patients of cleanly habits. Hair pillows should at once replace the hard uncomfortable straw bags which at present serve this purpose.

The day-clothing of both sexes was adequate, and that of the females generally neat. On the male side, however, there was an occasional want of tidiness. It is suggested that the appearance of the men would be considerably improved, without any increase of cost, by more attention being given to the make and colour of their clothes.

In both divisions great tranquillity prevailed. No one was found in seclusion, and only 2 entries of its use, for 4 hours on each occasion, appear in the register since last inspection. Locked gloves are at present worn by 1 patient to prevent interference with an abscess. Strong dresses are required for 3 females, and locked boots for another.

The means of amusement and recreation embrace dances, concerts, visits to places of entertainment, and walks beyond the premises; and it is stated that about 20 men and 40 women are in the habit of joining in rotation in these last. The numbers habitually confined to the airing-courts are about 16 men and 12 women. It appeared to the Commissioner that the supply of periodicals, such as *Chambers's Journal*, *The Illustrated Times*, *Once a Week*, etc., might, with advantage, be greatly increased. The numbers attending prayers are about 32 males and 5 females, and 2 females attend church in the town.

The airing-courts are neatly kept, but the walls of the covered walks are much in want of white-washing. This remark is applicable also to the washing house and laundry.

Additional combs and brushes have been supplied, and personal cleanliness is well attended to; but in bathing, from the deficient supply of hot water, about 3 patients use it unchanged.

The register records 1 accident since last inspection, namely, fracture of the clavicle by a fall.

The only change among the attendants was caused by 1 of the males leaving for a better situation.

The food, which was seen served, was of excellent quality, and in ample quantity, and the general appearance of the patients was indicative of an adequate diet. Only 1 on each side was found in bed, and the general sanitary state of the inmates is satisfactory.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 17th November 1866.

The number in these wards this day are 56 men and 83 women. The acute and curable cases amount to 15; about the same number are under medical treatment. Fifteen are described as belonging to the degraded, 60 to the dangerous or destructive, and 14 to the suicidal class. Thirty-eight men and 56 women are usefully employed—the men in trenching, wheeling earth, and in cleaning the wards; the women in sewing and washing. The governor reports that a greater amount of work has been accessible for the men, and has actually been performed, during the past than in any former season. Eighteen men and about 50 women take exercise almost daily in what is called the 'general grounds,' but which is really the space surrounded by the poorhouse.

The promenade must be of a most monotonous and cheerless character. Appendix
Seven have the privilege of going beyond the walls. E.

The following changes have taken place in the community since 30th April last :—27 persons have been admitted ; 12 of whom are males, 15 females. In 12 the mental affection is registered as mania, in 5 as monomania, in 3 as imbecility, in 2 as melancholia, and in 2 as dementia. The habit of body in almost all is stated to have been feeble or vitiated. Commissioners' Entries.

Ten deaths have occurred. The average age at the time of death was 43 ; and the deceased entered the house—2 in 1866, 4 in 1864, 1 in 1863, 1 in 1861, and 1 in 1860. The cause of death in 3 is given as general paralysis, as exhaustion from acute mania and diarrhoea in 2, as cardiac disease in 2, as disease of brain in 2, and as swallowing prepared lime used in whitewashing in 1. The latter case does not appear to have been suicidal. It occurred in an idiot of eleven years old, who, from morbid appetite or some other cause, devoured everything that could be swallowed. The medical officer is disposed to trace the result rather to convulsive attacks which followed the act of swallowing than to the lime. Parochial Asylums.

Ten men and 15 women were discharged ; 13 were recovered. Of the others, 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards, Govan Poorhouse, 1 to Gartnavel, and 1 to Inverness Asylum, 2 were sent to Ireland, and 4 placed as patients in private dwellings (Balfron and Gartmore). City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The house was in excellent condition, clean, well ventilated, and, although there is so marked a deficiency of gas in the galleries for females as to produce gloom, upon the whole, cheerful. The linen of the beds was well exposed to the air. Hair mattresses are now generally introduced. The coverings were ample in quantity, and fires were lighted in every dormitory. The number of brushes, however, and the water jars, appeared deficient.

The inmates, even those in what may be called the refractory wards, were remarkably quiet and well disposed ; and a good deal of quiet industry was going on among the females. Two of these are entered as wearing strong dresses, but the material differs so little from that in ordinary use that they were not observed by the Reporter.

Night-watching by ordinary inmates is continued. Nine males and 8 females were raised last night.

About 100 patients attend worship in the poorhouse. The same number join in whatever amusements may be provided. These have consisted chiefly in concerts, a festival on opening the bowling-green, visits to the Saturday evening concerts, circus, exhibition, etc., and in carriage drives. An excursion to Campsie Glen embraced 85 patients. Such indulgences might be safely and successfully increased in frequency.

It is proposed to extend the wing of the Asylum now inhabited by the males, so as to obtain additional accommodation for attendants, and a reception room for the friends of patients.

In the event of the appearance of cholera in any part of the establishment, it is proposed to remove those affected to what is called the West Wing of the New North Building, which, with certain alterations, may be so far isolated as to serve at least for the more tractable classes of the insane.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

No accident, in the usual sense, has occurred. There has been no seclusion or restraint. The only change in the staff was caused by the resignation of an attendant, whose conduct had been unsatisfactory.

Dismissing from consideration the situation, circumscribed space, structure, and other disadvantages, the condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 23d March 1866.

These wards contain 23 men and 21 women, 1 of the former being absent on probation. Eighteen are to some extent usefully employed, 23 attend worship in the general hall or chapel of the poorhouse, 6 labour under epilepsy or paralysis, 2 are of dirty habits, and all present characteristics
Aberdeen Poorhouse.

Appendix E. of congenital or acquired mental weakness. Parties of both sexes have access to the limited grounds of the establishment, but exercise beyond the precincts is at present rarely taken, and must, from the weakness of the staff, be at all times taken with difficulty, and so far to the disadvantage of those who are left in the house under the charge of ordinary inmates.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

The changes in the community since last inspection have been as follows:—admitted 4 in good bodily health, chargeable to the parishes of Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, Daviot, Pitsligo; discharged 3 unimproved, 2 being removed to the Lunatic Asylum as excitable or dangerous, and 1 to the charge of a relative; died 1, aged 27 years, of general paralysis, after a residence of about two months in the house.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The weather was stormy, so that little or no occupation was going on. A few of the women were busied in scrubbing the floor, so that the confusion in their department was considerable; certain others were found in the airing-court, which was wet and muddy, so that constant passing to and fro, on going to the privies, and upon other pretexts, had rendered the lobby dirty and uncomfortable. The very large proportion of 5 females were found in bed; but as several of them took their places at dinner, it was concluded that indolence, rather than indisposition, had prompted this indulgence.

The meal consisted of rice and milk and bread, and was fairly served.

Portions of the wards have been painted; a mirror and timepiece have been added to the day-room for females, and attention is evidently paid to preserve order and neatness. This was chiefly observable in the department for males.

A large number of the inmates are either dements or idiots, and present the feeble and exhausted aspect of those classes. They appear to be sufficiently nourished, and were clean in person.

For two months past golden syrup has been substituted for milk, which cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities as an article of diet. Tea, bread, and butter have been given to the females in addition to porridge.

Each inmate is bathed once a week, but 4 or 5 use the same water; were the bath considerably diminished in size, a more liberal practice could be resorted to, without so large an expenditure of water.

A new female attendant has been appointed. Her predecessor has been appointed to the office of bible woman.

The wages of the male attendant are now £20, those of the female £14 per annum.

There has been no seclusion or restraint.

There is no entry in the accident book. One hundred and eighty-three visits have been paid to inmates.

The books, sanctions, and registers were examined, but the latter might be more fully kept.

The privies are certainly cleaner and purer, but their remoteness, the necessity for passing, as this day, through a deep mire to reach them, and this in the case of aged and infirm persons, suffering, as it may be, and as it so happened this day, under affections of the bowels, and their inaccessibility during the night, call for further consideration.

It is accordingly urgently recommended that a water-closet should be erected in the corner, formed by the projection of the lobby into the airing-yard and beyond the dormitory, entering from the passage where there is at present a window, and lighted from without. It is understood that the course of the drains, etc., favour the proposed alteration.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE.

25th July 1866.

The patients at this date are 22 men and 24 women.

The changes since the visit of 23d March are 5 admissions, 4 of which are from the asylum, and 1 from the poorhouse, 2 transfers to the Asylum, and 1 death, the cause of which is not entered in the register.

In consequence of the remarks made in last report, a direct communication has been made between the dormitories on the ground floor and the water-closets, which will obviate the necessity for passing through mire and rain to reach them. The closets, it was stated, will be made more comfortable; and

it was likewise announced that an order has been given for a large supply of stuffed or cushioned chairs. These facts indicate a desire on the part of parochial boards to supply the wants pointed out in former reports, but there appears to be no intention of increasing the staff of attendants. Until this be done, however, it will be impossible to place the establishment on a satisfactory footing. No attendant can take a proper charge of from 20 to 24 patients, some of them must of necessity be neglected; either those in doors or those out of doors, according as the attendant is with the one party or the other. Extended exercise beyond the premises comes to be virtually an impossibility, and accordingly there have been no country walks for many months. Without persistent attention and watchfulness a proper degree of discipline cannot be maintained. The patients acquire slovenly habits, are untidy in their dress, dirty in their persons, and deteriorate in their mental condition. It thus becomes necessary to send them to the asylum. At present there are one or two cases among the females which can with difficulty be recognised as properly placed in the wards. The remedy for this state of matters is plain—either a reduction of one-half of the numbers in the license, or the appointment of assistant responsible attendants.

Dinner was served during the visit in a fairly creditable manner, but more care might fitly be taken in the preparation of the pease soup and of the suet pudding, which, with bread, constituted the meal.

Several patients continue to be bathed in the same water, but it is said that a scantiness in the supply necessitates this course. However, more attention may properly be given to the state of their heads, feet, and nails. Hair brushes should be supplied in both departments. New lavatories, which it is proposed to provide in the lower lobbies, will be great improvements.

On the female side there is 1 wet patient, the straw bag of whose bed was drying in the court. A strict rule should be made to supply a clean bag every day. No female was in bed. On the male side, a boy with abscess in the foot was the only patient confined to bed.

The numbers industrially employed are registered at 11 men and 7 women. The proportion of the latter is low, but many of this class are old and debilitated. In the means of recreation there is a sad deficiency, and very little seems to be done to break the monotony of confinement. On the whole, the appearance of the men and of the male department is superior to that of the women and of the female side. No under-clothing is at present worn by the men.

The attendants are the same as at last visit, and no accident is recorded.

It must be borne in mind, that without constant intelligent supervision it will be impossible to secure a permanent satisfactory state of the establishment. Structural alterations and improved appliances will fail in producing the intended benefit without the knowledge and zeal necessary to turn them to account.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,

5th May 1866.

The patients at this date are 17 males and 18 females, who seem all to belong to the class for which the wards are licensed. Since the visit of 16th December there have been 3 admissions, all transfers from other asylums, and 1 discharge, a transfer to Longdale Asylum. There has been no death since 4th May 1865.

The wards were found clean, well ventilated, free from offensive smells, and neatly arranged. The beds were in good order and amply provided with coverings. An additional pillow of hair is now supplied to each.

The day-clothing of the females was very neat and tidy, and that of the males in very fair order.

The airing-courts have been provided with neat and substantial verandahs, and flower-plots add to their amenity.

The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no one was in bed or confined to the house.

Their appearance indicates that their diet is ample and appropriate. Two

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

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of each sex are reported to be of wet habits. They sleep in the single rooms, which were found clean and untainted. With the exception of those who are prevented by physical disability, all the patients take occasional exercise beyond the bounds of the establishment. A considerable proportion of both sexes are industrially and usefully employed.

The new attendants have been in performance of their duties for about four months, and give satisfaction. Their wages are £35.

It is stated that a greater variety of periodicals is now supplied.

Seclusion has been used on two occasions since last inspection to calm excitement, for a day each time. The general condition of the establishment is satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
27th September 1866.

One admission, but no other change, has taken place in these wards since 5th May. They accordingly contain 18 individuals of each sex, and the same individuals that have for years been under observation. They were all quiet, are generally tractable, and, with one exception, appear to be judiciously selected cases. D. W. or K. is described as subject to sudden and impulsive excitement, during which he destroys windows, is either dangerous or annoying to the other inmates, and requires to be placed in his bed-room until the attack subsides. He was found in one of the single rooms when the house was examined. The interests of the community require that this person should be removed.

Seclusion is recorded to have been imposed twice for a few hours, in consequence of an assault made by J. D. upon one of his companions. The apartments were clean, well appointed and kept, and reflect credit upon the attendants, who continue worthy of confidence.

The bed and body-clothing were good and in good order. Four patients are of degraded habits; but, with the exception of the passage leading to the single rooms on the female side, the atmosphere was pure and sweet. Twelve men and 6 women are capable of useful occupation. The former are engaged in pumping and gardening, and it appears that their industry was, in one sense, rewarded by the produce of the grounds having secured several of the prizes offered by the Irvine Horticultural Society.

Exercise beyond the walls appears to be still encouraged. Twelve of each sex walk in the common, or in the neighbourhood twice a week, or more frequently, as the weather may permit. Five of the community are epileptic, but the aspect of a very large proportion indicates health and sufficient nourishment and exercise.

The verandahs are much used by those who frequent the airing-yards, and are regarded as a boon.

No accident book exists, but all the other registers, etc., were found correctly kept.

The governor calculates that the expense of pauper lunatics that do not belong to the combination does not exceed £15, 7s. per annum.

The impressions received during the visit of inspection were very favourable.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
24th November 1866.

These wards were opened for the reception of inmates in May last. They now contain 9 males and 12 females, being the whole number admitted, with the exception of one case, regarded by the board as unsuitable, which was transferred to the Morningside Asylum. Only 2 patients are regarded as curable, but the form of mental disease under which they labour has not been entered in the register, and no treatment appears to be employed in any case. The great majority are enjoying good health, and appear to be well nourished. One female was confined to bed in consequence of an attack of blood spitting.

Two patients are of dirty habits, 1 is described as suicidal, and 1 as destructive, but no indications of these tendencies have as yet been given.

All the inmates frequently take exercise beyond the premises, the men to a distance of several miles ; and 7 males and 6 females are usefully employed. The airing-courts are in an unfinished state, but are of ample size and cheerful exposure.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, in excellent order, and well aired ; the former are bare, and would be much improved by the introduction of some articles of plain furniture, such as easy-chairs, and of prints for the walls ; while in the latter, a few chairs would add greatly to comfort. The conversion of part of the porch leading to the airing-yard into a press, or the placing of shelves in the recess, would permit of the dishes, knives and forks, etc., used by the patients, being kept by the attendants and in the wards. Tin dishes have been provided, but the substitution of crockery ware is recommended.

The water-closets are objectionable in position, size, and structure, and cannot consequently be thoroughly ventilated. To a certain extent they might be improved, by making the doors open outwards, by enlarging the windows, and substituting glass for wood panels in the doors.

The room pointed out as that for seclusion is, as constructed, unsuitable ; the grate should be removed, the walls lined with wood, and a shutter of much greater strength substituted, or, what would be preferable, a sliding shutter substituted.

All the patients were tranquil ; almost all the females busily employed. They were tidy in person, well clothed, and seemed to belong to the class for which such wards are intended. The governor pointed out two partial imbeciles residing in the ordinary wards. In one there exists this peculiarity : she is epileptic, and even when not attacked with convulsions, passes a considerable time in a state of imperfect consciousness. During this state, as well as during the fits which occur in the night, considerable danger exists that her illegitimate child, which she is nursing, may be overlaid or otherwise injured.

The governor is at present performing the duties of attendant on the male side, aided by an ordinary inmate, in consequence of the promotion of his subordinate, who was compelled to leave before the arrival of his successor.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

The impressions received during the inspection were favourable.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, 17th March 1866.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

These wards at present contain 29 men and 39 women. Of the latter, 32 were assembled in the work-room, and were so much crowded and little occupied as to threaten both vitiation of the air and excitement. The more industrious should be withdrawn, and placed either in the small apartment formerly appropriated as a workroom, or in the refectory, until a more suitable arrangement can be made.

Sixteen individuals have been admitted since last entry ; but their physical condition, and the form of mental disease under which they laboured, have not been recorded.

Three have died—1 of bronchitis and debility, 1 of apoplexy, 1 of fever of influenza, at the respective ages of 83, 79, and 72, all after a residence in the house of about six months.

One has escaped.

Of the population, not more than 7 men and 4 women are actually industrially employed ; but it may be confidently affirmed that, provided suitable occupations be suggested, sufficient inducements offered, and, above all, if the attendants act with tact and judgment, a much larger number might be actively and usefully engaged in work of some kind. An additional attendant on each side has been procured, but though sufficiently paid, it does not appear that either of them had been prepared for their duties by training or experience.

All the rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean, in good order, and except at one point well ventilated. The offensive smell noticed was attributed to the new blankets. The whole of the interior was well lighted and cheerful. The dining-rooms have been coloured, and as it is proposed to

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paper the walls generally, cheap landscape patterns might be selected which would enliven the occupants. Pictures, or birds and flowers, might be added, as objects to be entrusted to the care of the patients, as well as pleasing ornaments.

The passages have been covered with matting, and there were fires in several rooms, but two of the most intelligent patients complained of the cold of the house. Fires should be lighted in the corridors, and for a short time each day in the dormitories, and it would be well to test the temperature by thermometers.

The bed and body clothes, especially of the men, were sufficient and smart, and the aspect of a large number of both sexes was that of health. There are, however, several infirm persons whom it might be well to separate from the others. Three were confined to bed.

Twenty-two men and 30 women have occasionally access to the general grounds, but, as yet, no one has taken exercise beyond the walls. It is worthy of immediate consideration that the walks in the airing-yard for the females are so rough and unfinished as to render walking painful and laborious.

As the supply of water is stated to be abundant, the practice of bathing three persons in the same water should be abandoned.

The dietary is that suggested by the Board of Lunacy, and it has not been found necessary, as yet, to diminish the quantity of milk allowed.

Eight patients are described as being of dirty habits. Doubts may still exist as to the suitableness of certain of the female inmates for such an establishment; but there can be none as to the propriety of forthwith replacing A. M'D. in an Asylum. He is a chronic maniac, constantly using violent and vindictive language, and yesterday engaged in a struggle with the attendant, whom he attempted to defy and deforce.

The books kept and transfers were examined. An error exists in that for M. L., who, in the sanction, is called L. As yet no daily nor weekly register, nor accident nor attendant's book, has been instituted.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE, 10th December 1866.

The patients at this date are 30 males and 37 females. The changes since the visit of 17th March are 7 admissions, of which 6 were transfers from Dundee Asylum; 4 discharges, of which 3 were transfers to Dundee Asylum; and 5 deaths. The causes of death are registered as disease of heart in 2 cases, at the respective ages of 39 and 58, and as apoplexy in 3 cases, at the respective ages of 72, 53, and 66.

The wards were clean and in good order, and cheerful in appearance, but the temperature was generally low, and there was overcrowding in the day-rooms. The only fires lit were in the day-rooms, and in the sick-room on the female side, an amount of firing quite incapable of materially modifying the temperature of the corridors and dormitories. In order to secure the comfort and health of the patients, it will be necessary either to burn fires in the corridors, and in the after part of the day in the dormitories, or to introduce steam or hot-water pipes. The overcrowding of the day-rooms arises from the dining-halls being used exclusively for meals. Should this practice be continued it will be necessary to enlarge the day-rooms, especially that of the male department. This could easily be effected by throwing the present scullery into the day-room, and converting the range of water-closets nearest the day-room into a new scullery.

It has been found more convenient to use the rooms of the back wings as sick-rooms, from their proximity to water and water-closets. These rooms, however, had an overcrowded appearance, especially that on the female side, which is used both as day-room and dormitory. If the patients are to include a considerable proportion of aged and infirm cases, so as to require the habitual use of a sick-room, it will be necessary to provide a separate day-room for such cases, appropriately furnished with cushioned seats, etc.

Both sexes were well clothed, and clean and tidy in person and dress. It is intended, it was stated, to substitute 'army cloth' as a material for the clothing of the men, instead of the moleskin at present in use.

The male patients were entirely free from excitement, and appeared suit-

able cases for the wards. Of the females, however, one or two are doubtful, especially an epileptic who is occasionally secluded. The numbers industrially occupied are stated at about 10 men and 20 women; the former chiefly in the grounds, and the latter in house-work and sewing. It does not appear, however, that many of the women are regularly or steadily employed, nor can this be expected to be the case until the suggestions made in last report of separating the industrious patients from the others be carried into effect.

In fine weather, parties of both sexes take exercise in the country, and occasional visits are made to places of entertainment in the town. Both the airing-courts have now been put in order, but the steps which lead down from the female wards are found to place impediments in the way of exercise by the feeble and aged. Something might be done to remedy this evil by fitting up the basement rooms under the female wards as sitting rooms, in which such patients could rest and take shelter.

Two males and 7 females are reported as occasionally wet through the night. Their bedding was found in a satisfactory state.

Dinner was served during the visit in a very creditable manner. The food was abundant and of good quality.

The attendants are the same as at last visit, but a change in the male side is expected soon. A word of advice to the head-female attendant to exercise more forbearance would be useful, and she should be positively forbidden to place any one in seclusion. Cases in which such treatment is deemed necessary should be at once sent to the asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE, 26th June 1866.

There have been no admissions or deaths of lunatics since last report; and the only changes which have to be recorded are the removal of 1 inmate to Campie Lane Asylum (B.), of 2 to private dwellings in Kennoway, and 1 to Crossgates. The transference of the latter took place in consequence of the refusal of the parochial board of the parish to which he belonged to join the Dunfermline Combination. The same cause will lead to the immediate discharge of a patient belonging to Orwell, and of another belonging to Inverkeithing. All the inmates, 11 men and 12 women in number, were seen; and, in addition to these, E. M. and C. G., who are of imbecile mind, but reside in the ordinary wards.

Dinner was served during the inspection. This is now done in the public dining hall of the establishment immediately after the meal of the ordinary paupers. All who are not prevented by infirmity attend; and, upon the present occasion, 14 partook of their food together, and in a seemly manner. This is, in some respects, an improvement upon the former arrangement; but the food, broth, beef, and bread, which were in sufficient quantities, was cold, and cannot fail to be, if prepared and divided at the same time as the previous meal. The food for the attendants is now cooked in the kitchen. The apartments, bedding, and body-clothes were generally clean and well kept. The pillows, however, should be refilled and made of a larger size. Each patient is bathed once a week, three or four using the same water.

Five men and 6 women are usefully employed, 2 of the latter in the kitchen. Eleven of each sex take exercise in the grounds, and 9 men and 4 women beyond them. One female is constantly confined to bed, and another is very feeble, and spends much time there. Neither seclusion nor restraint has been resorted to since the last allusion to this subject; but it appears that a camisole and anklets are in the possession of the governor. The attendants are the same as at last visit. They receive respectively £20 and £12 per annum with rations, etc. The governor does not appear to repose much confidence in their efficiency.

The Reporter concurs with his colleague in entertaining doubts whether M.N.* be a suitable inmate for such wards. These doubts extend to other patients, and, if this be kept in view, with the facts that the wards have undergone little or no improvement, and are not perhaps susceptible of such

* He is an epileptic.

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The books and registers were examined.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE,
30th October 1866.

Dunfermline Poor-house.

Since the visit of 26th June, 2 patients have been admitted, 2 have been transferred to the District Asylum, and 1 has died. The cause of death was dysentery, at the age of 42. The present numbers are 10 males and 12 females, the house being licensed for 15 of each sex.

The general condition of the house remains as described in former reports ; and advantage should be taken of the opening of the District Asylum either to place it on a satisfactory footing or to withdraw the license. Should it be the wish of the parochial board to continue the wards, it would be advisable that they should at once put themselves in communication with the General Board, in order that the conditions necessary for the renewal of the license should be determined.

The bedding was in fair condition, and the coverings were sufficient ; but the sheets and pillowslips should be more frequently changed, especially in the male wards. The day-clothing was generally clean and in good order, and in sufficient quantity.

Personal cleanliness requires more attention. Combs and hair brushes are insufficiently supplied and insufficiently used. Both males and females were entirely free from excitement ; and seclusion or restraint does not appear to have been necessary in any case since last inspection. No patient is confined to bed from acute disease ; but 1 female is bedridden from old age and debility, and another from like causes is frequently in bed. The food is of good quality, and in abundant quantity ; but the remarks made in last report on the manner of serving it are still applicable.

The attendants are the same as at last visit and several preceding ones ; but they cannot be commended for the care they bestow on the personal cleanliness of the patients. This remark is especially applicable to the male attendant. Several of the women are capable of useful industrial employment, but the men are mostly all too fatuous for any active occupation ; at all events of such a nature as can be supplied. Walks are at present confined to the general grounds of the poorhouse.

The various registers were found carefully kept.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
9th April 1866.

There are now 70 pauper lunatic females resident in these wards, being 7 more than when last statutorily inspected. Of these, 57 are regarded as chronic, and 13 as congenital cases ; and all appear well selected and suitable, with the following exceptions :—(1.) I. H., who effected her escape, severely injuring her leg in the attempt, and who is suspected of an intention to secure her liberty at all hazards ; (2.) A. D., an epileptic, who is excitable and dangerous subsequent to a paroxysm ; and (3.) A. P., who occasionally uses obscene and offensive language. The Reporter has no hesitation in recommending the removal of I. H. and A. D. to an asylum, and the case of A. P. he would submit for the renewed consideration of the medical officers.

The community is in a satisfactory sanitary condition. Ten individuals were found in bed ; but several of these belonged to the epileptic class, 7 in number, or to the paralytic class, 4 in number ; and others sought repose in consequence of infirmity. Six are under medical treatment, and 2 have died, aged respectively 89 and 56, and after a residence of three years in the house. The causes of death are said to have been senile delirium and chronic bronchitis.

A large proportion are aged and feeble ; but 36 are, to some extent, employed. They are classed as follows, but it must be understood that the

whole number may, at different times, engage in all the kinds of occupation enumerated :—3 are industrially occupied in the kitchen, 4 in the laundry, 29 in household-work, knitting, sewing, etc. The improvements which were in progress in the workroom, when the house was last visited, have been completed. The walls are covered with a cheerful paper. Statuettes have been placed at several points; valances have been provided (as well as in other parts of the house), and the apartment presented a very comfortable and pleasing aspect. It contained, when visited, 33 patients, the majority of whom were busied in sewing, etc. The staff in attendance upon these consists of the matron and 2 subordinates, at £25, £15, and £12 per annum. These officers are supplemented by 7 ordinary inmates, who are aged and, in general, inefficient. Considering the difficulty of supervision, arising from the separation of the buildings, etc., an additional paid servant appears to be necessary. One nurse has been discharged as unsuitable. Since last entry, 15 patients have been admitted—7 from Morningside Asylum, 3 from the poorhouse, and the others from private dwellings. Eleven are described as in good health, 13 as of imbecile, 2 as of fatuous, and 1 as of melancholy and suicidal mind. In the same time 6 discharges have taken place—3 by transfer to Morningside, 1 to poorhouse, and 2 to private dwellings.

The accident book contains entries of 4 contusions and 3 black eyes. Seclusion has been had recourse to on four occasions and in three cases, and for periods of a few hours. Considering the circumstances in which the establishment is placed, and the prospect now opening up that a more suitable site and structure may be provided, the Reporter refrains from urging former, or suggesting additional, recommendations.

The books, registers, and sanctions were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE, 11th September 1866.

Since the visit of 9th April, 7 patients have been admitted—3 from Morningside Asylum and 4 from their homes; 5 have been removed—4 to Morningside Asylum and 1 home; and 2 have died—1 from chronic bronchitis at the age of 56, and 1 from paralysis at the age of 72. The present numbers are 71, including 1 patient absent on probation.

The general condition of the wards was satisfactory. With the exception of the ground-floor of the old Darien House, they are well lighted and cheerful, and afford ample space for the number of patients under care. Ventilation is chiefly dependent on open windows, perforated zinc panes, and fires; but every room felt fresh, and was free from close or unpleasant smells.

The bedding was in good condition; but it is strongly recommended that hair mattresses and palliasses should be substituted for the straw bags at present in use, and that hair pillows should be provided. This last recommendation should at once receive attention, although the first might be postponed until the new poorhouse is erected. Linen or cotton pillowslips should likewise be furnished, and clean sheets should be supplied at shorter intervals than three weeks. The sheets in use are rather narrow for the beds. The coverings are at present only a blanket and a coverlet; but the winter allowance will be in use in a week or two. The day-clothing was sufficient, and in good order. Personal cleanliness is very fairly attended to; but, from want of proper appliances, each patient is bathed only once in three weeks.

On the whole, the furniture is comfortable and appropriate; but there is a deficiency in the sick-room of easy-chairs, water-pillows, and other articles calculated to facilitate a change of position and to alleviate suffering.

The food which was served during the visit was abundant, and of excellent quality, and was partaken of in a very orderly and decorous manner. The aspect of the inmates is indicative of an adequate and appropriate diet.

All the patients were free from excitement, and appeared to be proper inmates of the wards. The use of seclusion is recorded on four occasions since last visit, the longest period being for 8 hours. No special contrivances in dress are in use, except locked boots by 1 patient.

Eight patients were in bed from sickness, and 2 in consequence of epileptic attacks. The sick-room is under the charge of an ordinary inmate who has

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another ordinary inmate as an assistant. They are said to perform their duties zealously and efficiently; but they are not entrusted with the administration of stimulants. This duty is undertaken by one of the paid staff; but the allowance exceeds an ounce of wine or spirits only in one case, and is all taken at once.

The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 36. Walks are taken beyond the bounds of the Asylum, generally twice a week, by from 12 to 18 patients, who are nearly always the same persons.

There are no social amusements, except perhaps at the New Year, and no excursions to the country, nor any break to the every-day routine.

A few periodicals are supplied, but their number might very properly be increased. The number attending prayers is 44. Since last visit, the matron has been changed, the one then in office having left to be married; and an additional paid attendant has been appointed. The question whether the attendant in the sick-room and her assistant are physically and mentally properly adapted for the duties thrown upon them, deserves the consideration of the medical officer.

Govan
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 1st May 1866.

The inmates, under the statutory regulations, at this date, are 43 males and 50 females, besides whom there are 2 males under observation. All of these patients were seen, with the exception of 2 men who were out at work.

The changes since last inspection are 4 admissions and 3 deaths. One admission was from Govan parish, and 1 from each of the parishes of Old Monkland, New Monkland, and Kilmorack.

The deaths were all of males, and were caused by hæmoptysis, epilepsy, and phthisis, respectively, at the ages of 25, 28, and 41.

In addition to the patients chargeable to the parish in these wards, there are about 34 under treatment at Gartnavel.

The general condition of the establishment has undergone no change since last inspection. The wards were clean and well ventilated; and the bedding was ample and in good order; but the substitution of hair for straw for the mattresses and pillows would be a great improvement.

The clothing of both sexes was generally clean and tidy, and special suits are kept for holidays and similar occasions; all the women are provided with hats and shawls.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good, only 1 male being in bed from sickness.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and a large proportion of the women were usefully occupied. The development of their industrial capabilities has been very successful, and is very gratifying. For industrial occupation the men are in a less satisfactory position even than formerly. The ground which was rented has been given up, and that which has been acquired for the site of the new poorhouse is at too great a distance—about three miles—to be conveniently reached. There is some fear too that the loss of the nearer ground may lead to the curtailment of walks beyond the premises for both men and women; but care should be taken to guard against this result. It is expected, when the new house is open, that there will be about 16 acres under cultivation.

Supper was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner. The general aspect of the patients is indicative of an adequate diet.

The sources of amusement and recreation, formerly noted, continue to be made use of with unabated interest. The numbers registered as attending prayers are about 30 men and 40 women.

The supply of combs and brushes has been increased; but the means of bathing continue defective. The water is changed only four times for the whole of the men. The general appearance of the dormitories would be greatly improved by the introduction of chairs, and the comfort of the patients would, at the same time, be increased.

Since last inspection, there has been no accident, and no change has taken place among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 15th November 1866.

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The patients confined here to-day, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, consist of 47 males and 52 females; in addition to these, 3 males and 1 female are under observation—1 of the former has been in this position for about three weeks.

Since 1st May 1866, 6 males and 7 females have been admitted. Five of these belong to other parishes, for whom 9s. a week is charged. So far as the mental affection is entered, it appears to have been dementia in 3 cases, chronic mania in 2, melancholia in 1, imbecility in 1, and idiocy in 1. Five persons have been discharged—1 as relieved, and 4 without improvement; 3 of the latter were transferred to Gartnavel Asylum, and 1 to the lunatic wards of Dumbarton poorhouse.

Three deaths have occurred, attributed to apoplexy, epilepsy, and gradual decay, and occurring at the ages of 51, 24, and 76 respectively. These wards maintain their character for cleanliness and comfort. In the department for males, however, the atmosphere was close and musty. This may be attributed to crowding, or the absence of fires in the dormitories, or to both of these causes. On the female side, where fires have been used as a means of ventilation for a month past, the heavy smell was not so perceptible.

There are now eighteen brushes and combs distributed through the dormitories upon the male side; but only six to 53 females, who require and value them more.

The observations as to bathing, made in last report, are still applicable, 10 females requiring to use the same water.

One man works diligently as a joiner, 1 acts as hospital attendant; but for the great majority, even of those who retain strength and mental capacity, no adequate occupation is provided. In the register, 26 are entered as belonging to the industrial class; and, there can be no doubt that, were occasion to offer, this number could be considerably increased. Of the 40 females stated to be employed, a large proportion are engaged in shirt-making; and the practical fruits of their industry have purchased a sewing-machine, harmonium, etc. About 35 of each sex take exercise beyond the walls once a week; but during summer this indulgence was enjoyed almost every day.

The body-clothes of all the patients were sufficient and in good order; the beds comfortable, but placed too near each other; and, although a more liberal and better distributed supply of gas would promote cheerfulness, the aspect of both wards was pleasing and more animated than could have been expected from the class of patients resident. The amount of animation may, however, point to several who might be, with advantage, removed. Only 4 individuals were confined to bed; but, in addition to these, 4 are subject to epilepsy, and 1 to paralysis, and require special care.

About 70 attend chapel in the poorhouse, and members of the church of Rome have access to their priest.

The books, registers, and orders were examined; the former are kept with great accuracy and neatness.

A fracture of the neck of the femur, which, from the description, would appear to have been spontaneous, is the only accident which has occurred.

While these observations are intended to be commendatory, the state of the house suggests further criticism.

1. It is over-crowded. This has occurred in opposition to the license which sanctions the admission of 45 of each sex; whereas, including the individuals under supervision, the wards contain 103. It, in the second place, has occurred at a time when the near approach of cholera would suggest a diminution, even of the ordinary numbers, as a means of securing the safety of the remainder.

It falls here to be noticed that the Parochial Board has set apart a section of the building, formerly used as a fever hospital, for the reception of cases of cholera, should such occur in the lunatic wards in the poorhouse, or in the general population of the parish. This arrangement will, to a certain extent, secure isolation; but the construction of the wards themselves is not satisfactory, and it is to be feared that great difficulties would arise from the

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mental condition of the insane were they associated with the ordinary poor, even although placed in distinct rooms.

2. Further, many of the matters commented upon cannot be efficiently met or remedied under existing circumstances. They are inseparable from the position and nature of the building. Much has been accomplished in rendering these wards seemly and comfortable; but any establishment where there are such inadequate provisions for bathing, exercise, and occupation, must be regarded as temporary accommodation, and not as a permanent and suitable asylum, even for the chronic insane. It is accordingly encouraging to find that, in connexion with the proposed erection of a new poorhouse, plans are before the Parochial Board which comprehend an asylum, constructed with reference to the requirements of the inmates.

One of these, where the building intended for this purpose is distinct from, and, in several respects, independent of the other departments, appears to be designed in conformity with modern views, and what should be demanded at the hands of the guardians of the insane poor.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 11th May 1866.

Greenock
Poorhouse.

The only changes among the patients since the visit of 15th December consist of 1 discharge and 1 death. The numbers at this date are 24 males and 34 females, of whom 1 male and 1 female are considered curable. The death referred to was owing to strangulation, produced by the patient passing his head between the rope which supported the window-shutter and the wall. He was not known to have had any suicidal tendencies; and it is supposed that his death was more the result of accident than of design.

The condition of the establishment has undergone no change since last report. The means of occupation and exercise are still defective, but some endeavour has been made by dances and concerts to afford amusement and recreation. It is strongly recommended that the monotony of the patients' existence should be broken by some excursions on the river during the ensuing season.

The house was clean, comfortably heated, and free from offensive smells. The bedding was in good order, and the patients were clean in person and sufficiently clothed; but it does not appear that the women are properly supplied with bonnets and other articles of dress for walking beyond the premises. It is stated that exercise of this kind is occasionally taken by groups of patients, embracing, in the whole, about half their number; but it might with advantage be made more frequent and regular. Some additions have been made to the furniture of the day-rooms, and the upper one on the female side presented an aspect of considerable comfort.

The sanitary state of the patients is favourable. Only 1, a female, was in bed, suffering from carbuncle and general debility. The numbers registered as under special treatment for their mental maladies are 3 males and 3 females; and for bodily ailments, 2 males and 2 females. Four males and 1 female are epileptics, and 3 males and 7 females of wet or dirty habits.

Both sexes were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, and there is only one entry of this kind in the register since last visit, for a period of two days. One male wears a strong dress.

The numbers industrially occupied are generally about 10 males and 16 females; and the chief employments are, for the former, oakum teasing, and, for the latter, house-work and sewing. Shirts are made for the warehouses in town, for which four shillings a dozen are paid. It is again recommended that a portion of the money thus obtained should go to form a fund for the benefit of the patients, to supply articles of decoration, or to pay the expenses of excursions.

The numbers attending chapel are 16 males and 11 females.

There has been no accident except the one already recorded; and there has been no change among the attendants. The head male attendant receives 18s. a week without board, the second male attendant £24 a year with board. The two female attendants get £26 a year each without board.

Both the airing-courts are neatly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GREENOCK POORHOUSE, 19th November 1866. Appendix E.

These wards contain this day 28 males and 36 females. Two cases only are acute and curable ; but 7 are under treatment for mental affections, and 4 for bodily complications. Among the invalids, however, may be placed 5 epileptics and 1 paralytic. Eleven are registered as of degraded habits ; but no patient is regarded as suicidal or dangerous. Twelve men and 16 women are regarded as belonging to the industrial class ; but, with the exception of oakum teasing and sewing, there are no means of testing or exercising their capacities in this respect. All the inmates are entered as confined to the airing-courts ; and although parties of about 8 of each sex took exercise once a week beyond the walls in summer, this estimate is at present literally true.

Since last statutory visit, 11th May, 14 patients have been admitted, 10 of whom were in a good, 4 in weak, physical condition ; 4 are described as labouring under delusional insanity, 2 under mania, 1 under imbecility, and 7 under dementia. Five of the cases belonged to Bute, and were transferred from Gartnavel Asylum, the others were chargeable to Greenock. Six patients have been discharged—2 as recovered, 1 as relieved, 2 as unimproved, and 1 as incurable. Of those uncured, 1 was transferred to Fife District Asylum and 2 to Ireland. Two deaths have occurred, at the ages of 64 and 24, from paralysis and tubercular peritonitis respectively, in individuals who entered the house in 1860 and 1863.

The house was found well ventilated, except in the day-rooms for females, where, in consequence of the cold, the windows were closed. The rooms, bedding, and body-clothes were perfectly clean. The beds are comfortable and well supplied with coverings, but many of the pillows require restuffing. All the inmates wear flannels. No addition has been made to the furniture, and the rooms are bare and cheerless. Easy chairs for the aged and infirm are absolutely required. Sofas do not meet this want. A bath is given to every inmate once a week, but three or four use the same water. While the personal appearance of the females indicated care and cleanliness, greater attention should be paid to the hair, which, in several instances, was tangled and dishevelled.

All the patients were seen, and displayed great composure and propriety of demeanour. One male was confined to bed in consequence of an attack of apoplexy. One female was secluded and wore a strong dress. The room was well lighted, but extremely cold. This measure is adopted in consequence of a disposition on the part of the patient to bite.

Several excursions have been made on the river during summer, in which 16 patients participated. Dances are occasionally permitted, one of which takes place to-night, at which all attend.

It was contemplated that, should cholera occur in the house, those affected should be sent to the general hospital.

For the lunatics, it is suggested that the laundry should be converted into sick wards. It can be completely isolated, is provided with a boiler, and could be rendered suitable in other respects at a small expense.

The books, registers, and orders were examined.

One individual has been restrained.

No entries exist under the head of seclusion.

No accident has occurred.

One attendant has resigned.

The house was well kept, as well, perhaps, as circumstances admit of ; but it is signally unsuited for its present use ; but, while the parochial board are still deliberating upon the proper course to pursue, no actual steps have been taken to secure better, or what may be fairly designated necessary accommodation.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE, 6th April 1866.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

These wards at present contain 9 men and 10 women. Though certain individuals are infirm, and 1 blind, all are in good health, look well nourished and cared for, and belong to the demented and imbecile class for which such

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accommodation is considered suitable. They were clean in person ; well and neatly dressed, especially in the ward for males ; and, so far as inquiry could be made, expressed themselves contented.

Making allowance for the size and form of the rooms, they are cheerful and comfortable ; fires burned in the dormitories ; and the atmosphere was fresh and agreeable. The bedding was satisfactory. No systematic bathing is provided for ; and it is strongly recommended that, in place of depending upon the occasional use of a slipper bath, or that in the washing-house, adequate arrangement should be made to secure for the inmates what is as necessary to health as to cleanliness.

Seven men and 5 women take exercise beyond the walls every day when the weather is favourable ; but, although highly conducive to health, and serving to interrupt the monotony of their usual mode of life, this cannot be regarded as compensating for the total absence of occupation for the men.

Net-making, basket or mat making, or even teasing hair, might be tried. Several of the females are industrious, and the superior intelligence which they displayed may, in part, be due to the stimulus thereby afforded.

Since last report, 2 females have been admitted by transfer from Morning-side ; 1 male has been removed to that asylum in consequence of an accession of excitement and violence ; and 1 female, aged 44, and who was admitted to the poorhouse in 1854, has died of stricture of the œsophagus. This was ascertained by *post mortem* examination.

No accident has occurred. Fifty-five visits have been paid to inmates.

The wages of the female attendant are £14 per annum, and those of the male have been increased to £25 per annum, in consequence of the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
28th September 1866.

The patients are in number the same as at the visit of 6th April, there having been no admissions, discharges, or deaths ; neither has there been any change of attendants.

The wards presented the same appearance of homely comfort noted on former occasions, and they were clean and well aired.

The bedding was in good condition, clean, and in sufficient quantity.

The patients were quiet, and several of the females were industriously occupied. The men are still without adequate means of occupation.

The general aspect of the patients was healthy, and indicative of an appropriate diet. No one was in bed. The clothing was sufficient, orderly, and clean ; and personal cleanliness is well attended to. Improved arrangements for bathing are in contemplation.

Exercise beyond the premises has been curtailed for some time in consequence of a fear of cholera, which has been reported in Leith. It is desirable that the daily register should be kept so that it may at all times clearly appear to what extent the patients are occupied and take extended exercise.

No accident has occurred since last inspection.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
15th March 1866.

These wards at present contain 14 men and 14 women. One is inscribed as curable, 2 as labouring under epilepsy, 2 as dangerous or destructive, and 1 as of dirty habits. Thirteen males and 14 females are able to meet together for worship or recreation ; and 12 of the one sex, and 9 of the other, are permitted to take exercise beyond the walls, under supervision, about once a week. The females are now provided with bonnets and a warm wincey dress to be used on such occasions. Ten men and 5 women are represented as usefully employed. At the time of this visit, the men were busied in the garden, where perceptible progress has been made in levelling and arranging the general grounds, etc. The majority of the women were seen in the airing-yard, where 3 were seated on the ground. To prevent this, attempts to elope, or

other accidents, it would be prudent that they should be accompanied by the attendant. One of the number was occupied in the laundry, 1 in scrubbing, and 1 in the sick ward, where it appears she acts, and acts satisfactorily, in the capacity of nurse.

Since last statutory inspection, 5 female patients have been admitted, all of whom are described as being in good health; 3 of the same sex have been discharged—2 as recovered, 1 as unimproved; 1 of the former has been transferred to the ordinary wards, and 1 sent to her friends; and thirdly, 1 female, aged 69, has died of debility and old age.

The house was found perfectly clean and well ventilated, and cheerful in aspect. A wardrobe has been introduced into each public room; table-cloths have been provided; and there is an obvious disposition to carry into effect whatever recommendations have been made. In addition to these, a hand-organ has been placed in the day-room for females, and a bagatelle-board in that for males.

The present female attendant does not appear to be so expert or experienced as her predecessor. The beds in her department were not so tidily or neatly arranged as formerly, or as in the dormitory for males; several of her charges were without caps, and less order and system seemed to prevail than what is desirable.

It is suggested that knives and forks, of a suitable pattern, should be provided; that water and drinking vessels should be accessible in each dormitory during the night; and that the pillows should be increased in size in order to afford sufficient support to the head. It would likewise be well to expose the bedding to the open air, from time to time, during summer.

Two individuals were found in bed; but the health of the community is satisfactory, and the aspect of the great majority indicates sufficient nourishment and exercise.

Dinner was served and partaken of, in the presence of the Reporter, in a quiet and creditable manner.

The books, transfers, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE, 18th October 1866.

The inmates at this date are 13 males and 13 females, who all appear to have been properly selected for the Wards. Since the visit of 15th March there have been 5 admissions, all from the Dundee Asylum; and 5 removals—4 to the asylum, and 1 home. The removals to the asylum were made in consequence of complaints by a neighbouring proprietor that the patients were noisy while in the airing-court; and the removal home is said to have been with the authority of the parochial board, although there is no written order to this effect. Two deaths have occurred, both of males, 1 from phthisis at the age of 47, and 1 from dysentery at the age of 36.

The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms on both sides were clean, well ventilated, and in good order. The bedding was sufficient, clean, and in good condition, and the sheets and pillow-slips are changed with sufficient frequency. It is understood that the propriety of substituting hair mattresses for those of straw at present in use is under consideration.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, and their sanitary condition is at present good. No one was in bed, and the physical aspect of the inmates gives indication of a sufficient and appropriate diet. In accordance with the recommendation in last report, forks and knives have been supplied at table, and water jugs have been placed in the dormitories.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed among both sexes. The numbers industrially occupied are registered at 11 men and 5 women, but from its being the fast-day the men were not at work. The women were engaged as usual at household work. Both sexes are allowed a large share of personal liberty, and exercise beyond the premises is regularly taken in good weather. Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to, but a better supply of combs and hair-brushes is required.

An external water-closet and urinal are, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, about to be provided in the male airing-court. The site

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proposed is in some respects the best, but it has the serious disadvantage of being remote from supervision, and, on this account, one more under observation would be preferable ; for instance, in the corner next the new greenhouse.

The airing-courts are neatly kept ; and, in the general grounds, the old quarry-hole has now been entirely filled up by the labour of the patients.

The male attendant receives £26 per annum. The female attendant £13. Both are stated to be giving satisfaction.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
17th May 1866.

There has been no change among the inmates of the lunatic wards since last visit ; and the numbers are accordingly 14 males and 15 females.

The house was found in a satisfactory condition. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and their general aspect was one of considerable comfort. The bedding was sufficient, in good order, and both sheets are now habitually used. The day-clothing of both sexes was in a satisfactory state, but all the males should be supplied with flannels during the winter.

Both males and females were entirely free from excitement, and there has been no recourse to seclusion since last visit.

A large proportion of the patients of both departments were industrially occupied, the men principally in breaking stones by the roadside. Eleven of them were found more or less so engaged without any attendant. This appears to have been an exceptional state of matters, owing to the absence of the governor ; but reliance to such extent should never be placed on their presumed harmlessness. Several of the women were employed in the laundry, in housework, and in sewing.

Walks beyond the premises are taken daily by the female patients, who are provided with bonnets and proper articles of dress for the purpose.

No male patients were in bed, but two of the females are confined by bodily ailment. On the whole, however, the sanitary condition of the establishment has been excellent, and the appearance of the patients of both sexes is indicative of an adequate diet.

In bathing, the water appears to be changed about three times in each division.

The bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were in good repair.

The numbers attending prayers are 13 males and 15 females.

There are 7 entries in the register of visitors since last visit.

All the cases appear to belong to the category for which the house is licensed.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
30th October 1866.

These wards appear to be in very good working order. The day-rooms are of too small a size, when, as in the evening, the patients are assembled together, but this evil is not so much felt during the day when the industrial class is engaged in occupation.

A more liberal supply, or rather a better distribution, of gas-lights is required, in order to allow individuals not grouped around the central table to sew or read. The doors of the water-closets seem to be superfluous, as the recess is separated from the passage by another door, and they might be removed. These are the only recommendations which visiting circumstances have suggested.

The community at present consists of 16 persons of each sex. They are all calm, easily managed, of cleanly habits, and 14 men and 12 women occupy themselves usefully ; of the former, 8 are engaged in breaking stones or pumping, 6 in garden-work ; of the latter, 6 sew, 2 knit, and 1 assists in the laundry. Six do not go beyond the airing-court, but the others walk out frequently into the country. Their visits to Linlithgow have for some time been interdicted, in consequence of the prevalence of fever there.

Great quiet prevailed during the visit.

The seclusion-rooms are now disused, and no accident of any kind has occurred.

The aspect of all, even of the aged, was healthy, and indicated a substantial diet and judicious management. No patient was found in bed nor reported as ailing, and no death has occurred for upwards of three years. The clothing of all was good and sufficient. Flannels have been provided for about one-half of the males, and they will gradually be issued to all. Each patient is bathed once a week, but, as the supply of water is ample, fresh water should be used for each. The atmosphere throughout the dormitories, day-rooms, passages, etc., was perfectly sweet and fresh, the bedding clean, and, in addition to the ordinary means of ventilation, disinfectants are freely used. Great care is taken in the preparation of the food; and every precaution is taken to guard against the prevailing epidemics.

In addition to the frequent walks in the vicinity recommended, two excursions were made during summer to Carriden and Blackness Castle, in which all the patients joined.

Since 17th May of the present year 4 admissions have taken place; 1 of the lunatics belonged to the parish of Denny, 3 to that of Old Cumnock; 1 was transferred from Garngad, 1 from Longdale Asylum, 1 from Denny parochial lodging-house, 1 from that of Old Cumnock.

One lunatic has been discharged by transference to the Fife District Asylum.

The male attendant receives £30, and the female attendant £15, per annum, and both enjoy the confidence of the governor.

The books, registers, etc., were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 23d March 1866.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

This community presents the same stationary condition as when last described. There have been no admissions, no discharges, and, fortunately, neither accidents, deaths, nor other vicissitudes. The number of patients is accordingly the same; the same proportion, 3 males and 8 females, are employed, and pretty much in the same way; even the same aged female is confined to bed, and for the same reason. This monotony was somewhat diversified during summer by an excursion to Muchalls, in which the patients resident in the lunatic wards of St. Nicholas Poorhouse joined. The arrangements and results are said to have been very satisfactory. No nearer approach to the amalgamation of the two parishes has been effected than what took place upon this occasion, but it was stated that the project is before the committee of the parochial board, specially appointed for its consideration.

The house was clean, but, perhaps from the windows being closed in consequence of the stormy weather, the atmosphere was neither so fresh nor pure as is desirable. The bed and body-clothes of the patients were sufficient and tidy, and fires are, at this season, lighted in the dormitories previous to the hour of rest. White-washing of the walls of the passages was going forward at the time of the visit.

The privy in the airing-yard has not been improved, but the water-closet accessible from the dormitory for the males was clean and well kept. The most objectionable provision is the lavatory, which is a large trough in the day-room on each side, and may be used for various purposes besides personal cleanliness; either basin-stands or fixed basins should be substituted.

The inmates were quiet, apparently contented, and belong to the class of demented. They enjoy great comfort, but, from the age or infirmity of the majority, should not be allowed access to the courts in inclement weather.

The same attendants are retained, and perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Only one visitor has sought admission since 3d February 1866.

The books and registers were examined.

The sofa on the male side requires repair, and a portion of matting placed on the floor where the inmates are most accustomed to sit would add considerably to their comfort.

Appendix
E.
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Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
Linthgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

Appendix
E.LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
25th July 1866.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
PoorhousesOld
Machar
Poorhouse.

The only change among the patients since last inspection has been the discharge of a female on probation. Both attendants have, however, left; the man to be married, and the woman without any assigned reason. A new male attendant has been procured, who is said to give satisfaction, but he was not seen, as he and all the male patients were out for exercise. The place of female attendant is temporarily filled by an ordinary inmate until a suitable person be found for the permanent discharge of its duties.

The accommodation remains as described in former reports. The wards are clean and well ventilated, and present, especially on the female side, an aspect of considerable comfort. Basins are said to be furnished for washing. The bedding was clean and in good order. The outside privies are in the same unsatisfactory state, and the recommendation is again made to convert them into water-closets. No progress has been made in forming a union with St. Nicholas parish, and the chance of this taking place should no longer stand in the way of this improvement, more especially when the threatening approach of cholera is considered.

Only 1 patient, the same female as at several previous visits, was in bed. All who were seen were suitably and neatly clothed, and continue to be proper inmates of the wards. With one exception, all dine in association, and their physical appearance was indicative of an adequate diet.

Divine service is conducted on Sundays by one of the city clergymen.

Perth

Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 30th March 1866.

The inmates are at present 16 men and 19 women. One of these is of dirty habits, and another used very obscene language during the visit; but the cases appear to be all of a chronic character, and suited for such an establishment. Although of very intractable materials, considerable animation and activity prevailed in the different sections. Three females were employed in house-work, 1 in the laundry, and 8 in knitting and sewing; 2 males were engaged in netmaking, 2 in the shoemaker's shop, 2 in the garden, and 7 in teasing hair. Gentle labour in the open air would prove more healthful and attractive than the latter listless make-shift for work.

Only 1 female was found in bed, suffering from catarrh. The majority of the inmates appeared anæmic; but their general condition was satisfactory, and their clothing and cleanliness perfectly so. It is stated that each person is bathed once a week, but three or four use the same water. A more liberal arrangement is recommended. The house was beautifully clean, well aired, and cheerful. The privy in the airing-yard for males was, however, offensive. The bedding was in good order and sufficient; 3 pairs of blankets being now supplied to every bed. It contributes to health and freshness to expose the beds and blankets from time to time to the open air, when the weather permits.

The dietary is that suggested by the Board of Lunacy; and it has not, as yet, been found necessary to diminish the quantity of milk allowed.

The changes in the community have consisted in 2 admissions and 4 deaths. One of the deceased is said to have been sinking when received; but the actual causes of death are described as consumption, anæmia with diarrhoea, peritonitis, and paralysis. The average age at death was 40 years. No change has taken place in the staff. The male is in receipt of £30, the female of £14, per annum. Both are said to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

A slight contusion and a black eye are the only accidents recorded. The straps alluded to in a former report have not been employed again, and are now in the governor's keeping.

While urging attention to the suggestions recently made, as to providing list-shoes, as to enlarging and diversifying amusements, etc., and, in addition to preceding recommendations, the necessity for enabling the inmates to take exercise beyond the walls and in the country is insisted upon. It appears that the attendant is allowed a half-holiday per week, and that his place is then taken and his duties performed by an ordinary inmate. A similar arrange-

ment, but not, however, the best that could be made, would permit of several, Appendix
on the male side 12, patients going out under a proper escort. E.

The books, registers, and sanctions were examined.

There has been neither seclusion nor restraint.

Com-
missioners'
Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 14th November 1866.

The inmates at this date are 15 males and 20 females. The changes since
the visit of 30th March are 2 admissions and 2 deaths. There have been no
discharges. The causes of death are registered as chronic diarrhoea at the age
of 69, and bronchitis at the age of 71. In the former case the patient was ill
on admission. Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The wards were found scrupulously clean, and presenting a cheerful and
comfortable appearance. The bedding was sufficient, and in good order; but
it is suggested for consideration whether hair-mattresses would not, in the
long run, be found more satisfactory and economical than those of straw or
sea grass at present in use. The latter material is apt to ball, and therefore
requires to be frequently teased and renewed; and straw should be used for
wet cases only. In ventilating the dormitories, care should be taken to open
the windows from the top as well as at the bottom, and it would be advisable
to expose the bed-clothes more freely to the air.

Pert
Poorhouse

The suggestions formerly made to provide shoe-presses, and to supply the
patients with house shoes, have been carried out, and a general disposition is
shown to meet the views of the Commissioners, which can scarcely fail to
promote the welfare of the patients. Walks beyond the premises have been
regularly taken by both sexes during the past summer, and two excursions
were made by railway, to the great enjoyment of those who joined in them.

The water-closets and privies were in a satisfactory state, but the comfort
of the men would be promoted by the provision of an inside urinal, if a proper
place could be found for one.

Both sexes were comfortably and neatly clothed, and were clean in person
and dress. The warm bath is used every week, and fresh water is now
supplied to each patient.

The general aspect of the patients is indicative of an appropriate diet, and
the food is served in a very comfortable and orderly manner.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in both departments, a considerable number
of both sexes were usefully occupied in various ways, and all the inmates
appear to have been judiciously selected for the wards. Two entries of
seclusion appear since last inspection, in one case for two hours, and in the
other for eight hours. No restraint has been used.

The sanitary condition of the patients is favourable; only 1, a female, was
in bed from slight illness.

Means of amusement are supplied by bagatelle boards, etc., and readers
have the choice of several periodicals.

Only one accident of a slight nature is recorded since last inspection. There
has been no change of attendants. The various registers are neatly and care-
fully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,

7th April 1866.

St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

Considerable discontent and irritability, almost amounting to excitement,
were manifested to-day during the statutory inspection, especially among the
females. It is worthy of reconsideration whether certain of the inmates
might not, even now, derive benefit from the discipline of an asylum. With
the exceptions alluded to (4 females and 2 males) great quiet and order pre-
vailed, the rooms were clean and in good order, and as cheerful and well
appointed as circumstances permit. The conversion of what was formerly a
day-room into a work-room in the department for females, where the indus-
trious are assembled, and can pursue their occupations in comparative peace
and comfort, must be regarded as an improvement. It has been furnished,
partially carpeted; the walls papered and hung with drawings, etc., so as to
do away with the bareness which formerly existed. Females are, however,

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sioners'
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St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

still found scattered through the dormitories, who appear to be fit for association with the workers, and who might be stimulated to exertion by their example.

The bed-clothes were clean and sufficient, but the beds are open to objection. The substitution of coir or hair for straw is recommended, as more comfortable, and in the end more economical; but of whatever material composed, the occasional exposure of the mattresses to the fresh air in good weather is indispensable. The dress of the patients, and particularly of the males, was satisfactory, and no exception could be taken to their personal cleanliness; but it is understood that the bathing accommodation is still defective, and that perhaps in consequence of this, four at least use the same water. Bearing in mind that great changes may speedily occur in the establishment, no structural alteration is suggested, but a more liberal supply of water is absolutely necessary.

A large proportion of the inmates presented indications of sufficient nourishment, and good health is reported to have generally prevailed. The dietary recommended by the Board is still in use, and, in addition to this, 17 have extra food, and 14 stimulants. Beer is not now allowed. No difficulty has been experienced in procuring the quantity of milk required.

Sixteen of each sex walk very frequently beyond the limits of the poorhouse, and it is gratifying to find that parties have visited the Circus and the National Gallery. Fourteen of each sex are classed as usefully employed; the women are described as engaged in sewing, knitting, and household services; and 1 man is described as a shoemaker, while others are occupied in general work, teasing hair, etc.; it is, however, quite obvious that for the latter the means of employment are limited and inadequate. This is a disadvantage which it is to be feared cannot in the present situation and circumstances of the establishment be removed.

The community at present consists of 22 males and 25 females. Of these, 2 are epileptic, 1 paralytic, 1 destructive, and 1 degraded in tendencies; and 3 are under treatment for bodily ailments. One person has been admitted since last visit, 6th September 1865, 2 discharged by transfer to other establishments, and 3 have died at the ages of 30, 22, and 69 respectively. Two of the deceased were admitted in 1855, and 1 in 1858. Chronic dysentery, tubercles in the lung, and pneumonia, are given as the causes of death.

The books, registers, etc., were examined. One hundred visitors have been admitted. Seclusion has been resorted to upon one occasion only.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE, 12th September 1866.

The patients at this date are 21 males and 24 females. Since the visit of 7th April there have been no admissions; but 1 patient has been transferred to the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and 1 has died from consumption at the age of 35. One, a male, is absent on probation.

The impressions produced by the inspection were not altogether favourable. On the female side several of the patients manifested a considerable degree of excitement, which has aroused fears that their treatment by the attendants is not judicious. There were also indications in the dirty condition of the floors, and in the neglected state of the feet and nails, that the duties of an attendant are not properly understood, or that they are carelessly performed. At any rate, it is strongly recommended that stringent supervision be exercised by the governor and matron. On neither side is personal cleanliness sufficiently attended to, and as long as it can be said that even one patient is affected with vermin there is a slur on the character of the institution. In the prospect of removal from the present buildings, no structural changes are recommended. But although the want of proper baths and lavatories may put some difficulties in the way, much good may still be effected by a full supply of combs and hair-brushes, and by the more frequent or fuller use of such appliances for insuring cleanliness as are at command.

The resignation of the male attendant affords an opportunity, by the election of a properly qualified person, of greatly improving the general condition of the men; and it may be well to consider whether some restrictions should not

be placed on the use of the attendants' rooms, by which the amount of surveillance which ought to be exercised both by day and night is lessened to an injurious extent. Appendix E.

The bedding was, on the whole, in fair condition, but the recommendation is repeated to substitute hair or coir mattresses for the straw bags in use. At all events, hair pillows should be supplied, and it would be beneficial to change the sheets oftener than once in three weeks. Commissioners' Entries.

The day clothing was adequate and in good order. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The physical appearance of both sexes was indicative of an adequate diet. Their bodily health has been on the whole good, and only 1 patient was in bed from sickness. The furniture of the sickrooms is scanty, and does not comprise many articles calculated to afford relief to suffering.

Fourteen of each sex are registered as industrially employed, but many of these, especially of the men, are so in a very slight degree. Indeed, industrial employment, so far as they are concerned, can scarcely be said to exist. St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

Recreation is afforded by a weekly dance and occasional walks into the country, but latterly few of the women seem to go beyond the premises.

Periodicals are said to be supplied in sufficient numbers for the wants of those who are readers, but this is a point on which some doubt is felt by the Commissioner. On the whole, the present arrangements do not seem to him to be well adapted for inducing contentment among the patients, or for rendering their management satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 18th May 1866.

Stirling Poorhouse.

The only change among the patients since the visit of 11th November is one death from general decay. The numbers at this date are 5 males and 6 females. The house was clean, and, so far as its structural defects would permit, in a satisfactory condition. The bedding was sufficient and in fair order, but more attention is required to keep the mattresses properly filled. The day-clothing of both sexes was, on the whole, creditable. All the patients were free from excitement, and belong to the class for which the house has been licensed. C. C. is no longer restrained in any fashion. Several of them are capable of industrial occupation, and one of them, J. G., is allowed almost unrestricted liberty. Under a certain degree of supervision he might very readily be self-supporting.

During the winter the patients joined in one or two social entertainments which they greatly enjoyed. The recommendation of affording them regular and frequent exercise in the country during the summer is again repeated.

Since last visit there has been a change of attendants, which followed on a demand for an increase of wages. The present remuneration to the two attendants is 17s. a week, with coal, gas, and broth.

The repairs in the passage, recommended in last report, have been carried out. Otherwise there is no structural change. A urinal on the male side would be a manifest improvement, and tend to mitigate a nuisance in the airing-court.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE, 29th October 1866.

One male patient has been removed from these wards to Hallercross Asylum, Musselburgh, in consequence of the occurrence of excitement and of repeated attempts to escape. There have been no admissions or deaths; and the total number of inmates is 4 males and 6 females. They were quiet, clothed in a comfortable and suitable manner, and appeared passive and tractable. Except 2 of the men, who were assisting effectively in the distribution of the evening meal in the workhouse, all were found in the wards. It is strongly recommended that gas should be supplied more liberally to these rooms, to the extent, at least, of an additional jet, as they were so imperfectly lighted that reading or sewing must be difficult, if not impossible, at night, and they were gloomy and cheerless in appearance.

All the inmates are now of cleanly habits, and the dormitories were free

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sioners'
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Poor-
houses.Stirling
Poorhouse

from all smell and neatly kept. The provision for lighting these, at the time the patients retire to bed, is not successful. Three pairs of blankets are supplied to each bed.

The body clothes were in excellent condition, and the appearance of the patients creditable. They are bathed once a week, the same water being used for two persons.

No restraint nor seclusion has been employed. Six of the patients, 4 men and 2 women, take exercise beyond the precincts once a week.

No alterations have been made in the building, except that a portion of the airing-yard wall has been raised, and a projecting portion which facilitated escape has been removed. The books, registers, etc., were found correctly kept.

Although the state of the wards was satisfactory, and better than it has been upon some former occasions, the conduct of the attendant has been marked by insubordination, and is not such as to meet the approbation of the governor. As he is responsible for the management, his authority should certainly be supported. Several persons of weak or unsound mind, residing in the ordinary wards, were examined.

BALDOVAN, 16th March 1866.

Training
Institu-
tions for
Imbeciles.Baldovan
Institution.

When visited this day the inmates were found distributed as follows :—13 children were assembled in the schoolroom engaged in writing and arithmetic. These constitute the most intelligent and educable members of the community.

The indications of progress afforded during a brief examination were such as to contrast favourably with the original condition of the pupils, and to reflect credit upon the instructor, but were not such as to suggest much encouragement as to ultimate success, except, perhaps, in one case.

Seven were found quiet and unoccupied in the playroom. Five, 4 of whom were epileptics, and the fifth incapable of voluntary motion, sat in the nursery. Two were at dinner in the infirmary or room for the helpless. One was confined to bed with catarrh, which, as well as some minor ailments, appeared to be prevalent.

An attendant was found in every room. This arrangement may be regarded as the permanent classification which has been resorted to since the additions to the establishment have come into use.

Except during tuition, the boys are grouped together in the playroom ; while the girls retain the schoolroom as their parlour or workroom.

Two private cases have been admitted, and two have been discharged as improved, since last statutory visit. There have been no deaths, no serious illness, and no accidents.

The house was very clean, except in the nursery, where an urinous smell was perceptible, sweet, and well ventilated, and had a cheerful and animated look.

Fires burned in every apartment, and the thermometers which have been provided are said to indicate a range from 56° to 70°. An abundant supply of water has now been secured, and, as this is the case, clean water should be given to each child in place of using the same bath for nine.

The different sexes are properly bathed at different times. Great additional comfort would accrue from substituting wood for the stone floor in the washing-closet for girls.

The dietary is unchanged, and, notwithstanding the ravages of the cattle plague in the county, it has not as yet been necessary to diminish the quantity of milk.

The present governess entered upon her duties about five months ago. She was trained in the Seminary, Leith Wynd, and is described as judicious. Her salary is £17. She is assisted by four nurses with wages at £10 or £11 per annum.

The books kept were examined. The order, etc., for B., recently admitted, has not reached the governor.

The establishment was in good order, and presented indications of progress.

BALDOVAN, 10th December 1866.

Appendix
E.

The pupils at this date are 22 boys and 9 girls; of whom, however, very few can be considered as susceptible of permanent improvement from the training to which they are subjected. The mental type is too low to afford a favourable field for cultivation. The changes since last visit are—6 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. Of the 2 patients discharged, 1, it is understood, was sent to an asylum, and the other to the Larbert Institution. The death was due to tuberculosis.

The house was found in a very satisfactory state, being clean, well warmed, and comfortable. The children appeared well attended to, and the fact that only 5 deaths have taken place among them since the Commissioners commenced their visits, affords sufficient evidence of the care with which they are treated, and of the appropriate nature of their diet. The discharges and removals in the same period have been 33. Of these cases, 3 are known to be dead, 4 were placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses, 4 in asylums, 2 in Larbert Institution, 1 with a farmer, and 19 were taken home by parents or guardians. Little or nothing is known of the condition of these last. Of the present inmates, 6 boys are capable of doing some useful work, namely, 2 as tailors, 2 as workers in the garden, and 2 as weeders or sweeps. Of the girls, a higher proportion are usefully employed.

The bedding was clean and in good order, but in one or two instances the mattresses appeared too thin for comfort.

A great improvement has been effected by lining a number of the rooms with varnished wood.

The tuition and training remains as described in former reports.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 18th May 1866.

Larbert
Institu-
tion.

The pupils at this date are 22 males and 19 females, whose ages vary from 5 to 26 years. Four of the boys are high class boarders, and reside in the front building, the others occupy the back building, which, however, is in an open and airy situation. The highest rate of board at present is £150, for which two rooms and a separate male attendant are provided. Of the total numbers, 24 are presentation cases, which are entitled to gratuitous maintenance; but, as a rule, the relations of such children contribute to the funds of the Institution. Three cases are paid for by parochial boards. The presentation cases are elected for 5 years, at the end of which time they must be removed, or arrangements made for the payment of their board.

Both houses were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean, but in many respects the buildings are inconvenient and not well adapted for this purpose. The extent of outside wall and of roofage, in conjunction with the numerous windows, renders it almost impossible to sustain a comfortable temperature in many of the rooms during the winter; and in the dormitories the thermometer occasionally fell to the freezing point, notwithstanding the use of open fires and stoves. It is understood, that at present plans are under consideration for the provision of additional accommodation, and it is very desirable that they should embrace means for remedying this defect.

All the children were neatly and appropriately dressed, and clean in person, and the bedding was in excellent order.

The training of the children is conducted on sound principles, and too much importance is not attached to scholastic exercises, but the scanty day-room accommodation, and the want of workshops, are impediments to proper classification, and to development in industrial occupation. Mat-weaving, basket-making, etc., are employments which have been found well adapted for children of defective faculties; but in order to obtain success in this direction, or indeed under any circumstances to do the children justice, a much greater staff of teachers would be necessary. At present there is only one female teacher for the whole number, assisted by one of the nurse maids. The male attendant provided for one of the boarders is a shoemaker to trade, and 4 of the boys are instructed by him in his craft; but, with this exception, there seems to be no provision for the industrial training of the boys, except

Appendix E. in pumping water and working in the grounds. Several of the girls, however, knit, sew, and do other female work in a very creditable manner. It is, however, doubtful whether there is any one at present in the establishment of either sex, who, if discharged, would be self-supporting.

Commissioners' Entries. The general aspect of the children was one of good physical health, although, as might be expected, several are scrofulous. Proper attention seems to be given to exercise in the open air, and to the development of the muscles, lungs, and other organs, by gymnastics, singing, etc.

Training Institutions for Imbeciles. The supply of water is said to be sufficient for the wants of the establishment, but its quality is still very indifferent.

Larbert Institution. Since the visit of 6th November, the following changes have taken place among the children:—13 have been admitted, 2 have left, and 2 have died. One death was caused by gastric fever at the age of 10, and the other by consumption at the age of 26.

No servant has been discharged on account of misconduct.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 10th November 1866.

There are at present under treatment 24 males and 17 females. Nine of these are inmates of the Central, and 32 of the East House. Of these, all were seen except H. G., who is at present on leave, with her relatives. Four individuals were slightly ailing, but making due allowance for the feeble and imperfect and diseased organizations to be dealt with, the health of the community has been, and is, satisfactory. No death has occurred since last statutory visit, nor have the children been affected with any epidemic during the summer. Four admissions have taken place—1 this day—all being boarders. The health of the entrants is described as good. Three individuals have left the institution—2 improved, 1 unchanged in condition. Attention is still directed, and apparently in a greater degree, to the physical training of the inmates. Four boys are now engaged in the shoemaker's, 2 in the joiner's shop, 6 assist in pumping water, and 6 in gardening. Of the girls, 8 perform household duties, 6 sew, and 8 knit. It is to be noted that the same individuals are enumerated in different classes. The extent to which this, certainly the most efficient mode of training the undeveloped mind can be carried out, and its efficacy made to harmonize with the other means employed, is greatly limited and interfered with by the want of suitable workshops and other accommodation.

Plans have been prepared for the extension of the establishment, and in which provision is made to supply this deficiency. Although no structural changes nor additions have been made, the comfort and cheerfulness of the interior have been much increased by the painting and papering of many of the apartments and dormitories. It is likewise expected that the boarding up several of the windows, in four of the most exposed dormitories in the same division of the establishment, may contribute to increase the warmth and comfort of the inmates during winter. Such a result is most desirable, but this arrangement should not be permitted to supersede some means by which the temperature generally may be regulated. The present appears to be a suitable time for considering this important subject, when extensive alterations are under consideration.

By pumping three times a day, water is obtained in such quantity as to meet the general wants of the community, but the supply cannot be regarded as sufficient when it is necessary to bathe 4 or 5 of the inmates in the East House in the same water. The quality of the water has been improved by filtration, and it might be a safe precaution, under existing circumstances, to cause all that which is used for drinking or culinary purposes to be previously boiled.

Two deaths occurred in the vicinity some time since, which were attributed to cholera; but at present the general population are supposed to be healthy. In consequence, however, of a circular from the Board of Lunacy, the directors of the institution had yesterday under consideration such measures as might be called for in the event of the epidemic appearing in the house; and it would appear that the use of the present sick room, as

a ward for the infected, was regarded as the best if not the only means of isolation available. This room is situated in the centre of the east block, opening upon the passage by which access is obtained to the dormitories and all the upper parts of the house. The selection appears to be unfortunate; and it is strongly recommended that the laundry, should the necessity arise, be properly fitted up and used as an hospital. It stands apart, is provided with boilers, water, etc. But, in addition to seclusion *within* the house, it would become necessary, in the event of the approach of the epidemic, to isolate the *whole* establishment, to prevent all intercourse whatever with the surrounding inhabitants, and to exclude every one but those connected with the supervision and treatment of the inmates.

The house was in excellent order, well ventilated, and the clothes and bedding of the inmates clean and well kept. Three changes have taken place in the staff, in consequence of personal unsuitableness. The remuneration ranges from £7 to £30 per annum. The books, registers, etc., were found correct.

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E.Commis-
sioners'
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tions for
Imbeciles.Larbert
Institution.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 31st March 1866.

General
Prison,
Perth.

I have to state that I this day visited the Criminal Lunatic Wards in the General Prison, and personally examined the individuals named in the list with which I was furnished. Since last inspection 5 men and 2 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged.

There have been no deaths, and the health of the community has been as undisturbed and satisfactory as that observed in all other parts of the Penitentiary.

The population at present consists of 34 men and 13 women. The hand of 1 of the former is restrained by a belt, and 1 of the latter was in seclusion in consequence of paroxysmal excitement. All, even these individuals, were perfectly quiet and peaceable during the visit, and the pleasing spectacle of all the men partaking of their mid-day meal together was witnessed. The food was neatly served and sufficient, and the conduct of the patients differed in little from that of healthy persons. Their aspect has been greatly improved by a change and variety of dress.

Table-cloths are now used at meals, and the addition of bone forks or knives would add greatly to comfort, without involving danger.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and separate rooms were clean, well ventilated, and cheerful. The temperature has never fallen during the past winter below 43°. Each bed is provided with 2 pair of blankets and a cover, and coir mattresses are now supplied to all except those of dirty habits, for whom straw is still used. One dormitory is occupied by 13 patients. Over them the only supervision exercised during the night is afforded by the occasional visits of the watchman, who can see each bed through a glass door.

GENERAL PRISON, PERTH, 3d November 1866.

I have to report that I have this day inspected the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. The last inspection was made on 31st March, since which date 3 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged (3 recovered), and 2 have died. The two deaths were caused by Asiatic cholera, the first on 11th July, and the second on 30th October.

The occurrence of cholera led me on the present occasion to inspect particularly the sanitary arrangements; and, without expressing an opinion that the appearance of the malady can be traced to any defect in this respect, I think it right to direct attention to the following points:—

1. The supply of water is derived from the Tay, at a point above where it receives the sewage of the Prison, but below where part of the sewage of the town of Perth enters it. The water at this point is affected by the tides, so that although at certain times it flows with a strong current, at other times it is sluggish, and apt to be contaminated by the reflux of impurities.

The water is raised from the river by a steam-engine, and is stored in two cisterns, one of which supplies the Criminal Department and the other the

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Commiss-
sioners'
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General
Prison,
Perth.

Lunatic Department of the establishment. The latter is placed under the roof of the building, in a space into which the impure air of the wards flows, or is expected to flow, through apertures in the ceiling. This space extends the whole length of the building, and communicates with the outer air by an open narrow window at each end.

Vessels from foreign ports occasionally lie in the river, a short way below the point from which the supply of water is drawn. When the first case of cholera appeared in the wards, a vessel from a Baltic port was for some time anchored there; and the question has occurred to Dr. Thomson, whether there could possibly be any connexion between that ship and the appearance of the malady, through means either of the atmosphere or of the water. It is not, however, known whether any of the crew of the ship had suffered from cholera, or even whether she had come from an infected port. When the second case occurred, several persons in the town had already died from the disease, which was prevalent in the suburb on the other side of the river, near the bridge.

2. The ventilation of the Lunatic Department is defective. Many of the windows have been fastened and do not open at all, while others open quite insufficiently to admit a free supply of fresh air. In one or two of the upper panes of the windows which do not open, metal frames have been introduced, which permit of a restricted amount of ventilation by openings upwards; but these openings can be closed by sliding lids, which are within reach of the patients. These windows mostly occur in the single rooms and small dormitories, which (on the ground floor) have no other means of ventilation, and are frequently of insufficient size for the number of patients placed in them. For instance, on the male side, three patients sleep in a room containing only 1150 cubic feet, and four patients in a room containing 1600 cubic feet. On the female side, the small rooms contain 968 cubic feet. They generally contain two beds, but are not always occupied by two patients.

The cases of cholera, however, both occurred in the large dormitory, which contains an amount of cubic space for each patient to which no exception can be taken. But the ventilation is in this respect defective, that the side windows do not open sufficiently, and so do not admit of the bedding being thoroughly purified by a cross current of air. It is true there is a large window in the centre of the wall, at the furthest end of the dormitory facing the door, which opens wide; but the beds are, from their position, not freely exposed to the draught between the door and this window; and there is, besides, some fear that the atmosphere of this dormitory may be contaminated by the air from the day-rooms below, which ascends through a large aperture in the middle of the floor of the corridor from which the dormitory is entered.

3. The single rooms and small dormitories have no independent means of heating. They are dependent on what warm air they may receive from the day-rooms and corridors with which they communicate; but the only means of communication is by the doors.

With reference to the foregoing points, I would suggest,—1. That the existing windows should be replaced by common sash windows, opening freely at both top and bottom. 2. That the openings should be made from the single rooms and small dormitories to the day-rooms and corridors, for ventilation and heating. 3. That the large aperture in the roof of the male day-room be covered over. 4. That fewer patients should be placed in the smaller sleeping rooms. 5. That hot-air chambers should be constructed, in connexion with the fire-places of the day-rooms to throw heated air into the wards. 6. That the water in the cistern should be protected from any risk of contamination through foul air from the wards, and that, while cholera is about, the water used for drinking should be boiled. It is further suggested that the ventilation of the water-closets might be improved by removing the pannels of the inner doors.

With reference to suggestions 5 and 6, it may be stated that, in the ceiling of the large dormitory, of the corridor, and of the smaller dormitories of the upper floor, there are openings for ventilation which lead into the space under the slates where the cistern is placed; but these openings are frequently closed by the patients in cold weather to protect themselves from the

draughts which stream down in consequence of the suction caused by the fires. This the introduction of heated air would in great measure prevent.

Both sexes were found comfortably and neatly clothed, and the bedding was sufficient, clean, and in good repair. The male patients were seen at dinner. The food was abundant and of good quality, but it is desirable, in hygienic as well as in other respects, that more time should be taken to the meal. Hence it should be served in two distinct courses. Knives and forks of an appropriate pattern should be supplied, and delf ware instead of the tin dishes now in use. With a staff of attendants which consists of 6 males and 3 females, who are all highly paid, there should be no difficulty in giving effect to these recommendations; and a rule should then be enforced of not allowing any food to be carried away by the patients for after-consumption.

One male and 2 females were found in seclusion. They were likewise restrained by gloves fastened to chains round their waists.

A complaint was made of want of appropriate accommodation for noisy patients, and a room in the rear of the wards is being fitted up for this purpose. It is without any means of heating, is remote from supervision, and can only serve for temporary seclusion during the day. Two of the female patients are at present placed in the Criminal Department, to secure the comfort of the other inmates who otherwise would be disturbed by their noise.

The present sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory, but in two cases there was some tendency to diarrhoea.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention. The male patients continue to labour under the great evil of want of occupation, and it is difficult to see how this can be remedied without the extensive possession of land.

Appendix;
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

General
Prison,
Perth.

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY-COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR. MITCHELL.

Appendix
F.
General
Reports on
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

I have the honour to report that I have this year completed the inspection of those patients in Private Dwellings who reside in the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Renfrew, Bute, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Sutherland, and Caithness.

The whole number of patients visited amounts to 619,—of whom 558 were paupers and 61 non-paupers.

More than one visit was paid to 29 patients—18 having been visited 3 times, and 11 twice. Six of the pauper lunatics belonging to these counties were not visited.

Five private patients under warrant of the Sheriff and 5 patients out of asylums on probation were visited.

In Special Licensed Houses 36 patients were seen, including 7 at Balfron or in its neighbourhood.

Visits were also paid to 14 rural Poorhouses, in the ordinary wards of which 25 persons were found who were regarded as insane.

A separate report on the condition of each lunatic seen was sent to the Board. In addition to this, 192 letters were written, all of them with special reference to single patients, and with the intention of increasing their comfort and well-being. Of these letters, 81 were sent to Inspectors of Poor; 19 to Medical men, Chairmen of Parochial Boards, or Procurators-Fiscal; 74 to the Secretary of the General Board; and 22 to one or other of the Lunacy Commissioners.

During this year I visited many parishes without calling on the officials, but the number of Inspectors of Poor whom I saw was 187. I had also interviews with 39 Chairmen of Parochial Boards, Clergymen, or Police Authorities, and with 57 Medical Men connected with the Poor Law. In a considerable number of instances I was accompanied during my visits either by the medical officer of the parish or the chairman of the board, as well as by the Inspector of poor. I frequently found this of advantage in those cases in which any difference of opinion, as to what was considered proper for the insane poor, had existed between the General Board and the local authorities.

The special subjects of investigation remitted to me by the Board were of their usual character, and involved no novelty. I refer here to such inquiries as related to patients not under asylum care.

MODE OF CONDUCTING THE INSPECTION.

It may not be without interest and value to describe here the manner in which I have been in the habit of conducting the inspection of patients in private dwellings.

A list is furnished by the secretary containing the name and residence of every registered pauper lunatic, either living singly or in a house having a special license, within the district to be visited. The same list contains the names of all private patients either under the order of the Sheriff or in houses with special licenses.

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I.—As regards Paupers.

To each patient, as a rule, one visit is paid annually, and the results of each visit are reported separately to the Board.

If the case is an old one and has been previously reported on favourably, the report is made to show that the condition of the patient remains unchanged; or, if changes have occurred, these are described, and it is shown whether they affect the propriety of continuing *dispensation*, or whether they lead to the necessity of making other changes.

If the case is an old one and has been previously reported on unfavourably, the report is made to show the results of the recommendations issued by the Board after the last visit, and whether there is need of further change, and what that change should be.

If the case is a new one, not previously seen, then the mental and bodily condition of the patient is fully described in the report, and the nature of the provision made for the patient's care and safety is detailed with as much minuteness as will show whether it is right to continue or to withdraw *dispensation*, or whether, if continued, certain changes should not be called for, which changes are stated with the reasons which make them necessary.

The changes alluded to may have reference to the guardian, the residence, the supply of clothing, the allowance, the improvement of the sleeping accommodation, the management, or to such like things; and, when they are recommended, the reasons which make them desirable are stated.

In the event of a patient being declared wholly unsuited for private care, or if all efforts to make his condition satisfactory have failed or seem hopeless, then the report is so framed as to show the necessity for withdrawing *dispensation* and ordering removal to an asylum.

Should it be thought advisable to visit a patient more than once in a year, the intention to do so is intimated to the Board, and two, three, four, or five visits have been paid in this way to cases having exceptional features.

Certain cases, the arrangements for which are known to be reliably satisfactory, are not visited every year, but in that event a report is forwarded to the Board showing why the visit was not paid. If it happen that a patient is not visited from any other cause, a report is in like manner forwarded to the Board, before whom there is thus laid annually a report on every patient whether visited or not. The number of patients not visited rarely exceeds 1 per cent. In Orkney and Shetland, however, the regular visitation is biennial, and not annual.

When there is a suspicion that the real circumstances of the patient have not been made known, a night visit may be paid, and good results have followed such a procedure.

This describes the method of inspection as affecting the registered pauper single patients, for whose condition the Visiting Commissioner is, in a certain sense, responsible.

There is, however, much other work done at the same time, such as visiting, and directing the attention of the Board to lunatics who are in receipt of relief, but who are not intimated to the Board. Reports on such cases show what is regarded as the proper mode of disposal. These cases come under notice through inspectors of poor, parochial medical officers, clergymen, or the police. There is no desire now to conceal them; and it is not uncommon to find that doubtful or difficult cases are avowedly waiting the visit to be inquired into and examined, with the view of getting an opinion as to the existence of lunacy, and as to the proper mode of dealing with the patient.

II.—As regards Non-Paupers.

Those private patients, who are under the order of the Sheriff, or who reside in houses with special licenses, are visited like the registered pauper lunatics once a year, and are reported on in like manner.

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Other cases of the private insane are also visited. My attention is directed to them through various channels, and visits are requested or suggested for various reasons. Among those of this class, who are in indigent circumstances, most of the cases of cruelty, neglect, and gross mismanagement have been found.

CHANGES IN THE NUMBERS OF REGISTERED PAUPER SINGLE PATIENTS.

The numbers of registered pauper single patients in that district of Scotland on which I have reported for some time has undergone considerable changes from year to year. These will be seen in the subjoined Table, which is prepared from Appendix A. of the first nine Annual Reports :—

Number of Registered Pauper Lunatics residing in Private Dwellings chargeable to the 15 counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Bute, Renfrew, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Banff, Moray, Nairn, Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney, Shetland, arranged in groups as they are visited, for each year from 1858 to 1866.

COUNTIES.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton,	128	125	143	127	120	120	112	118	119
Bute and Renfrew,	49	54	56	52	51	46	41	42	40
Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, .	90	101	102	94	102	86	80	72	71
Banff, Moray, and Nairn, . . .	104	101	98	96	87	82	83	84	84
Caithness and Sutherland, . . .	98	109	104	105	102	97	93	88	89
Orkney and Shetland,	63	60	60	61	66	68	64	60	65
Total,	532	550	563	535	528	499	473	464	468

It will be seen from this Table, that in all parts of the district, except Orkney and Shetland, the tendency, during the first years after the constitution of the Board, was in the direction of increase. Thereafter for some years there was a considerable and progressive diminution, which showed itself irregularly, and did not occur at all in Orkney and Shetland. The total reduction, however, from the maximum, on the 1st of January 1860, to the minimum, on the 1st of January 1865, is considerable.

During the last three years there has been a diminished rate of reduction, and this has been general in all parts of the district. In some of the groups the numbers have been almost steady, in others they have shown a tendency to increase, while in one they have continued to go down. The following Table makes this apparent :—

		Year to year Fluctuation in Number of Pauper Single Patients.	
The total number on	{ when compared with that on 1st Janu- }		
1st January 1859, {	ary of the preceding year, gave }	+	18
“ 1860, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	+	13
“ 1861, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	—	28
“ 1862, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	—	7
“ 1863, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	—	29
“ 1864, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	—	26
“ 1865, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	—	9
“ 1866, {	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ }	+	4

The figures on which I have based these remarks exhibit the numbers of single patients *chargeable* to the different counties, and not the number of those *residing* in them. If these last be taken, we shall have some difference in the rate of

increase, diminution, and increase again; but they will be found to exhibit substantially the same phenomena. In so far as my notes enable me, I have calculated the yearly numbers *resident* in the 15 counties, and they give the following annual fluctuations:—

					Year to Year Fluctuation in Numbers of Pauper Single Patients.	Appendix F. General Reports on Lunatics in Private Dwellings.
The total number on 1st January 1859, { when compared with that on 1st January of the preceding year, gave }					+	28
"	1860,	"	"	"	+	27
"	1861,	"	"	"	—	23
"	1862,	"	"	"	—	10
"	1863,	"	"	"	—	27
"	1864,	"	"	"	—	16
"	1865,	"	"	"	—	5
"	1866,	"	"	"	+	5

COST OF PAUPER SINGLE PATIENTS.

The whole cost of the single patients to the country is greater now by £700 to £800, than it was in 1858 when the number of the patients was more than 200 in excess of what it now is. This is well seen in the following table, in which the number of the patients is brought into contrast with the money laid out on them:—

YEAR.	Total cost of Registered Pauper Single Patients.	Total number of Registered Pauper Single Patients.
1858, . . .	£14,230 0 0	1784
1859, . . .	15,054 0 0	1877
1860, . . .	14,666 0 0	1787
1861, . . .	14,855 0 0	1741
1862, . . .	14,567 0 0	1679
1863, . . .	14,668 0 0	1637
1864, . . .	14,892 0 0	1609
1865, . . .	15,107 0 0	1562

It follows, from the teaching of this table, that each single patient must now receive more than was formerly the rule, or, in other words, that there is an average increase in the allowance given to this class of patients. This increase was more or less steadily progressive from 1858 to 1862, but since that time the sum has been nearly stationary. These facts are exhibited in the statement which follows:—

In 1858	£7 11 7	was the average cost of each single pauper patient.
In 1859	8 6 9½	do. do.
In 1860	8 14 5	do. do.
In 1861	8 14 5	do. do.
In 1862	9 2 6	do. do.
In 1863	9 2 6	do. do.
In 1864	9 2 6	do. do.
In 1865	9 10 1¼	do. do.

The present average annual allowance for each patient is thus £9, 10s. 1¼d., and the average increase is £1, 18s. 6¼d., which, though small, is still sufficient to tell quite appreciably on the income of the lower classes, especially in rural districts, where it often represents the whole or more than half of the house rent.

The increase, though general, has taken place unequally in different counties. In some indeed there has been a considerable reduction, while others have stood still, and in others the increase has been but trifling. Moreover, the mean annual allowance rises and falls within a certain range from year to year in the same county, and this takes place more manifestly in those districts in which the dealings of the Board with the single patients have been extensive, than it does in

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those in which existing arrangements have been less frequently disturbed. The following table shows the mean annual cost of each pauper single patient for each year since 1860, and for each of the sixteen counties to which this report more particularly refers:—

ANNUAL COST OF EACH PAUPER SINGLE PATIENT.						
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dumfries,	8 6 9½	9 2 6	9 2 6	9 17 2½	9 2 6	9 2 6
Kirkcudbright,	9 9 7½	9 2 6	9 9 7½	8 14 4½	9 17 2½	9 17 8½
Wigton,	6 16 4½	7 11 7	7 19 2½	8 14 4½	8 14 4½	8 13 10½
Bute,	7 11 7	9 9 7½	9 9 7½	8 14 4½	9 2 6	9 2 6
Renfrow,	10 4 9½	10 4 9½	11 12 5	12 7 7½	11 12 5	11 0 6½
Fife,	8 14 4½	9 2 6	9 9 7½	8 14 4½	9 9 7½	9 2 6
Kinross,	12 15 2½	8 6 9½	8 6 9½	7 11 7	7 11 7	13 1 1½
Blackmannan,	9 2 6	9 9 7½	8 14 4½	9 2 6	9 9 7½	10 4 9
Banff,	10 4 9½	10 4 9½	10 4 9½	11 12 5	11 12 5	10 4 9
Moray,	8 6 9½	8 14 4½	9 9 7½	9 2 6	9 9 7½	9 17 8½
Nairn,	13 2 10	12 15 2½	12 7 7½	12 15 2½	12 0 0½	10 4 9
Inverness, ...	7 19 2½	8 6 9½	8 6 9½	8 6 9½	8 6 9½	8 7 3½
Sutherland, ...	6 16 4½	6 16 4½	6 1 2	6 16 4½	7 3 11½	6 16 10½
Caithness, ...	6 8 9½	6 16 4½	6 16 4½	6 16 4½	6 16 4½	6 16 10½
Orkney,	5 13 6½	6 1 2	6 8 9½	6 1 2	6 8 9½	6 16 10½
Shetland,	4 18 4½	4 18 4½	6 1 2	5 13 6½	6 8 9½	6 16 10½

The allowances in the five northern counties have always been, and still are, below those in the southern ones. Indeed, all Highland and northern counties, Argyle perhaps excepted, are still below the mean. The rate of increase, however, in all of the five northern counties, has equalled the mean rate for Scotland since 1860, while in Orkney it has been double and in Shetland four-fold. The living of the working classes is not so expensive in these northern and western counties, and the rate of wages is lower, so that there ought to be a difference in the same direction between the allowances given in the north and those given in the south; but it is a point which I have had constantly to consider, whether the existing difference is not greater than it should be.

The highest mean annual allowance in the table is £13, 2s. 10d., in the county of Nairn, which steadily shows a figure considerably above the general average, only last year falling below £12. The explanation of this will be found, I think, in the fact, that most of the single patients hitherto belonging to this small county have been entirely dependent for their support on parochial aid, while others were in a state which required much nursing and attention from their guardians, and this had to be considered in fixing the aliment. The allowances in that county have ranged from £8 to £18.

In the county of Kinross the change was a downward one, from £12, 15s. 2½d. in 1860, to £7, 11s. 7d. in 1864, with a sudden and considerable rise in 1865. I think this may be accounted for by the death and removal of a few expensive cases, which tell heavily on such small numbers as belong to that county, and the late rise is known to be due to the transfer of two or three cases from asylums to private dwellings; the arrangements for such cases, as already explained, being somewhat more costly than for single patients generally.

It is difficult to understand why the allowances in Banffshire should steadily and considerably exceed those in the adjoining county of Moray; but it is probably explained by the fact that the latter has had asylum accommodation within it for a longer period, by which facilities were afforded for providing for the more troublesome and more expensive patients—a thing all the more likely to be taken advantage of from the low rate of board charged by the Elgin asylum.

Within certain limits, the well-being of the patient bears some relation to the liberality of the allowance, but that relation is by no means a constant one; for it is often seen that judicious management and supervision secure comforts which

are much greater, than are elsewhere purchased at twice the sum under a looser and more careless management. To the extent to which it appears to do good, liberality has been encouraged; and there is no doubt that where it prevails patients can be kept at home, who would certainly require to be removed, if a short-sighted economy had regulated the provision made for their safety and care.

In fixing the allowance, the whole circumstances and peculiarities of each case have to be considered, and £3 annually quite as fully meet the just demands on public benevolence in some cases, as £15 do in others. It sometimes happens that a father requires no aid in the support of his idiotic child, beyond that which will purchase clothing. In other cases, it may be something more than this, and it may be necessary to give what will purchase both food and clothing; while in others, again, still more must be done, and the misfortune must be looked at in its paralyzing effects on the industry of the parents. These remarks have reference chiefly to those patients who live with relatives, and who constitute about 70 per cent. of the whole. Those who live with strangers almost invariably receive a higher allowance; but here also there are considerations which properly influence the amount, such for instance as the greater or less productiveness of the patient. It would be waste of public money to give as much to a man who steadily earns three or four shillings per week, as to a man who earns nothing. W. L., a congenital imbecile, for many years after his removal from an asylum, earned £20 annually, and he did this in the service of the chairman of the parochial board. He was allowed the full benefit of his earnings, and the supplemental outlay by the parish did not amount to one shilling weekly. Something more or less like this occurs in a considerable number of cases, and I have rarely had occasion in my reports to recommend the Board to object to such arrangements. In those instances in which I have thought it right to do so, there has been some peculiarity in the patient's state, unfitting him for the occupation in which I found him engaged. So far as concerns allowances, I have endeavoured to secure for the whole condition and circumstances of each case a fair and full consideration, with no desire to bring about an increase which was not justifiable and proper, and by this view I have been guided in the recommendations which I have forwarded to the Board.

The question of the increasing cost of lunacy is one which is attracting considerable attention. It is now generally admitted that the state of matters prior to 1858 was far from satisfactory, that the duty of the public to this unfortunate class of sufferers was not then fully discharged, and that a considerable increase in the cost of lunacy was necessary before the evil could be rectified. It would be difficult to maintain that the limit of a proper increase has already been reached, but it is, nevertheless, our duty to guard against the adoption of a routine style of treatment, under which the expense would be the same in all cases. In face of the facts which are now possessed, the propriety of recognising differences in the disposal and treatment of lunatics can scarcely be questioned.

Poverty follows insanity, even when it has had nothing to do with producing it, and beyond doubt the great mass of the insane are *poor*. It becomes thus the work of public charity to care for them, and, if possible, that care should extend to the whole. Many of these its objects, however, cannot be provided for cheaply, for they require skilful treatment and special care. But others of them do not absolutely require these things, and to act on the principle of not bestowing on each case more than is necessary, seems the only way by which the burden which lunacy imposes on the country can be prevented from becoming heavier than it should be.

One of the more economical ways of providing for a certain class of the insane, is that on which I am presently reporting. If it can be shown that it can be adopted without injury to the patients, the aspect of economy alone would recommend it; but it has stronger claims than this, for I scarcely think it will be questioned by any one that there are *some of the insane* who will find greater happiness and comfort in private dwellings, than in any asylum, and my own observation leads to the conclusion that this number is not inconsiderable.

But the acting on the principle of which I have spoken will not tend simply to prevent the undue cost of lunacy, it will enable us at the same time to make our charities more comprehensive, and thus to reach a class of the insane which has long been overlooked—that class which has ever been, and ever will be, found in private dwellings, under all forms of rule.

Already, indeed, the principle may be said to be nowhere inoperative. We

find the recognition of it, for instance, in our whole asylum system. We do not make the same arrangements for our poor insane which we make for the rich ; and these again are variously provided for, according to their richness. Our pauper lunatics are not housed, nor clothed, nor fed, nor waited on as the rich are. We do that for them which is believed to be right and necessary, but not more. We take a fair and liberal view of their requirements, but we avoid all outlay which we cannot show to be useful and necessary.

When the son of a respectable and well-to-do man becomes insane, he ascertains what it would be right to do for his child, and he puts this into practice, as far as is possible for him. If the hope of cure be held out, or if his child be dangerous to himself or others, or if he be peculiarly helpless and in need of special care,—he will be ready to make great sacrifices, greater than he probably would if no such hope existed, and if his child were easily managed and inoffensive.

If another, and another, and another of this man's children become insane, in each case, as it occurs, he will find out what it would be best for him to do, and to the extent of his ability he will do it. His means, however, have limits, and that, which he did easily for one child, he may do with difficulty for two, with great difficulty for three, and it may be impossible for him to do it for four. As the cases multiply, he may find it necessary to endeavour to reduce an outlay, which lies heavily on the household. He finds, however, that in one, or two, or three of the cases any reduction would be improper, if in any way it can be avoided ; but he also finds that one of the four is more manageable than the others, and that this one, without injury, and perhaps with benefit to himself, may be properly cared for at a cheaper rate. For him, accordingly, he makes that cheaper provision, and he is thus enabled to do what is right for all four,—without injuring other interests.

The *family* differs from *society* chiefly in size, and the rules of conduct for the one should be as nearly as possible those for the other. If it be right for a father in such a matter to consider the cost of the course to be pursued, it is surely right also for society, which stands *in loco parentis* to the multitude of the insane poor.

This represents a view of the case, which I hear taken by parochial authorities, who have to deal with the cases of lunacy as they occur among the people, and who must provide the means for their maintenance. Occasionally, expression is given to such opinions, when inquiries in a parish show the necessity for the removal of a fresh patient to an asylum,—a step which sometimes lays an additional twopence or threepence per pound on a rental already heavily loaded with rates. It is impossible in such circumstances not to consider well the necessity for the step.

LUNATICS IN ORDINARY WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

During the course of the year I have visited 14 of the smaller country or rural poorhouses. In their wards 25 persons were seen, who, in my opinion, are properly to be regarded as lunatics. Their mental state does not differ from that of many hundreds who are in our Public and District Asylums, and it is such as would deprive them of civil rights and render them irresponsible in any question of will-making or crime. The number of such patients in any one poorhouse rarely exceeded, and was usually below, three. In a general sense they are treated like the ordinary inmates ; but, in consideration of the fact that they are life-long and involuntary inmates, it happens in practice that some indulgencies are accorded to them.

Anything approaching to the able-bodied condition is uncommon among the inmates of such poorhouses as I refer to, unless it be among the class of imbeciles ; so that these last, in spite of their weakness of mind, become often the most useful and trustworthy of the population. I have spoken of them as being involuntarily there. By this, however, I do not mean to say that they would not receive their discharge if they demanded it, but they have rarely the knowledge or sense to do this. All of those whom I have seen were well clothed, clean, and in good health, and they appeared to be contented and happy. I have no reason to believe that their treatment is not conducted in a kindly spirit. Indeed, governors of poorhouses now take care to rid themselves of such patients as seem to require any sort of restraint, and they press equally for the removal of those insane patients who give trouble from infirmity or from dirty habits.

SINGLE PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN IN ASYLUMS.

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An increasing proportion of single patients consists of persons who have previously been under treatment in Asylums, and who have been removed as incurable and inoffensive. This was true of no less than 129 of the patients seen this year, and about 30 per cent. of all dispensations granted by the Board during the last three or four years have had reference to discharges from Asylums. These facts indicate that there is a certain overflow of chronic and manageable cases from public institutions back to private care, which will tend to prevent the undue increase of the populations of Asylums, but which will probably by-and-by somewhat alter the character of the single patients,—reducing the per centage of the idiotic, and increasing that of the demented. If the selection, however, continues to be judiciously made, the one class will prove as suitable for domestic management as the other, though it is probable that their maintenance will be a little more costly.

Some of the cases so removed were at first reported on very doubtfully, that is, they did not appear likely to do well under private care. Time was asked, however, to test fairly and fully their suitableness; and this was accorded by the Board, on the understanding that any evidence of unfitness would lead at once to the return of the patients. In a few instances this has happened, and the patients have accordingly been sent back; but the great majority have done well, and still remain under private care.

Now and then I have thought the arrangement made for the patient defective, and failure from that cause has been anticipated. Faulty arrangements, such as are here alluded to, generally result from a want of knowledge as to what is proper in the circumstances; but where mistakes of this kind have once been made, there is a diminished chance of repetition; and as they become more or less widely known, they serve as lessons in the district in which they occur. In certain other cases in which the provision made for the patients by the local authorities has at first appeared to be an injudicious one, the expectations of failure have not been realized, and nothing has been seen at subsequent visits to justify interference. Where three or four patients have been placed in one house, fears have sometimes been entertained and expressed that it would ultimately be necessary to separate them; but such has not been the case, and all has continued to go on happily and comfortably for the two or three years during which the experiment has lasted. Notwithstanding this good issue, I feel satisfied that it will generally be the better and safer plan to place not more than two such patients as are referred to in any one house. On the whole, patients do best of all singly; but two can often be placed in one house, with advantage both to themselves and to their guardians. When the number passes two, and especially when it reaches four,—unless the patients be very wisely selected, and the guardians be superior people of their class,—there is risk of discord and trouble, and there is also a tendency to let the internal economy depart from what is usual in private dwellings, and assume some of the features which characterize *establishments*. This last is clearly undesirable, and it has been for that reason chiefly that I have seldom recommended licenses to be granted for more than two or three. Experience may eventually modify these views, which are rather the product of prudence than of an actual knowledge of what is or is not possible and right. Till of late years indeed, there has been no way by which such knowledge could be obtained. While it is thought, however, that patients removed from Asylums to private care should, as the rule, be placed singly or in couples, nothing has come under my observation to show that there should be any inflexible rule in the matter. On the contrary, it so happens that in those instances in which three or four have actually been provided for in one house, nothing has transpired to justify any reduction of the numbers, and I see no reason why the experiment should not be more widely made. We have a fuller knowledge of what can be done with patients placed singly or in twos, and I would hesitate less in recommending a license for such numbers than I would one for four; and my remarks on this subject are not intended to go beyond this.

Some of the patients transferred from Asylums to private dwellings have shown a high appreciation of the freedom accorded to them. One woman, for instance, who is in a house with a special license, happens to belong to the English Church, and she has travelled alone to the Chapel, which is between two and three miles from her residence, nearly every Sunday for the last three years. She takes an

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interest in the affairs of the congregation, and is well known to the clergyman and to many of those who worship with her. Her relatives often visit her; one of them remained several days, and, during that time, shared the patient's bed. These visits she is allowed to return. She is an industrious worker, and, being an excellent needle-woman, is profitably employed. She still believes that she has personal interviews with the Apostle Paul, and she has other delusions of a like nature; but she is very inoffensive and manageable, and requires no more costly or complicated provision for her comfort and safety, than that which has been made in the clean, tidy cottage of a respectable woman, who devotes her whole time to the two patients committed to her care.

I could easily multiply pleasing pictures of this kind, for there are many parallel cases. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that such pictures were anything but exceptional, for the great majority of all pauper patients in private dwellings, whether they be or be not transferences from asylums, consist of the fatuous and the idiotic; that is, of mindless persons whose appreciation of liberty cannot be so great or so strikingly shown. Patients in this condition, I think, should always constitute the majority of single patients. They have been found in practice to be the most suitable. If freedom, a kindly guardianship, a good bed, and a sufficiency of plain food and clothing are secured to them, there is little if anything more to be desired. They will find more to interest them in the everyday occupations of cottage life than they could in any large establishment. What goes on there, and what they see there, come more easily within their comprehension and interest, and they have a pleasure in feeling that they have some little share in it all, and that personality is not lost. Their occupations and amusements may be more commonplace than in asylums; but they are not necessarily the less useful on that account. The cottage kitchen is an ever-shifting busy scene, and it would not be easy to imagine a tranquil pauper patient, passing from acute disease into incurable imbecility, more favourably situated than at its fireside, where the surroundings are natural and the influences healthy. I think I am justified in saying that, for such a case, it would be difficult for the day-room of any asylum to furnish conditions so favourable, or more likely to arrest the further destruction of the mind. Such a reflection as this has often occurred to me during my visits to the insane in private dwellings, and I have often been led to it by hearing the parochial medical man remark that he thought there was a *less manifest* stupidity about the patients than he had at first observed.

It is not, in my opinion, desirable that there should be any great increase in the number of such patients as I am presently writing about. If the vacancies on the roll, created by death, are filled up, and if there is a further small addition annually, that, I think, would be sufficient till the district asylums have been in operation for some years. Private dwellings may never prove an adequate receptacle for the overflow of chronic cases from these establishments. There are many obstacles in the way, and perhaps the most formidable of these will be found in this, that inspectors of poor and parochial medical men are naturally unwilling to increase their labours and responsibilities by transferring patients from asylum care to their own. This operates all the more strongly that the clerly duties of inspectors and of parochial surgeons become steadily more and more onerous. Nevertheless, no fewer than 21 per cent. of the patients in private dwellings visited this year had been under asylum care, and about 30 per cent. of recent dispensations, granted by the Board, were for such cases. This, as it stands, is no insignificant or unimportant statement. The same thing is probably true of the rest of Scotland; and if that be so, we have already the equivalent of the whole population of one of our large asylums transferred to, and provided for, in private dwellings; and, at the same time, much has been done to prove that an extension of the system is possible, and that there is some foundation for the growing opinion among professional men and the public that some of the insane do not require the costly machinery of a fully-appointed asylum for their proper care, and that views which were sound, as applied to asylum populations a quarter of a century ago, are now less so, since the character of such populations and their elements have undergone important changes through the combined influence of legislation and of an enlightened treatment of the insane.

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Those of this class who are under the order of the Sheriff, or who are placed with the sanction of the Board in houses with special licenses, have again been reported on in favourable terms. Their condition indeed has always been found satisfactory, perhaps for this reason, that as the order of the Sheriff and the sanction of the Board bring the patients under public inspection, this order or sanction will only be applied for in such cases as do not fear such inspection. Every patient, however, who resides with strangers, and who is kept for profit, should, I think, be subject to inspection; and I have again to state that the requirements of the law have not been observed in one-tenth of such cases. In the remarks which follow on the state of lunacy in Arran, it will be seen that the investigation made in that island has resulted in bringing five non-pauper patients living with strangers under the jurisdiction of the Board, besides leading to the removal to asylums of several whose state made efficient care in a private house impossible.

The class of non-pauper patients who live with their friends, and who are on the confines of pauperism, continues occasionally to furnish instances of misery, neglect, and cruelty. To two cases of this nature I shall have to refer in a subsequent part of my report. The majority of visits paid to the indigent private insane have taken place at the request of medical men, inspectors of poor, or friends of the patients. Not a few of those who were thus seen laboured under *delirium tremens* or *mania a potu*, and were nearly all sure soon to recover from the attack under which I found them. Whiskey-drinking is a most fruitful source of insanity among the lower orders. It often is so directly, and oftener still, perhaps, indirectly, through the underfeeding, underclothing, and general wretchedness which follow in its train.

Cases of Restraint, Mismanagement, etc.

In my last general report I stated that 'sensational' cases had all but disappeared from the country, and that reports detailing acts of extraordinary neglect or cruelty now rarely reached the Board. I qualified the statement by applying it particularly to pauper lunatics, and in that sense it may be again repeated. Among the pauper lunatics who reside in private dwellings, nothing of this character now exists. That, I think, may be asserted with much confidence and not a little gratification. In a very great measure the same is also true of non-pauper patients; but amongst them there will continue to appear, from time to time, cases of gross mismanagement and neglect, and to be able to bring these to light will always be a source of satisfaction. Clause XIV. of the last amendment of the Scotch Lunacy Law, which increases the powers of the Board in dealing with these cases, gives encouragement to efforts in this direction, which, under the previous Acts, were too often disappointing. The following case is one of the nature here alluded to, and its details will serve to illustrate the mode of procedure which has to be adopted in applying the remedy:—

J. C., age 35.—This woman became insane about fourteen years ago; she was then a house-servant in Edinburgh; cholera was prevalent at the time, and she was so oppressed with the fear of sudden death that her health was injured; she left her situation and made her way home alone; almost immediately on her return to Caithness it was observed that her mind was deranged; she rapidly became worse, and was soon so much excited that it was deemed necessary to put her in a strait jacket; it is said that she wore this only for a short time, but it would appear that she wore it till it was in rags; she was at this time very violent, noisy, and destructive, and it was found difficult to prevent her from wandering to great distances; her friends lived in a state of constant terror; they were afraid to pass through the room she occupied, and were often obliged to leave the house and sleep in the barn; she is described as having no delusions, but as talking incessantly and quite unintelligibly, as rarely sleeping, and as breaking the windows and furniture. After some time, which cannot exactly be defined, but which did not probably exceed a year or two, it was found necessary to confine her to one room, and that room she has occupied night and day ever since—that is for about twelve years.

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I visited her late in the evening, and got access to the room immediately on entering the cottage. I found her in bed. She was absolutely naked, and it is admitted that she has not had any body-clothes on for seven or eight years. Her hair has not been combed for many years. Its appearance I cannot describe, unless as an adherent skull-cap of filthy felt some two or three inches thick. She wets the bed. When the dirty ragged blanket was removed and the bed examined it was found to be quite rotten—a mere dung-heap, in fact. The room was empty, bare, and very dismal looking. Some seven or eight years ago the window was built up with stone and lime. The only light ever admitted is by a small sliding pannel in the roof, which is reached with difficulty. It thus appears that, for about seven or eight years, and probably for a much longer time, the patient has neither been in the open air, nor seen full day-light, nor had clothes on, nor been properly cleaned.

When I spoke to her she seemed at first inclined to be friendly, and she gave correct replies to one or two simple questions; but she soon became silent and refused to give any answer. After I left the room I heard her speaking to herself, and then she began to laugh, and sing, and cry. Her mother describes her as having of late become much more 'childish, and silly, and stupid.' It is said, however, that now and then she still breaks out into 'fits of passion,' and becomes very noisy.

She leaves her bed occasionally and creeps to the fireside. At these times she has no clothing on. I have said she *creeps*, because her legs are permanently flexed by the long confinement in bed.

Her bodily health appears to be good. She is not greatly emaciated. She eats and sleeps well.

She lives with her mother and sister. They have a *lot* of land and keep a cow, and in this way support themselves. They are poor people, but there is no evidence of great poverty about the house, which is tidy, clean, and comfortable. Some years ago it is said that parochial relief was offered to them; that is, the parish offered to place the patient in an asylum, but her guardians absolutely refused all such help. Removal to an asylum will be opposed by them still. The fear of removal has made her mother keep her out of the sight, and, as far as possible, out of the mind of the public.

The case is most clearly one for asylum care and treatment. It is an extraordinary case of misery. Nothing should be left undone to terminate the long and cruel imprisonment to which the patient has been subjected; and I trust the powers conferred on the Board by the new Act will be found to reach the case with ease.

On receipt of the report, of which the foregoing is a part, the Board applied to the Lord Advocate to authorize one of its members to visit and inspect the lunatic, and make such inquiry into her treatment as might seem fit. This was granted, and the patient was accordingly visited by Dr. Browne, whose report was 'little more than confirmatory or supplemental' of the one already given. Thereupon the Board applied to the Sheriff to order the removal of the patient to an asylum, under the same procedure as that adopted in the cases of dangerous lunatics. After proper advertisement, evidence was taken before the Sheriff as to the woman's state of mind and as to the way in which she had been treated, and at its conclusion the Sheriff agreed to the prayer of the petition, and removal to an asylum was accordingly ordered.

It may be difficult of belief, but still I think it true, that both mother and sister felt a sincere 'affection for the miserable creature they had so utterly mis-managed.' There was no evidence of intentional harshness or cruelty. There is much, on the contrary, in the history of the case to prove a large exercise of self-denial and self-sacrifice. This was, of course, most apparent at the outset of the disease, but it was evident throughout its whole course, for they were persons in a position which entitled them to parochial aid, and, by accepting it, they could have relieved themselves of the maintenance and care of the unfortunate patient. Such aid, however, they not only refused when it was offered, but they resisted the petition of the Board to the Sheriff.

Among indigent non-paupers, another class of cases comes occasionally under

the notice of the Board, and of these the following report furnishes a good illustration, and gives evidence at the same time of one of the various ways in which parochial inspection becomes useful both to the insane poor and to the community:—

Mrs. D., and her daughters E. D. and J. D. These three women are, in my opinion, insane, and in all of them the mental disease is recent and progressive.

The youngest, J. D., is about 32 years old, and in her case the disease is more strongly marked than in the others, though it is of the same duration, viz., about six months. Her paroxysms of maniacal violence are frequent and severe, and she is often noisy, violent, and destructive. She has repeatedly struck her mother, and she has broken the furniture and torn her clothes to shreds. At times she is taciturn, sullen, and refuses to speak; at other times she talks incessantly and incoherently, using profane and obscene words. She sleeps little, rarely undresses, eats irregularly, and is becoming thin and weak. She was a weaver and a well-behaved industrious girl, but for six months she has done no work.

Mrs. D., the mother, is a woman of 70, with aneurism of the carotid, and she too is at times much excited and very noisy, but her disease is characterized chiefly by loss of memory and stupidity. She is, however, at all times exceedingly obstinate, restless, and unmanageable. For the last four weeks she has refused to undress, sleeping in her body-clothes above the blankets. For some days she refused to take food.

The other daughter, E. D., is 35 years old, and labours under severe valvular disease of the heart. She too was an industrious weaver, but for several months has been obstinately idle. She is very childish in her manner and conversation, and takes an irrational and silly view of her own condition and of that of her mother and sister, but she is not so manifestly insane as the others.

The history of the sudden and terrible incursion of insanity into this family is full of interest. About eighteen months ago they were led to believe that they were entitled to receive part of a large sum of money left to his relatives by a gentleman in Australia. Six months ago, however, they were informed that they were not to receive any portion of it, and this decision appears to have been an unexpected and intense disappointment. Their grief is described as something quite unusual; sleep left them; they gave up working; they spent the night walking about the house; they talked to each other of nothing but the money; they thought they had been cheated; they blamed their friends, and then each other; they became slovenly in their dress; then began fits of excitement, and acts of violence were committed, but not of a serious character; the old woman and the younger girl tore and burned their clothes; they pulled down the ceiling of their workshop and burned it; they tore down their looms and burned them; they broke their furniture and windows; and at length their home assumed that sad and ruinous appearance in which it was found when I had occasion to visit its miserable inmates.

It is not probable that grief for the loss of this money would have led to insanity in all the three had it not been for a strong hereditary predisposition. Mrs. D. had a son who died in Morningside Asylum, a daughter who died in the Asylum at Montrose, a niece who is insane, and a grandchild in the same unhappy state.

These three women live alone, and are under no guardianship but that of a son of Mrs. D., who lives near them.

All the three require care and treatment in an asylum, and the youngest must be regarded as a dangerous lunatic.

When these facts were reported to the Board, the inspector of poor was communicated with, and this led to the removal of J. D. and E. D. to the asylum—Mrs. D. being placed under the care of her son.

It is difficult to tell in what sense, or to what extent, the visit here recorded may have averted a misfortune and conferred a benefit.

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Appendix F. THE CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS EMBODIED IN THE REPORTS ON PATIENTS VISITED IN THE COUNTIES OF CAITHNESS, SUTHERLAND, INVERNESS, NAIRN, MORAY, AND BANFF.

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Immediately after the inspection of each county, a letter was forwarded to the Board, grouping and classifying some of the recommendations which were embodied in the Reports on the individual patients visited. This was done in order to bring their nature more readily and satisfactory under notice; and with the same intention I now make a further grouping of the more important of the recommendations which followed the inspection of the six northern counties.

(a.) New cases to which the attention of the Board was directed.

These cases amounted to 20 in number, and nearly all of them are now on the registers of the Board. Thirteen of the 20 were in actual receipt of parochial relief. The remaining 7 were private patients, but in such circumstances as would render public aid necessary in the event of removal to an asylum. Twelve were regarded as fit patients for care in private dwellings, and immediate removal to an asylum was urged in the other 8.

The great majority of these 20 patients were visited at the request of inspectors of poor, or parochial medical officers, and every readiness was shown to act on the advice of the Board in their disposal. In so far as regards those who clearly required care and treatment in an asylum—when this was rendered evident at the visit, the local authorities, in nearly every instance, did what was proper, without waiting for any communication from the Board. When it is remembered that none of these patients were in receipt of relief, and that they required to be admitted to the roll of paupers before removal to an asylum, this readiness to act promptly must be accepted as a satisfactory indication of the improved parochial spirit, to which I have often had the pleasure of referring. Notwithstanding the burden which lunacy imposes on the country, it is a rare thing now to meet with the unpleasant expression of a desire to accomplish a saving by any means which would injure the insane poor. There is an increasing confidence that the Board will in no case ask what is unnecessary or unreasonable, and that the question of cost will always be fairly considered. This begets a willingness to carry out the wishes of the Board, and a readiness to provide for any particular case in the way which they may recommend. During the inspection of the counties, I have encouraged this feeling, and explained that, since many of the insane poor can only be provided for in a way which is expensive, this way should be the easier of access to those who need it, from the fact that parishes are allowed to provide at less cost for those who have no such need, if reasonable comforts and safety are secured.

Of the patients whose circumstances have given rise to these remarks, some were suicidal, some had been ill but for a short time, while others laboured under such forms of disease as made good management at home impossible.

(b.) Removal to an Asylum recommended.

In addition to the eight new cases just alluded to, in which asylum treatment and care was thought necessary, there were also six patients already on the registers of the Board, whose removal was recommended, making 14 removals in all. Of these six, 3 were in the county of Inverness, and 3 in that of Caithness. Of those in the last county, 2 were seen for the first time at the last visit, and their stay at home was then reported on as of doubtful propriety; in the other case, removal was formerly recommended, and would have been carried out, but for a difficulty as to the obtaining of medical certificates.

(c.) More efficient Guardianship recommended.

This recommendation was made in 7 cases, and not always for the same reason. In one case, for instance, there was a suspicion of underfeeding—a suspicion which is now very rare among those patients who reside out of Asylums with the sanction of the Board. In another case, that of a woman living with her son, there was evidence of neglect, and perhaps of harsh treatment. There

was a feeling that this patient ought to have been supported by her son without aid, and as he spoke of her in an unkind and unnatural manner, in spite of his close relationship, he was considered an improper guardian. This was the first visit paid to her since intimation. In the case of an old man who has for 40 years lived alone, and who kept himself and his room clean and comfortable, increasing frailty made guardianship necessary. In two cases a change of guardian was recommended, because the patients lived with a stranger in a house in which there was more than one lunatic, and which had no special license. The last two of the seven cases have for years been reported on unfavourably; but hitherto, as the guardians were near relatives, the Board have granted delay at the request of the local authorities, in the hope that improvement might be effected without a change.

In these six counties the cases are numerous in which the guardians of patients have already been changed on the representation of the Board, and in nearly every instance a great improvement of the patient's condition has followed.

One of the patients spoken of lived alone, and was thus under no guardianship, or at best under the indirect guardianship of neighbours. This arrangement has met with systematic disapproval, but it was impossible in all cases immediately to apply the remedy. Some of them, like that of the old man now in question, were old-standing arrangements, which it was not easy to disturb, though their faultiness was acknowledged. Much has been done, however, to reduce the number of patients living alone; and, in the counties visited this year, it has fallen from 34 in 1858, to 11 in 1865. A further reduction, I think, is possible, but a few patients of this class will probably always remain.

(d.) *Other changes recommended, having reference to better house accommodation, to supplies of clothing, to improved bedding, to change of residence, to increase of allowance, to the need of a more efficient surveillance and greater attention to cleanliness, etc.*

Recommendations of this character have been made in 38 cases, 12 of which were in Inverness and 11 in Caithness.

(1.) *Clothing.*—For four or five years the propriety of undertaking the entire clothing of their patients, in addition to the alimentary allowance, has been urged on all parochial boards. The great majority of parishes have agreed to this, with a result which has been very pleasing. In some instances, however, the supplies of clothing have been thought scrimp and inadequate, and many of the above recommendations have reference to such cases. Every year it becomes increasingly clear that it is of great importance to have the patients, who are left at home, comfortably and decently clothed; and, as a rule, this can only be well done when it is attended to by the inspector of poor. The purchase of good and sufficient clothing is a formidable deduction from any allowance commonly given, and as the outlay comes upon the guardians *in lump*, it is felt and grudged accordingly. For this reason, I have advised inspectors to keep the clothing of the patients in their own hands, and to see that it is well done, so as to reduce as far as possible all oddity and peculiarity of appearance, and make it easier and safer for them to move about in public. Warm clothing too makes them happier, lessens irritability, and renders them more docile and manageable. They are made externally as much as possible like other people of their class, and as a consequence of this the distance between them and their fellow men is, to some small extent, actually reduced. It is satisfactory to be able to state that such views as these are becoming more and more generally acknowledged and acted on.

(2.) *Sleeping accommodation.*—The state of the patient's sleeping accommodation is another point which has received much attention; and the improvements which have been accomplished are numerous and pleasing. Sound sleep in a clean comfortable bed goes far to secure tranquillity and contentedness, and this matter has been looked on as one of such moment that, when there is difficulty about it, I have always recommended that the inspector himself should furnish a proper bed and coverings. The rule which has been laid down for my own guidance is, that the patient's bed should be as good, as clean, and as warm as that of his guardian, or as nearly so as possible.

(3.) *Cleanliness.*—It is not always easy to obtain that degree of cleanliness which

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is desirable, and more is often aimed at and asked than there is much expectation of immediately obtaining. Some measure of good, however, results from keeping a high standard of requirements; but if the patient lives with respectable, well-doing people, and if in his case there is no evidence of an exceptional neglect of cleanliness, I have not recommended any active disturbance of the arrangements made for his care. Greater attention to cleanliness, wherever necessary, is always urged, often with little or no good, but sometimes with marked benefit, and this may now and then be as evident in the other members of the family as in the patient.

(4.) *Aliment*.—In most of the cases in which an increase of allowance is recommended, it will be found that some change has taken place in the patient's condition; such, for instance, as increasing frailty from advancing age, or a greater dependence on public charity from the death of friends or relatives. These recommendations are not made without careful inquiry; but when made they almost invariably receive attention.

(5.) *Surveillance*.—Suggestions as to the propriety of making arrangements for a more efficient surveillance have reference usually to cases of young imbecile women in whom eroticism is suspected. Sometimes nothing is needed to secure this but an increased allowance, by which the guardian is enabled to remain more constantly at home. Where the eroticism is *positive*, removal to an asylum is the course recommended; but there is an eroticism which is *negative*, and is perhaps better understood as *facility*, or *readiness to yield to solicitation*. Against the latter, protection is much simpler than against the former. Almost all healthy female imbeciles indeed may be said to be erotic in this sense; but a moderate surveillance has been found sufficient, in practice, to protect them. Among the selected class, now on the roll as single patients, very few pregnancies have occurred. In the counties to which this report has reference, however, one occurred about the beginning of 1866. At the visit of the preceding year pregnancy was suspected, but nothing was done, as the two medical men who act for the parish differed in opinion as to its existence. The occasion of the visit of this year was taken advantage of to direct public attention to the occurrence as strongly as possible. The Inspector of Poor, Sheriff, Procurator-Fiscal, and Police were communicated with in order to learn what steps had been taken to ascertain the paternity of the child, which died soon after birth. The mother is a decided imbecile; but healthy, and of cleanly habits. She could not have been a soliciting, nor legally a consenting party; and connexion with her was therefore rape. It is a misfortune that this view is not taken by our public prosecutors. That a crime has been committed is evident in the fact of pregnancy, and if it were only known to be certain that a public inquiry would follow the occurrence of such a crime, that of itself would make the crime rare. The inquiry would certainly not often fix the crime on the culprit; but the mere fact of making it would tend to prevent its committal. No change of law, but only a change of opinion, appears to be necessary to lead the authorities to institute such an investigation as that alluded to.

The recommendations, embodied in the reports from the other eight counties visited, were, in all general respects, like those for the six of which I have here given a detailed account with such comments and explanations as appeared to me of value.

STATE OF LUNACY IN ARRAN.

The changes which have taken place since the inspection of last year are as follows:—

(1.) The removal to asylums of the two most objectionable cases seen in 1865. These were the cases of Mrs. L. and Mrs. K., and the removals took place under an order from the Board.

(2.) J. F., a private patient, is now under the Board's jurisdiction, his guardian having applied for and obtained a special license.

(3.) The cases of D. S., C. C., and C. C., have been intimated to the Board, and dispensation has been applied for and granted. These patients therefore are now on the registers of the Board.

(4.) M. K. has also been added to the list of registered pauper patients.

(5.) Death has removed one of the private patients, whose condition was reported on unfavourably. The effect of the last visit was to secure for him medical care in his last illness.

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These changes, so far as they go, are all in the direction of improvement, and they cannot be regarded as inconsiderable. They fully account for the fact that the reports, which have I forwarded on the condition of the lunatics in Arran, are less unfavourable than they once were. The bad cases are gone, and the condition of the remaining ones has been greatly improved. This refers to both classes of the insane—pauper and private, but more particularly to the former. Indeed, the pauper lunatics now residing in the island are nearly as well provided for as in other parts of Scotland. From the parochial medical officer, the inspector of poor, the parochial boards, and the community in general, they receive more consideration than they formerly did; their allowances are increased, liberal supplies of clothing are given, their residences and guardians are more judiciously chosen, *and their number consists more exclusively of those who are suitable for management in private dwellings.* It is noteworthy that, though it has been found necessary to remove several of the pauper single patients to asylums, still their total number does not decrease—new cases which were previously overlooked being added to the roll, and brought under the supervision of the Board. Such new cases are selected with care, and the views of the Board as to what constitutes a satisfactory provision for their comfort are acted on at the time of making the arrangement, for which the sanction of the Board has to be asked. Perhaps there is no case in Scotland which better illustrates what is possible in the way of improving the condition of a pauper lunatic, without removal to an asylum, than the case of Alexander Young.

As regards the private patients, little action on the part of the Board followed my last report. I have now to state that their condition is very much what it then was—the death of Mr. H., and the placing of J. F. under special license, being the more important of the changes. These patients live with strangers and are kept for profit, and I am still of opinion that it would be proper to bring them under the jurisdiction of the Board.

As an evidence of the advantages of official inspection, I would point to the fact, that, after it became known that I was inquiring into the condition of these patients, the more objectionable cases were removed from the island and placed in asylums without any action on the part of the Board.

In three of the existing cases, at least, I beg respectfully to suggest that the Board should communicate with the guardians, and point out the requirements of the law.

It appears to me that the procedure by special license is the better one in these and in all such cases; and I beg again to suggest that its adoption be recommended. It is that which was followed in the case of J. F., where it has answered the purpose satisfactorily.

After consideration of the foregoing report, the Board instructed the Secretary to communicate with the guardians of the three private patients referred to—with the result of bringing them all under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners.

These, therefore, are further and later changes in the state of lunacy in Arran, which have to be added to those mentioned as following the visit of 1865. Other changes are known to be already carried into effect, and these also fall to be added in like manner; such, for instance, as the intimation of J. B., a pauper lunatic belonging to Ayrshire, and boarded in the island; the change of guardian in the case of B. M.; the change of residence in the case of C. C.; the arrangement for a more sufficient surveillance in the case of M. S.; etc.

It is thus clear that the state of matters in Arran is far from being a stationary one. The changes have been numerous, and I think they have all been very clearly in the way of improvement. The progress has not been rapid, but, since it began, it has been steady and satisfactory. Much remains to be done, but the past justifies the hope that it will be accomplished, if the same efforts are continued.

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If all the changes which have taken place in this little island since the constitution of the Board, and at their instance, were drawn together in a report, the document would be one full of interest and instruction. And if this be true of Arran, it would be much more so of a similar report, *resuming* the dealings of the Board since 1858, with all the insane in Scotland who were not under care in Asylums.

II.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On Single Patients visited by him in 1866, in the Counties of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, and Stirling.

Number of Cases visited.

During the year that has just closed, I have visited 605 pauper lunatics residing as single patients with relatives or other guardians, besides 19 in poor-houses, 23 in special licensed houses, and several not on the roll of paupers whose circumstances appeared to demand special inquiry. The counties included in my visitation were those of Aberdeen, Argyle, Dumbarton, Forfar, Kincardine, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, and Stirling.

Changes since previous Visitation.

As compared with the numbers of the previous year, I found the following changes to have taken place among the single pauper patients in the above counties:—

Recovered,	8
Removed from Roll,	6
Sent to Asylums,	14
Dead,	27
Total,	55

Against these we have to set 48 cases visited as single patients for the first time, including 11 who have during the year been drafted from asylums into special licensed houses. Thus leaving a deficiency of 8 as compared with the numbers residing in the same counties in 1865.

Apparent decrease in the Numbers of Single Patients.

From the tables published in the General Reports of the Board of Lunacy, it has been apparent that for some years past there has been a tendency to decline in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, while those in establishments have been increasing. The causes of this diminution are not far to seek. A principal one is the erection of district pauper asylums throughout the country, of which seven have come into operation since the establishment of the Board of Lunacy in 1857, and one or two more are in course of construction. The increased facilities thereby afforded for the transmission and reception of patients have naturally led to the acute and recent cases being at once admitted to the benefits of asylum treatment, while many cases of old standing that were unfit to remain at home, and whose condition has repeatedly been commented upon in unfavourable terms by the Visiting Commissioners, are being gradually drafted off into asylums or the lunatic wards of poorhouses. Thus it happens that notwithstanding the increase in the number of pauper lunatics generally, those in private houses have been decreasing. But of late asylums have been returning into family life a larger proportion of their harmless and

incurable surplus cases, thereby making room for others in whose cases treatment is likely to prove beneficial. Thus, of the 48 new cases occurring in my district during the past year, 23, or nearly one-half, had recently come out of asylums, and of these at least 18 may be expected permanently to fall into the ranks of single patients. Another cause of apparent diminution in the number of single patients, is what I took occasion to refer to in a former report, viz., that while the vacancies caused by death or removal from the roll are regularly recorded, we have no means of ascertaining from year to year the numbers born imbecile, or becoming so in early childhood. This is well exemplified by the following Table of ages of those visited by me for the first time during the year:—

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Under 12,	0	40 to 50,	4
12 to 15,	1	50 to 60,	8
15 to 20,	8	60 to 70,	3
20 to 30,	11	70 and upwards,	3
30 to 40,	10		

And I believe it is to be accounted for by the fact that such cases seldom become objects of parochial relief until they arrive at an age either to benefit by school teaching, or to become useful and self-supporting. It may not, therefore, be inopportune to remind inspectors of poor and parochial medical officers that under the Acts the term Lunacy includes every degree of mental weakness or defect that tends to incapacitate a person from earning his own livelihood; and that in not a few instances, by early attention to such cases, they may be brought under a course of training and instruction specially adapted for them, and calculated to be useful to them in after life, and make them less entirely dependent on parochial aid.

Increase of Special Licensed Houses in the District.

It may be interesting to note that during the past year eight houses within my district, occupied by cottars or small farmers, have received special licenses, under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, for the reception of two or more pauper lunatics. These applications have mostly originated with the inspector of poor of the city of Glasgow, in respect of patients chargeable to that parish, who had previously been inmates of the parochial asylum or of the public asylum at Gartnavel, and who were pointed out by the medical superintendents of those establishments as fit subjects for removal to private dwellings. With one exception the houses are situated in the district around Balfron and Aberfoyle—the majority being in the village of Balfron—and care has been taken, in every instance, to ascertain that their occupiers are persons of good repute, and that the accommodation they had to offer is equal to that enjoyed by the better class of pauper lunatics living with their own families. In the district referred to, there have been 10 new cases thus transferred during the year, which, with 8 previously in the district, brings the present numbers up to 18. On each occasion that I have visited them, I have found these patients, as a general rule, happy, contented, and well cared for. They are treated as members of the family, sharing in the meals, and, as far as their mental condition admits, in the domestic occupations of their guardians. They are mostly persons who, after a residence in asylums extending over several years, have passed into a more or less confirmed state of dementia. It is an encouraging prospect for the future development of this mode of disposing of chronic cases, that the managers of so important a parish as Glasgow have seen no reason to retrace the steps they were induced to take in this direction two years ago, but, on the contrary, are giving the system a more extended trial. The same statement, I would observe, holds true of the city parish of Edinburgh, who have many patients boarded out under this system in Fife and elsewhere, as falls more properly to be reported on by my colleague Dr. Mitchell, in whose district they are. But it is equally true that these two are as yet the only parishes that have adopted the plan on any extended or systematic scale, though to a limited extent this kind of accommodation is to be found in other parishes, as, for instance, in Elgin, Luce, Loch-

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maben, etc. It was natural, perhaps, that two of the largest and most important of our town parishes should have been the first to adopt it, but there are not a few others that might advantageously follow the example; and, even as regards Edinburgh and Glasgow, it is to be observed that only what are called the 'city' parishes have as yet taken any part in the movement, while the other parochial boards representing large and populous districts of both cities, have hitherto evinced no disposition to take it up. Possibly one reason for this may be that, as yet, they have sufficient asylum or poorhouse accommodation for the insane poor on their rolls, whereas the asylums and poorhouse lunatic wards available for those of Edinburgh and Glasgow already contain their full complement. No little trouble and difficulty are often experienced in finding suitable localities in the country for special licensed houses, and persons of respectable character willing to undertake the charge of lunatics, so that when the necessity of looking about for additional means of accommodation is not pressing, there will be a disposition to rest content with such means as are most readily accessible, and as the parish is bound, under any circumstances, to keep up. But it may be hoped that in like manner as our large town parishes are becoming increasingly alive to the advantages of boarding out pauper children in groups throughout the country, and as, after the first trouble of discovering a suitable locality, the supply of persons willing to receive them is generally found equal to the demand, so it may come to be with such of their imbecile and demented patients as are suited for this kind of life, many of whom resemble children in the nature of the care and guidance they require.

Forms of Disease in Single Patients.

The following statement exhibits the form of disease in the cases newly visited:—

Idiots or imbeciles,	16	
Do. epileptic,	2	
Do. on probation,	4	
Do. in special licensed houses,	2	
	—	24
Mania, acute or chronic,	4	
Do. on probation (of whom 3 are since reported recovered),	5	
Do. in special licensed houses,	2	
	—	11
Melancholia,	1	
Do. on probation (since recovered),	1	
	—	2
Dementia,	4	
Do. in special licensed houses,	7	
	—	11

I give this statement as illustrating the general description of cases that are best fitted for, and usually to be found in private houses. It will be observed that they represent most largely the congenital and the chronic forms of the disease; the class of patients, in fact, who, in the absence of a system of domestic visitation, would often be left to wander unheeded about the country, or hopelessly to vegetate among the incurables of asylums. The former of these evils has been much abated since the institution of the Board of Lunacy, and the latter, it is to be hoped, will become increasingly rare in consequence of recent legislation. It is a wholesome provision in the Act of last year, whereby an annual certificate of the necessity for continued detention is required in the case of every patient who has been three years in an Asylum. In this way (regarding it mainly in its effects on pauper lunatics), the tendency to an accumulation of chronic cases will be counteracted, and some minds may under new associations even acquire an impetus

towards a return to reason, that were in danger of becoming stagnant in the wards of an asylum; just as in the early stages of insanity, a removal from the influences and habits of common life often proves to be one of the most important steps towards a cure.

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Recoveries and Removals from Roll—Patients on Probation.

The occasional benefit, even in cases of old standing, of a change in the habits and surroundings of the patient was remarkably illustrated (though under conditions the reverse of the above), by one of the cases of recovery which I found to have taken place since my former visit. W. M., æt. 65, at one time a weaver, residing in the town of C., had kept his bed for upwards of ten years labouring under hypochondriacal melancholia. He had no bodily disease; but many imaginary pains and ailments, and a feeling of prostration which, in his belief, incapacitated him for exertion of any kind. He was low-spirited and desponding, and in conversation lamented and bewailed his condition in a manner which, if not founded on delusion, would have been proper and reasonable. He gave me a very connected history of his case and feelings, admitted the reasonableness of the advice I gave him, and even promised to make an effort to leave his bed and endeavour to exert himself, which promise, however, I found that he never could summon the resolution to perform. Instead of having been sent to the asylum, as he should have been at the commencement of his illness, he had been allowed all these years to remain at home with his family. The consequence was, that they too had to be supported by the parish, as attendance upon him took up the whole of his wife's time, so that she could do nothing for her own maintenance or that of the younger children. I strongly urged upon the parochial authorities that he should yet be sent to the asylum, though with a feeling that it was now too late to hope for the benefit that might have resulted had the measure been sooner adopted. Still, I recommended it as a last and only resource; and, after some delay and procrastination, it was done. When I last visited the town I was aware of this; but I was not prepared to find that he had not only gone to the asylum, but had returned cured. It appears that he had not been there many days before he began to exert himself and to take part in the pursuits of those around him; and, in the course of three months, he was fit to be discharged cured. He is now keeping a small shop; but was in hopes of obtaining, in another part of the country, (at a work in which one of his sons was employed), a situation which he would be perfectly competent to fill, and which would afford him an easy and, at the same time, a less precarious means of livelihood. Altogether there had been 8 recoveries and 6 removals from the roll since my previous visitation. Of the recoveries, 6 had undergone a period of probation intermediate between leaving the asylum and removal from the roll; while, of 10 new cases out on probation at the time of my visit, 5 have since been reported cured: thus affording satisfactory proof of the extent to which this provision of the Lunacy Act is resorted to in cases giving promise of recovery, and the discretion exercised in the selection of fit subjects. Others, again, as has been already stated, were put on probation, not with any expectation of recovery, but to test their fitness for permanent residence in private dwellings, and these will in due course fall into the rank of single patients. The removals from the roll consist chiefly of such patients as have ceased to require parochial relief, either from having come into possession of sums of money, or because the charge of their maintenance has been undertaken by friends. Thus, one aged imbecile woman was found recently to have come into the possession of a sum of £130 by the death of her sister. As a pauper, she was remarkably well kept and housed, having an apartment to herself in a substantial cottage built by the proprietor for the aged and homeless paupers on his estate, where she, with other paupers resident in the house, were waited upon by a female appointed by the parochial board for that purpose. It was not considered necessary, at her advanced period of life, to change her residence, and the inspector of poor continues to provide for her comforts out of her own money. But, of course, she is no longer on the roll of pauper lunatics. The duty of providing for a second has been undertaken by a relative who is now in good circumstances. This is an inoffensive man of a wandering disposition, who was always ready for any simple job that kept him in exercise, for which he would be content to

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earn the merest trifle. He was in the habit of acting as newspaper carrier to the neighbourhood, for which he received a small commission. Another imbecile was withdrawn from the roll by her friends for less satisfactory reasons; her relations adopting this method of resisting the requirements of the Board to have her placed under the care of more conscientious guardians, or else transferred to the asylum, there being good reason to suspect that the clothing and other relief granted by the parish was misapplied to the benefit of other members of the family. In such cases, after shifting on without parochial relief for a time, a renewed application is, sooner or later, sure to be made; and, great as may be the hardship suffered by the innocent object of the application from a refusal, I am increasingly satisfied that firmness is the only true policy, and the one which will most effectually attain the end of having the lunatic properly treated and cared for. A last cause that I may mention of removal from the roll was the unusual one (in this class of cases) of marriage. This was a female, aged 50, who had for some years been subject to occasional attacks of depression of spirits; being generally gentle and quiet, but apt to become excited under contradiction. She was hard-working, thrifty, and regular in her habits; was partially self-supporting, being enabled out of her earnings to pay 1s. a week over and above the parochial allowance to the person with whom she lodged, besides keeping herself in tobacco; and was also a regular church-goer and communicant. Her intended husband was fully aware of her history, had known her for many years, and was in a position to maintain her: and altogether her mental condition had undergone a very decided improvement since she first came upon the roll. How far the parochial authorities could have interfered to prevent it, had they seen right to do so, may perhaps be questioned; but, under all the circumstances of the case, they would seem to have rightly judged that more harm was likely to ensue from interference on their part than from suffering things to take their course. The marriage accordingly took place without hindrance; and I was glad to find at my last visit that she was making a good wife, and that neither party had yet seen reason to repent the step.

Removals to Asylums.

Of the 14 cases sent to Asylums, the destination of 3 was to the lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 to the institution for the education and training of idiots at Baldovan, and the remainder to the asylums of their respective districts. Five of the last had on some former occasion been inmates of asylums. All these were cases of transference to asylums from the roll of single patients, and as such fall to be recorded under the head of changes occurring among that class. Besides these, considerable numbers have been sent from the district direct to asylums, either immediately on becoming insane, or when first brought within the scope of parochial relief. I have not found, as a general rule, that inspectors of poor are backward in the performance of this duty, or that the Visiting Commissioner has often to complain that lunatics who ought at once to be sent to asylums have been improperly permitted to remain as single patients. Occasionally, however, cases occur in which it becomes our duty to take the initiative, and to call for removal, and sometimes delays and obstacles arise from unlooked-for quarters. Such was the case of J. M. of C., which I quote as being one of the worst I have met with among pauper lunatics.* My attention had been called to the case in the previous year, when I strongly recommended removal, the attack being recent, and her domestic position most unsatisfactory. On my next visit, I found her in the condition described in the following report, which I transmitted to the Board:—

‘This woman was not removed to the asylum as recommended, in consequence of a certificate by the medical officer, that she was in such a state of bodily weakness as to render her removal unsafe. She consequently remains in her own house unimproved, and under the present mode of treatment unimprovable. She is under the charge of a daughter, who is herself stated to manifest a tendency to in-

* This fact of itself affords strong evidence of the benefits resulting from these visitations, and the influence which they have on the general well-being of the lunatic poor. My connexion with the Board of Lunacy is comparatively recent, dating only from 1862; but those who have been connected with it from the beginning could relate many more such cases, and of a much more aggravated nature, as may be seen on referring to the earlier Reports of the Board.

sanity at times, and who is out in the fields working all day ; and also of an ignorant pauper woman, residing in a neighbouring cottage, who is paid to act as nurse, and who regards her patient as under the immediate possession of the devil. I found the patient locked up alone in her own house with a padlock on the outside of the door, of which the nurse carried the key. She was in bed, her hands confined by a strait waistcoat, and a strap loosely buckled round her ankles. The arms were not tied down to the bed, but the sleeves of the jacket were sewn up at the ends, so as to prevent the hands from being used. I was informed that the jacket had been in constant use for fully six months. The strap is only put on occasionally, when she is left in the house alone, so as to prevent her from getting up when there is no one beside her. With the exception of a tendency to tear her clothes, I could not learn that this restraint was rendered necessary by any acts of violence on the patient's part. On the contrary, she appears to be perfectly passive and tractable, doing whatever she is desired to do. The nurse states that she is taken out of bed and put on a chair daily, and that, even with her ankles restrained, she manages to hobble across the floor to the door, where she would like to stand and look out. When the inconsistency of the above facts with extreme physical weakness, or with the necessity for such restraint as has been employed, is pointed out, the nurse has the ready replies that "it is not her own strength that does it, but Satan's," and that "it is impossible to know what he might put it into her mind to do if left at liberty." The house is poor and bare, the floor damp and cold, even at this unusually dry season, and the bed (which the daughter shares with her), a low truckle bed, much too near the floor. She appears to have no clothes beyond two or three shifts. There is no doctor's book to be found in the house, but it is stated that he visits her regularly. The patient is wan and haggard in appearance. Her pulse is feeble, and unquestionably her removal must be effected with great care and prudence. But I have no apprehension of her physical strength being unequal to it, and it is altogether impossible that the Board can sanction for a single day longer than is absolutely unavoidable, the existing state of things, under which she must continue to deteriorate more and more both in mental and bodily condition.

The result is, that the woman is now in the asylum. She bore the removal perfectly well, but is not thought likely to improve in her mental condition.

Deaths.

The number of deaths which I found to have taken place since my previous visit amounted to 27. This, on an average of 600 patients, comes to 4.5 per cent., being rather below the mean proportion of deaths among single patients, as recorded from year to year in the reports of the General Board of Lunacy. I was rather startled to find, however, that out of these 27 deaths, no less than 11 had taken place in a single county, containing at the utmost 70 resident patients, which would bring the percentage in the county up to 15.7 in 100. I accordingly took some pains to ascertain if any light could be thrown upon the matter by inquiring into the causes of death, as returned to the office of the Registrar-General. The results of this inquiry are here annexed.

	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	Cause of Death.
J. R.	20	Idiot,	Phthisis.
E. B.	34	Imbecile,	Pulmonary Disease.
D. C.	36	Chronic Mania,	Heart Disease.
J. J.	39	Idiot, Epileptic,	Typhus Fever.
C. D.	43	Idiot,	Natural Decay.
W. R.	49	Congenital Imbecile,	Bronchitis.
J. T.	52	Dementia,	Chronic Bronchitis.
M. S.	61	Imbecile,	Bronchitis and General Dropsy.
M. P.	68	Dementia,	Natural Decay.
D. M.	70	Dementia,	Broncho-Pneumonia.
A. W.	76	Imbecile,	Gastric Fever.

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They do not appear to present any peculiar features either in respect of the ages of the patients, the nature of the diseases they died of, or the forms of insanity under which they were labouring, to afford an explanation of this unusual mortality; and I conclude that it is rather to be taken as an illustration of the uncertainty to be attached to numerical results that do not embrace a sufficiently wide area, and deal with cases numerous enough, to place them beyond the operation of accidental and fluctuating causes.

APPENDIX G.

INSTRUCTIONS for the guidance of INSPECTORS OF THE POOR in the Appendix
 MANAGEMENT and DISPOSAL of PAUPER LUNATICS, prepared by the G.
 GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, 1866.

I.—*Intimation of Pauper Lunatics.*

1. Whenever an Inspector of the Poor shall become aware of any Pauper Lunatic being at large, or having his place of abode within his parish, whether such Lunatic be chargeable to such parish or to any other ; or whenever he shall become aware of any Pauper Lunatic having become chargeable to his parish, although not resident therein, and although the inmate of an Asylum, he shall, within seven days, notify the same to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, and to the Chairman of the Parochial Board, according to Form F¹.

A Lunatic is defined by the Statute to mean any person certified by two Medical Persons to be 'a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind.' Definition of Lunatic.

A Pauper Lunatic is any Lunatic for whose maintenance any alimentary allowance is granted by any Parochial Board, whether such Lunatic be registered on the Roll of Paupers, or be the wife, child, or other dependant of any registered Pauper. Any Inspector of Poor failing to return any such Pauper Lunatic to the Board of Lunacy, and Chairman of the Parochial Board, is liable to be proceeded against for the penalties set forth in Clause cxii. of the Lunacy Act. Definition of Pauper Lunatic.

II.—*Disposal of Pauper Lunatics after Intimation.*

2. The Inspector of Poor shall, within twenty-one days after intimation of a Pauper Lunatic has been made to the General Board of Lunacy, provide for his removal to an Asylum, unless on application to the Board such removal shall have been dispensed with, and authority granted to provide for him in some other manner. In the event of the Inspector of Poor failing to remove the Patient, or to apply for dispensation from removal within twenty-one days after being required to do so by the Board, removal to an Asylum may be carried out by the Board at the expense of the parish. Must be sent to Asylums, unless Board grant Dispensation from removal.

3. Pauper Lunatics are admitted into Asylums on the Sheriff's order, which is granted on the petition of the Inspector of Poor, accompanied by two Certificates of Insanity by Registered Medical Practitioners, one of whom may be the Medical Superintendent, or Consulting or Assistant Physician of the Asylum in which the Lunatic is to be placed, if not a Private Asylum (Form A.) Procedure for placing Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.

1. The Sheriff granting the order may be either the Sheriff of the County in which the Lunatic is resident or may be found ; or the Sheriff of the County in which the Asylum is situated. Sheriff's Order.
2. The Medical Certificates must bear date within fourteen days next preceding the date of the petition. Medical Certificates
3. The admission of the patient must be within fourteen days of the date of the order, unless it has been granted by the Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, when twenty-one days are allowed. Duration of Order.
4. Any Lunatic, whose case is duly certified to be one of emergency by any duly qualified Medical Practitioner, may be received into an asylum for a period not exceeding three days, without any order by the Sheriff. Certificate of Emergency.
5. For every order granted by the Sheriff for the admission of a Pauper Lunatic into any Public or District Asylum, a fee of two shillings and sixpence is payable to the Sheriff-Clerk for the purposes of this Act. No fee is due for patients admitted into Private or Parochial Asylums. Fees for Orders.

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G.

Asylum
to which
Pauper
Lunatic
should be
sent.

4. Every Pauper Lunatic for whom dispensation from removal to an Asylum has not been granted, or from whom it has been withdrawn, shall be sent to the Asylum for the district in which the parish of the settlement of such Pauper Lunatic is situated; or, failing there be any such District Asylum, to whatever other Asylum the parish of settlement of such Pauper Lunatic has, with the sanction of the Board, provided, or agreed and arranged with, for the reception and treatment of its Pauper Lunatics.*

The placing of Pauper Lunatics in any other Asylum than one sanctioned for the Pauper Lunatics of the district, is, unless with the consent of the Board, illegal.

Transfer
of Patients
from one
Asylum to
another.

5. Any pauper Lunatic may be transferred from one Asylum to another, on the Sheriff's order, granted on two Medical Certificates (Form A). In this case the sanction of the Board is not required; and one or both of the Certificates may be granted by the Medical Officers of the Asylum from which the patient is removed. Or the patient may be transferred on the sanction of the Board without any order by the Sheriff. This sanction is granted gratuitously on one Medical Certificate by any registered Practitioner, other than the Medical Officer or Attendant of the Asylum to which the patient is to be transferred (Form B²).†

In Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses, or
Private
Dwellings.

6. Pauper Lunatics for whom dispensation from removal to an Asylum has been granted, may be placed with the sanction of the Board, either in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, licensed for the reception and detention of Pauper Lunatics who are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment;‡ or in private dwellings, either singly, or in numbers not exceeding four, on Special Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of 25th and 26th Vict. c. 54, § 5.

A.—In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

In Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

1. Pauper Lunatics are admitted into Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, licensed for harmless and incurable patients on the sanction of the Board, which is granted on the petition of the Inspector of Poor, accompanied by a Certificate of Insanity from any one Registered Medical Practitioner, other than the Medical Attendant of the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse in which it is proposed to place the patient (Form C).
2. Patients admitted into Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses possessing such restricted license, cannot be transferred to Asylums, or to Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses licensed for the reception and detention of curable and dangerous patients (Parochial Asylums), except on the order of the Sheriff (Form A).

B.—In Private Dwellings: Singly.

In Private
Dwellings,
Singly.

1. Pauper Lunatics who do not require Asylum treatment may remain under the care of their own families on the sanction of the Board, which is granted on the application of the Inspector of Poor, accompanied by one Medical Certificate (Form D).
2. Or they may be placed singly under the care of strangers on the order of the Sheriff, or sanction of the Board, on application by the Inspector of Poor (Form D).

C.—In Private Dwellings: on Special Licenses.

In Private
Dwellings
in numbers
not exceed-
ing four.

1. Special Licenses are granted gratuitously for the reception of Pauper Lunatics into private dwellings, in numbers not exceeding four, on the

* The districts which have provided District Asylums, and the counties and parishes which have, with the sanction of the Board, provided, or entered into agreements or arrangements with, other Asylums for the reception and detention of their Pauper Lunatics, may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

† Patients cannot be sent to Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses on Transfer Forms. For the proper procedure, *vide* Clause 6, A 1.

‡ The Lunatic Wards to which a license, restricted to the reception of incurable patients, has been granted, may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

application of the Inspector of the Poor ;* and the admission of individual patients is sanctioned by the Board, on application by the Inspector, accompanied by one Medical Certificate (Form F). Appendix G.

The sanctions granted by the Board for the reception of Lunatics into private dwellings, whether singly, or in numbers not exceeding four, are valid only for the particular house, and the particular guardian, named in the application, and under the circumstances detailed in the statement accompanying it.

III.—Removal of Pauper Lunatics from Asylums.

7. Pauper Lunatics when recovered are discharged from Asylums by the Medical Superintendent. When recovered.

8. Authority for the removal of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic, not being a dangerous Lunatic committed at the instance of the Fiscal, from an Asylum to a Private Dwelling, may be granted by the Parochial Board chargeable with the maintenance of such Lunatic, by a minute at a duly constituted meeting ; and on a copy of such minute, certified as correct by the Chairman of the Parochial Board, being produced to, and left with, the Superintendent of the Asylum, such lunatic shall within seven days thereafter be discharged ; unless such Superintendent shall state in writing that in his opinion such lunatic is dangerous to himself or the public, or in any other way not a fit person to be discharged, in which case the lunatic shall not be removed by the Inspector without the sanction of the General Board, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds. When not recovered.

9. Whenever an Inspector of the Poor has removed any unrecovered Pauper Lunatic from an Asylum on the authority of the Parochial Board, he shall, within fourteen days, intimate to the Board the date of removal, the situation of the house to which such lunatic has been removed, the Christian name and surname of the occupier thereof, and the amount and nature of the parochial allowances made to such lunatic, under a penalty of Ten Pounds ; and no Inspector shall remove any such lunatic to any other house, or make any alteration in the nature and amount of the parochial allowances, without intimating the same to the General Board within fourteen days, under a similar penalty. Intimation of Removal of unrecovered Patients.

IV.—Replacement of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.

10. The Inspector of the Poor shall send back to the Asylum any unrecovered Pauper Lunatic chargeable to his parish, within fourteen days after receiving the order of the General Board to that effect, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

V.—Removal of Pauper Lunatics on Probation.

11. When it is desired to remove any Pauper Lunatic from an Asylum on probation, application shall be made for the sanction of the Board, according to Form G ; and the Inspector of the Poor shall, at the expiry of the period of probation, replace the patient in the Asylum, or intimate to the Board the manner in which he has disposed of the lunatic. During the period of probation, the patient remains subject to inspection by the Commissioners, and no alteration can be made in the conditions on which the sanction of the Board was granted, during the same period.

VI.—Removal of Pauper Lunatics from the Poor-Roll.

12. No Pauper Lunatic who is resident in an Asylum can be removed from the Poor-Roll without the authority of the Parochial Board granted at a duly constituted meeting ; and no lunatic who has thus been taken off the Poor-roll can be removed from an Asylum against the written representation of the Superintendent that such removal would prove injurious to the lunatic or a risk to the public, without the authority of the General Board. Powers of Parochial Boards.

* For 'Rules and Conditions' on which the General Board of Lunacy grant such Special Licenses, see Appendix A.

Appendix
G.
—
Control of
General
Board.
In cases of
Probation.

13. Whenever an order has been issued by the General Board for the removal of a Pauper Lunatic to an Asylum, such lunatic cannot be taken off the Poor-roll without the sanction of the General Board, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

14. No Pauper Lunatic shall be removed from the Poor-roll during the period of probation without the sanction of the General Board, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

VII.—*Visitation of Pauper Lunatics.*

By Paro-
chial Medi-
cal Officers.

15. Pauper Lunatics exempted from removal to an Asylum, or who have been removed unrecovered therefrom, shall be visited at least once every three months by the Parochial Medical Officer, unless the General Board shall, on special application by the Inspector of the Poor, otherwise regulate such visits; and the Parochial Medical Officer shall, at every such visit, enter in a book,* which shall be kept in the house in which the lunatic is placed, a report of the mental and bodily condition in which he found such lunatic; and any medical person who shall make any such entry without having visited the patient within seven days previous to such entry, is liable in a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such offence.†

Annual
Medical
Certificate.

16. Upon the first day of January in every year, or within seven days thereafter, the Inspector of Poor shall transmit to the Board a Certificate signed by a Medical person, describing the state of health, mental and bodily, of every Pauper Lunatic placed singly *under the Sheriff's Order*.

VIII.—*Notices required from Inspectors.*

17. When any Pauper Lunatic, wherever placed—whether in an asylum, or poorhouse, or private dwelling, shall be removed from the Poor-roll by recovery, by death, by transference of liability, or by ceasing to be a pauper, notice of such removal shall be given to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy by the Inspector of the Parish to which the patient was chargeable.

The following are the notices which Inspectors of Poor are required to send to the Board of Lunacy:—

1. Annual Medical Certificate (*vide ante*, Clause 16.)
2. Notice of a Pauper Lunatic being within, or becoming chargeable to their Parish (*vide ante*, Clause 1.) Form F.
3. Notice of admission of a Pauper Lunatic, as a Single Patient, into a Private Dwelling, on the order of the Sheriff or sanction of the Board (*vide ante*, Clause 6, B. 3.) Form E.
4. Notice of admission of a Pauper Lunatic into a special Licensed House (*vide ante*, Clause 6, C. 1.) Form F.
5. Notice of Removal of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic from an Asylum to a Private Dwelling (*vide ante*, Clause 9.)
6. Notice of Removal from Poor-roll, by Recovery, Death, Transference of Liability, or ceasing to be a Pauper. Form I.

IX.—*Forms required by Inspectors.*

18. The following are the Forms required by Inspectors of Poor in the disposal of Pauper Lunatics. They are furnished by Thomas Constable, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh.

FORM.	Price per Dozen.	Postage per Dozen.
(A.) Petition to the Sheriff to grant order for the Reception of a Patient into an Asylum,	9d.	2d.
(B ² .) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to grant transfer of Patient from one Asylum to another,	8d.	1d.

* *Vide* Appendix B.

† By the Poor Law Act, the *Inspector of the Poor* is required to visit and inspect personally, at least twice in the year, at their places of residence, all the poor persons belonging to the parish in receipt of parochial relief; provided that such poor persons be resident within five miles of any part of such parish. The Inspector is requested, by the General Board of Lunacy, to record his visits to Pauper Lunatics in the Medical Visiting Book, which is directed to be kept in the house in which the lunatic is resident, and which will thus afford evidence that these Statutory visits have been made.

FORM.	Price per Dozen.	Postage per Dozen.	Appendix G.
(C.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the Reception of a Pauper Lunatic into the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse,	9d.	2d.	
(D.) Application for the order of the Sheriff or sanction of the Board to authorize the residence of a Pauper Lunatic as a Single Patient in a Private Dwelling,	9d.	2d.	
* (E.) Notice of Admission of such Patient,	9d.	2d.	
(F.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the reception of a Lunatic into a Special Licensed House,	8d.	1d.	
(F ¹ .) Notice of Admission of such Patient,	9d.	2d.	
(G.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the liberation on Trial or Probation of a Lunatic,	8d.	1d.	
(H ¹ .) Notice of Removal from an Asylum of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic,	5d.	1d.	
(H ⁵ .) Notice of change of Residence of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic,	5d.	1d.	
(I.) Notice of Removal from Poor Roll,	5d.	1d.	
(P.) Intimation of a Pauper Lunatic,	5d.	1d.	
(L.) Annual Medical Certificate,	5d.	1d.	

APPENDIX A.

RULES AND CONDITIONS on which the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY grant Special Licenses for the reception of Pauper Lunatics not exceeding Four in number.

I. Application for the license shall be made by the Inspector of Poor of the parish in which the house is situated, or of the parish of settlement of the patient, according to the form hereunto annexed.

II. Every application shall be accompanied by a statement describing the precise locality of the house; and setting forth by whom it is occupied, the number and size of the rooms, the number of Sane Inmates, the number of Patients whom it is proposed to accommodate, and its distance from the house of the Inspector of Poor, and of the Parochial Surgeon.

III. Every Patient shall have a separate bed, and no Patient above 12 years of age shall occupy a bedroom with an adult of the opposite sex.

IV. Every house so licensed shall be visited at least once every three months by a medical man; and the patients shall be placed under the superintendence of the Inspector of the parish of residence, in conformity with the Rules of the Board of Supervision.[†]

V. The Board may at any time require the removal of any Patient for whom they do not consider the accommodation or treatment appropriate. And they may also at any time cancel their license.

VI. In every special licensed house a Book shall be kept in which shall be entered the dates of admission, discharge, removal, escape, and death of Patients, and also the dates of the visit of the Medical Attendant, who shall record, at every quarterly visit, whether, in his opinion, the condition of the Patient is satisfactory.

VII. Notices of the admission, discharge, removal, escape, and death of Patients shall be given to the Board within seven days after their occurrence, by the Inspector of Poor on whose application the license was granted.

VIII. Special licensed houses shall be visited at least once in every year by one of the Medical Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners, unless such house be situated in Orkney or Shetland, or in the Western Islands, when visits shall be made in accordance with special instructions from the Board.

* This form is necessary only when a patient is admitted on the Order of the Sheriff.

[†] *Vide* footnote, p. 272.

Appendix
G.FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE FOR HOUSES FOR
PAUPER LUNATICS.

I, the undersigned, Inspector of Poor of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____, hereby make application to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland for a Special License for the house occupied by _____ at _____, in the parish of _____, for the reception and detention of not more than four Lunatics, all of whom shall be Paupers; and I subjoin a Statement of Particulars, and a Certificate by a Medical Practitioner, as to the capabilities of the said house; and I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is of good moral character, and a proper person to be entrusted with the care of patients.

(Signature of Inspector.) _____

STATEMENT.

1. Locality of House.
2. Name and Occupation of Occupier.
3. Number and size of rooms.
4. Number of Sane Inmates, distinguishing Children.
5. Number of Patients whom it is proposed to receive.
6. Distance from house of Parochial Surgeon.
7. Distance from house of Inspector of Poor.

(Signature of Inspector.) _____

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and _____

Certificate by a Medical Man.

I, the undersigned, ⁽¹⁾ _____ hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have within the last fourteen days carefully examined the house occupied by _____ at _____; that it stands in a healthy situation, is in good repair, and will afford comfortable and appropriate accommodation for _____ Pauper Lunatics, who are not dangerous and do not require Asylum treatment. And I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, _____ is a proper person to be entrusted with the care of such Patients.

(Signature) _____

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ One thousand eight hundred and _____

⁽¹⁾ State Medical Qualification.

APPENDIX B.

FORM OF VISITING BOOK FOR PATIENTS IN PRIVATE
DWELLINGS.

State of Mental Health.
State of Bodily Health.
State of House.
State of Bedding.
State of Clothing.
State of Personal Cleanliness.
Suggestions and Recommendations.

(Signature) _____

(Date) _____

